

CONSTITUTIONAL OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION

(CKRC)

VERBATIM REPORT OF

CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS,

KAITI CONSTITUENCY, HELD AT A.I.C. CHURCH KILUNGU

ON

20TH MAY 2002

KAITI CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, KAITI CONSTITUENCY, HELD AT A.I.C. NUNGUNU
CHURCH ON 20TH MAY 2002

Commissioners:Present: _____

1. Com. Wanjiku Mukabi Kabira
2. Com. Mohammed Isaack Hassan

Secretariat Staff In attendance:

- _____
1. Josephine Ndungu - Verbatim Recorder
 2. Maimuna - Programme Officer
 3. Rosemary Mwanza - Assistant Programme Officer
Officer

The meeting started at 9.00 a.m.

Prayer by Pastor Kalani: Our Father this morning we want to thank you, we want to honour your name, we want to exult you and glorify your name. It is by your mercy and love that we are here. We want to honour you and present ourselves before you this morning so that we can begin the event with you. And we pray that whatever we are doing here will be of great use unto this nation and I pray for those who are coming so that you may guide them and protect them so that we can have a big gathering to present our views and we pray that will be of importance. We want also to present the commissionerCommissioners unto you so that they will have a good time with us until we see the end of this session and we pray that as you take us through remind us to thank you and exult you. In Jesus name we pray. Amen.

Maimuna: Thank you Pastor, commissionerCommissioners na wale walioandamana na wao n awakaribisha kwa kutuo kituo hiki cha pili cha Kaiti ambacho ni A.I.C. Nungunu Nunguni ambapo ni upande wa Kilome Division. Na kwa wananchi ambao mlifika kutoa maoni yenu, nawakaribisha kwa mkutano wa leo na nitachukua nafasi hii pia kutarajia kwamba watu wengi bado wako kwa njia wanakuja, wataweza kukuta tukiendelea. Hatuwezi kuendelea kuchelewa kwa sababu wengine wenu labda mko na shughuli zingine na ndio mmefika mapema namna hii. Kwa hivyo tutaanza ndiyo labda wale wako na mambo mengine uya kufanya wakimaliza kutoa maoni yao wakimbie.

Nitachukua nafasi hii basi kuwapatia commissionerCommissioners waweze kuendelea na programme ya leo na tunatarajia tutakuwa ni mkutano mzuri. Asante.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Good morning, we are glad to be here this morning and we have been going round the whole of Makueni and we are happy that finally we are at Nunguni. We hope that we will have an interesting day listening to the views.

And before we start I would like to introduce myself and then I will ask my colleagues to introduce themselves.

My name is Wanjiku Mukabi Kabira and I am a commissioner.

Com. Hassan: Hamjambo? Mimi naitwa Mohamed Isaackiah Hassan mimi pia ni commissioner.

Josephine: Hamjambo? Mimi naitwa Josephine Ndungu na mimi ni Verbatim recorder.

Maimuna: Hamjambo? Jina langu ni Maimuna na mimi ni programme officer.

Rosemary: Hamjambo? Jina Langu ni Rosemary Mwanza na mimi ni assistant programme officer.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Asanteni sana. May be we will talk about the rules, how we are going to conduct these hearings. Ukiwa na memorandum tutakupatia dakika tano lakini kwa sababu hatuko wengi leo asubuhi hata dakika kumi naweza kumtia, lakini saa sita saa saba watu wakiwa wengi tutapatia watu dakika tano. Ikiwa huna memorandum unazungumza tu kutoka kwa kichwa yako tutakupatia dakika kumi. Na tukiona watoto kama hawa hata wakiwa namba kumi tutawapatia wakati wapresent halafu warudi shuleni. Na ukitwambia maoni yako tunaweza kukuuliza swali kukiwa tukiwa nalo na ikiwa vile ulisema ni clear, tumesikia hatuwezi kuuliza maswali. Kwa hivyo tutaendelea namna hiyo. Tumesikizana? Asanteni.

Tuna record hapa ya vile imeandikwa huko nje, kwa hivyo tutaendelea na record vile imeandikwa. Lakini kama nimesema ukiona kama saa tisa hivi, watu wa mbali wako wengi tutawapatia wakati ama watoto kama hawa, lakini in general tutaendelea na programme, na list vile imeandikwa huko nje. Asanteni.

So we shall begin with Stephen Sumbi.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba dialect through an interpreter.) Ya mbee kunyivia vinya wa president

Translator: My first point is on reduction of the powers of the President.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba). Namba ili, kisomo kya mana na uiti wa mana.

Interpreter/Translator: The second point is that we should have free education and free health services.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba). Namba itatu, utongoi wa makyivu na ma masavu kyivu kuu ni wa mana, nundu vai undu mekaa, wiya ula makwatie no kwenda kuumbanya mbesa kula kutwitwe uki. Kwou mai wiya ungi matukunia.

InterpreterTranslator: Third point is that we should abolish the posts of chiefs and assistant chiefs because they only act in collecting money from the local brewers.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kyivu na assistant kyivu na ma DC asu nundu ndiona wia woo, asu nimongunena uvooo woo.

Com. Kabira: Please translate correctly, do not interpret the chief to mean provincial administration, because now you are influencing him in his views. So if he says chiefs should be abolished you just tell us. Fortunately I heard what he said. Just tell us Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs should be abolished. Now you have asked him 'do you mean also the DC's and the PC's' and of course he has said yes, so you are influencing his views.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Nimwaniwa kana mwinaniwa? Niende? Uthukumi wa volisi ii sya traffic, hii ikwataa mitokaa ni wamana, nundu mo makwatie uya wa kumbanya mbesa sya mitokaa na ndwisa ona matwaite motokaa kortini. Kwau nandu athokwanu.

InterpreterTranslator: The traffic policemen are unnecessary because they have just been collecting money from vehicles. Normally you will not see a vehicle they have taken to court.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Namba thathatu. Kisoma kya President kyale kwithiwa ki graduate.

InterpreterTranslator: The Ppresident should be a graduate.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Namba moonza, ovisi ya Attorney General yaile kwanywa ilungu ili. Imwe ya to advise silikali, nengi ya kusikata.

InterpreterTranslator: The office of the Athe Aattorney Ggeneral should have two departments. One to advise the government and two the prosecution department.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Namba nyanya, mayor na chairman ma council maile kusakuwa ni andu.

InterpreterTranslator: The mayor and the county council chairman should be elected directly by the people.

Stephen Sumbi: N(Speaking in Kikamba).amba kenda, andu ma volisi na ma prison maile kusomethasywa vandu va miaka itatu, ukethiwa nimaelewa undu matonya kwikalanya na nundu. Nundu kavinda kau matumia mavika kuthukuma nimaumiasya andu. Kwu maile kumanya undu makwikala na nundu vandu va miaka itatu.

InterpreterTranslator: Policemen and prison wardens should be trained for three years including on how to live with people because they have not been treating people well.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Ikumi ni nemwe. Ndakitali ila syu thukuma kana maovisa ala mandikitwe ni selikali ndakitali syiyailitwe kwithiwa na clinical syoo, maile kuthukuma wia ula manengetwe ni selikali nundu mathukuma clinic syoo makeia andu makauwe ndawa kuya kula meuthukuma.

InterpreterTranslator: Doctors and clinical officers in the civil service should not have private clinics because most of the time they will tell people to go to their clinics.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Andu masoko masyeo ma kuta syindu syoo, kwa ngelekanyo. Andu ala yu movanda misasi, maitea mundu ula waile kuthoa. Ve mundu ukwitwa bloker vaa kati ukethwa we ndaimaa na muimi ainewa thoa ula utaile na bloker ayosa mbesa mbingi. Na uithia muimi ndakakwata kindu kila kya wowo. Tena ovaa kwa mitokaa ino ya matatu.

InterpreterTranslator: Farmers have not been getting a fair deal because there are brokers in between who have been benefiting the more.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Andu ma mitokaa. Mwene motakaa niwandikite ndelewa na akaandika mundu wa kwosa mbesa na ve andu angi me vaa kati yu malikile kwasa mbesa maitwa manamba. Kwaou selikali yekete andu asu mosae mbesa niki na vai mundu umaandikite.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying also iIn the matatu business there are people called manambas who have also been in the system and I amhe is surprised that the government has allowed them to remain there and they are not employees of the matatu owners and they harass the commuters.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Ayumbe na andu ala ma selikali me yulu. Mo ila metia kwongelwa mbesa nimongelawaa na mo andu aa mekuu ithio metia mongelwe maiwa economy ni nthuku. Iiya sumaa vaa mo aa syoo syikwoneka.

InterpreterTranslator: Senior civil servants have been getting salary increments but the lower cadre of civil servants, when they ask for increments they do not get. So he is expressing concern that the government is badly off financially and there are those are getting increments whileand those in the lower cadre are not. Where does the money come from?. That is the concern he has.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kula sya kunwa syaile kutalilwa vala syu kuniwa. Syi yale kutwawa kundu kungi.

InterpreterTranslator: Votes should be counted at the polling stations.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Ayumbe maile kuthukuma term ile sya miaka itano itano.

InterpreterTranslator: MPs should only have a maximum of two terms of five years each after which they should not seek for re-election.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Ayumbe mathukumaa mithenya itatu kwou mithenya ila ingi methiawa mekuna wia mwau na kuu kuka constituency ila syoo maiyisaa kuka makombana nandu. Kana makathaa undu andu matue.

InterpreterTranslator: MPs work for only three days and the other days they do not work, so he is surprised why they work for only three days and not more.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Korti ni syu thukuma nai ila syi kuu Kenya, nundu syikitaa kwosa vinya kuma yulu na withiwa syina uthasyo wakuthukuma mo ene. Na majudge nimatonya kwelulukya sila wa kati makanenga mundu ula wina ilovia. Kwaou ula ute mbesa we ndakisililwa na uwo. Kila tukwenda ti withiwe korti niyaiwa yiyoka withiwe inautonyi wayo iweka.

InterpreterTranslator: Money has been used to influence decisions in court and the is suggesting that court should be independent, having a commission which then means that there will be no influence of senior people or use of money, on the judgement which is made on the matter in court.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).Uvoo wa misala owithiwa ni andu ala manene maselikali. Oithiwa ni ayumbe. Yale kusiswa ni commission oimwe nundu andu ala anene moka makekiwa commission yoo yakumasyaisya musala na ala mekuu ithio vetwika ve yoo. Kwou commission ya athukumi onthe ma selikali ala me wiyani na ala maumie wiyani yile kwithiwa yo imwe. Indi ti ya andu anene na ala anini methiwe me yoo.

InterpreterTranslator: There should be a commission to look into salaries of all government servants.

Stephen Sumbi: Kenya ni twaile kwithiwa na constitution yaile kutenenga ukethiwa kwi Prime Minister na President. Kwou Prime Minister twele kwithiwa twinake kuu Kenya.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).

InterpreterTranslator: We should adopt a system whereby we have a Ppresident and a Prime Minister in the country's leadership.

Stephen Sumbi: Yila kwavika ivinda ya kumantha kula ni kwona andu mai thyululuka kuu Ayumbe na andu ala mekwenda kula menenga andu mbesa nokenda mathoe andu na mbesa. Indi yila kutekula ona Ayumbe ndwesa kumona kuu, mokite kumanya mathina ala mena andu alamasakuie ni mau. Mbesa ii moka makwanga kuu syuma va. Mayailite kwitikilwa kuka menenga andu mbesa, mamathowe.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).

InterpreterTranslator: During campaign time the aspirants came down with a lot of money to the people and once they are elected they disappear from the people. He is proposing that tThese people, wherever the source is, should not be given money to come and buy votes from the people.

Stephen Sumbi: Ministry ila syi vaa Kenya yi, syivo indi, itathukumaa, kwa ngelekanyo, ve Ministry imwe itawa Agriculture na kuu ni twoona tene maithuuka kuu miundani imanye miunda ilye ata ni kwilye ata indi yu twisonaa ona andu twimesyi. Kwi andu andi mandikitwe mausovia nthia Works. Namo andu asu; kwi aume mokwo na maithukumaa indi mathukumawa ni kyau. Nayo ko kwaile kwithiwa vee andu mothukuma na ukwithiwa ni vautuvwa. Kwi andu angi mathukumaa wia wausisya utheu wa nthini ino, na uyiwa kwo Ministry ya Health ithukumaa kuu. Kwaou maleawa uvutwa ni ki ni mati uthukuma.

Stephen Sumbi: (Speaking in Kikamba).

InterpreterTranslator: In some ministries there are civil servants who are never seen to work. Examples are the Mministry of Aagriculture and the Mministry of Rroads and Ppublic Wworks and also the county council workers. WSo he is saying that whenever they are not seen to be working they should be sacked.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Bwana Sumbi. Do we have Fred Mutuku Mbombo?

Mutuku: My first point: I will speak on high corruption in government offices. When I think of corruption, I say everywhere you go in most government offices you are asked to pay something little by government officers.

Efficiency in government offices: W when you go to government offices you find officers relaxed and when you want to be attended that is not there. You take a lot of time in that office and then you find someone has hanged the coat in the office on the chair and is not even ready to attend to you so you waste a lot of time in that office.

Local government:; Tthe local government has become a problem to most business people because they collect money where they do not give service. Again in addition to that we have plots bought with our own money and the council has given us forms to withdraw our plots to them and when we withdraw they start charging us rates and we do not have right to ownership of our own properties. So we need title deeds for our own pieces of land.

Police force: Tthere is corruption everywhere you go or in every movement you make you see corruption going on, on Kenyan roads and also in police stations.

Judiciary: I thought it was fair if we could have an analysed kind of charges depending on the charges one has been convicted in court. You have a given amount of money set apart, not judge himself to feel what he should charge you.

Ministry of Lands: T the ministry of lands, once ourf lands have demarcated, I feel it is good if we can be given title deeds direct, not to have another system of getting them or applying for them but to get them direct.

Administration: On administration I talk from the lower level. That is from the D.O.'s, the chief and the assistant chief. Tthere is a problem. The problem has been recurrent in our interior parts of the districts and that is brewing of local brew., Ppeople smoking bhang and the chief not taking action. Pools have become another problem of spoiling our youth and the youth have become very reluctant to do the work we do. They do not work in the homes. Tthey are from morning to midnight in the market playing pools, smoking bhang and also gambling, that is known.

Local elders: LLocal elders are these men who assist the assistant chiefs. Local elders do a lot of work to mobilise the community in the rural areas and ease the work for the chiefs and assistant chiefs and they are not paid anything. So may be they get something by way of corruption., Iif may be the chief is corrupt or a case has been heard then they are given something little and the chief gets something also, so they should be paid something, they should be considered.

Doctors; : Wwe are wondering as to what happens because when they own their private clinics, which are good to them because they want to earn a living while still employed. We feel that it is really burdening us because when we go to the dispensaries, health centres or the provincial hospitals, we are given prescriptions to buy medicines from their clinics. These medicines are normally very expensive. You get may be ten or twelve tablets for about 100/= or 1,0,00/= shillings which is a bit too much.

Kenyan banks: Kenyan banks have become a problem to their customers in the way of charging high costs onf ledger fees which is really consuming little investors. You have little money in the bank you stay for three months you go and find you have no money. Your money has been consumed and that is in a savings account. Really ledger fees should be charged on current accounts but not in a savings account to assist us.

The other point is that we should have our police humble themselves when they make arrests to people who are not rebellious, because they mistreat us by mishandling us before our families. If we are in a democratic country we need also to be respected. Everywhere we go and whatever we do we should be recognised as Kenyans. I will stop there.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Mr. Mutuku. Mr. Mutuku before you go can I ask you a question? Pendekezo lako juu ya Kkithitu ni nini?

That is one, and then you said something about the youth but you did not give us your recommendation. The youth and the kithitu what do you want us to do with them?

Mutuku: About kithitu I will say that let there be a tradition, let us be allowed our tradition to remain and then let the kithitu remain a kamba tradition. Whenever you go to any Kenyan court and you are a Mkamba you should be allowed to play kithitu if you want to play if you do not want to play, fine.

About the youth; we need a law also to be established that our youth can be taken care of because, once they stay in the market playing this pool, gambling, they are not development conscious. Some of them leave school and come to town to hang around. We feel the administration or a law should be established that one be committed either in the home or you have something to do in the home. Loitering around the market without work is not good, could that be stopped. To see to it that everyone works as people of Nairobi work. When you go to Nairobi you find everybody is busy, they are moving here and there. In our local markets, in the interior markets here you find people just standing, sitting down, talking, chatting, dancing in the local bars, and there is no development they are doing.

So we feel if this can be done either by authority of the chief or assistant chief, it could be of some help or the market chairman to take charge to see to it that there is no loitering in the market. That could be good and it will assist us in advancing our community.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Bwana Mutuku. Gabriel Meka.

Gabriel Meka: Pendekezo langu nataka nizungumzie hali ya Wakamba hasa. Kiapo ile ya zamani ya Wakamba ni kitu ilikuwa ya maana sana, kwa sababu wakati kulikuwa na kiapo watu wengi walikuwa wana uogopa unyang'anyifu, na kulingana na wakati ilienda kumalizika hapa wale hawana nguvu wananyang'anywa na wenye pesa kwa sababu watu wote wameenda kwa watu wa pesa na wenye pesa wanamaliza wale hawana nguvu ya pesa. Tukiwa katika mashamba mashamba yetu yote, wale hatuna nguvu, tunanyang'anywa na wenye pesa. Nna tukienda kuzungumza hii kiapo inakatazwa inasemekana hatuna kiapo. Tunauliza kwa sababu hii ndiyo ilikuwa Wakamba custom law irudiwe iwekwe katika hii Kkatiba inayozungumziwa sasa tuwe

tunajua tuna kiapo. Hiyo, ndiyo mapendekezo juu yna jambo hilipendendekeza kwa upande huu.

Sasa kwa wakati huu tuko katika taabu sana kwa ministry hii ya mashamba kwa sababu watu wengi sasa wanaenda kunyang'anywa mashamba yao yote na hawana mahali wanaweza kwenda kwa ajili ya kuwa wale wenye pesa tukianza kupima shamba zetu yule ako karibu na yule anajua hapa ni kwangu wakipewa pesa wataninyang'anya. Nai kiapo ikikubaliwa hakuna moja ataenda kwa kitu ya mtu. Na yale mashamba yetu yalimekwenda tukipewa kiapo tunajua tutairudisha. Hiyo ni kitu ya maana sana.

Nataka kuzungumza kwa ajili ya Mkamba clan., Ttype hii Mkamba ndiyo alikuwa serikali ya kinyumbani, ndiyo alikua anajua mambo ya kinyumbani na hali ya kabila yetu sasa ndiyo tunataka iwekwe katika record hizi za katiba ndiyo tujue Mkamba ana kabila yake,. Ssijui tunaita clan, nasikia inaitwa clan. Ndiyo wanaweza kutufanyia kama ni mambo ya kinyumbani, mambo ya mipaka, na mambo mengine. Tunafikiria Mkamba ndiyeo anaweza kutufanyia hiyo kitu.

Kitu kingine nazungumza: nataka kuzungumza kwa sisi wale watu ambao hatuna means yoeyote. Sisi hatuna security. Wwenye security ni wale watu wanafanya na idara ya serikali ndiyo wenye security hata tukielekea mahali popote sasa nikija nikosane na mtu anafanya na serikali au mwenye pesa, nitashikwa na polisi na nikipelekwa pale nitaandikiwa yale mambo yaisio ya haki. N nikipelekwa kwa korti, korti itaenda kusema nilifanya hayo, haitanisikiza kwa sababu sina chochote. Hu hiyo ni mpango mwingine mbaya sana uile iunatuudhi sana na tunateswa sana. Mmuwe mkiandika hii kitu mjue sisi raia wako chini tunateswa sana na hiyo mambo.

Kille kitu kingine nataka kusema tunateswa katika kortini. Sisi watu wale hawajui kusoma ni watu wengi sana,. wale tuko pale chini. Ttukienda kortini tunakuta judge yule aliyesomea hapa Kenya anajua kiswahiliKiswahili na anajua mambo yote ya Kenya. T tunakuta prosecutor ni yule yule tu anajua kiswahiliKiswahili na anajua mambo yote., Wwakili ni yule yule tu anajua kiswahiliKiswahili na kila kitu. Na kitu inazungumzwa pale ni "so, so, so" na mimi sijui "so, so, so". Nnitajibiwa mambo meingine ni na nini nitaenda kufungwa kwa njia sielewi ni nini. Kwa nini sisi hatuwezi kuzungumziwa kama mataifa meingine?, kiswahiliKiswahili kile ambacho tunasikia tukawa tunaelewa ni nini inazungumzwa ndiyo nijue nini naweza kujibu. Hiyo ni kitu kingine nafikiria kinatutesa sana. Nnataka niseme ikiwezekana kama kuna mambo katiba itatengenezwa tutengenezewe mambo ya kuzungumzia kiswahiliKiswahili. Kwa sababu ndiyo ambayo watu wengi wanafahamu, kama anashikwa anapelekwa pale kortini. Si ati mtu mwingine atanizungumzia kiswahiliKiswahili hapa na judge sijui anasema nini, prosecutor anasema nini. Sasa nikizungumziwa basi mambo itapita kwanza niwe ambao nizungumza nazungumza kitu ambayo si ile ya kawaida. Ndiyo nasema hiyo.

Kuna kitu kingine nataka sema. Hii mambo ya machief na ma-sub-chief na hawa wanaitwa ma-D.O. Nni watu wameanza kutenda vibaya kwa sababu ile mambo ya chief, sub-chief na hwa watu wako na ma-agentsey wao wakitengeneza pombe na wanaenda wakichukua pesa pale na pale na pale. Hawa masub-chief hakuna kazi ingine wanafanya, nikuzunguka tu mahali

walipewa pombe na pombe na pombe. Natukienda kwa kesi hii wameanza kuenda kujiingiza. Tukienda kupewa ile chakula wanasema toa ukali huko. Tukitoa ukali wanahalalisha hiyo kesi mpaka utoe ukali mwingine baadaye. Hiyo ni kitu inatuudhi sana. muizungumzie muone tunaifanya nini. Kwa hivyo napendekeza ikiwezekana kama machief, na masub-chief wanaweza futwa kwa sababu hakuna kitu wanafanya.

Hii mambo ya polisi act, mnaona polisi saa yote, hii ya traffic na watu wengineo, saa ile gari zinaenda hapa unaenda ukiona tu mtu anashika kitu namna hii au licence, dereva akisimamishwa mahali ni kuzunguka namna hii, unaona mtu anasimama pande ile, iko note imewanaachwa chinina gari inaambiwa iende. Hata gari ikienda kufanya madhara au iwe na kesi haitaenda kortini na haitaenda mahali popote. Hio ni sampuli mbaya sana ile inaendelea kufanywa.

Nafikiri naweza simama hapo na kabla sijasimama niko kitu kingine nataka kusema. Hii serikali yetu nataka ikiwezekana presidential powers zake zikatwe. Imekuwa nguvu nyingi sana. Ppresident ndiye anapatia korti uwezo wa kukata hii kesi na watu wakienda kuimba kule kwa serikali au mambo mengi unasikia mtu anapewa transfer. Hiyo transfer si ataenda kupanda hiyo mbegu pale peingine, badala ya kufutwa hatafutwa nikwenda kupanda mbegu mbaya pahali peingine. Hiyo powers zote, ikikatwa inaweza kuwa vizuri sana.

Ile Kitu ingine nasema Kenya ikienda kufanya election nyingine, Kenya ina vyama vmingi na watu wa Kenya wanaweza tengeneza hii inaitwa coalition government kwa sababu hakuna chama kutoka mbali, zote ni za Kenya na hawa wote ni wa Kenya. Inaweza kufanya coalition government. Chama chzochote ni chama chza WwanakKenya na kila mtu anatetea nchi yzake. Sasa zile power kwa sababu ni za Kanu peke yake ndiyo watu wengine hawa wa vyama hii nyingine wanasemekana hakuna kitu wanafanya. Ingalifanywa government moja ya coalition tungelikuwa mahali pamzuri kwa sababu kila watu wataingiza maneno yao ili wapate support. Kwa hivyo vyama zingine ina kosa support kwa sababu hawako katika government. Kwa hivyo ikiwa coalition government itakuwa vimzuri sana. Asante sana mimi nafika hapo.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Asante sana Bwana Gabriel kwa hayo maoni. Mr. Kimina Nahashon, Kevin Macharia.

Macharia: I am Kevin Macharia from St. Patricks School and here are some of my views on the new constitutionConstitution of Kenya. I am 13 years old and in standard 8.

On education: Free: Free education should be provided from primary to secondary for both boys and girls.

Enough teachers paid well by the government

Every Kenyan to be employed after school.

The government should provide good learning institutions.

All the teachers should be trained.

Students should be provided with free education facilities in school.

Money paid in schools should have receipts.

Teachers who defile and rape school girlsschoolgirls should be sackedimpeached and imprisoned for life.

Education matters should be left to educational professionals not to politicians who utter issues they have no expertise in. For example, sporting activities in Eastern Province in primary schools.

Sponsors should have a defined role in the management of sponsored schools.

And school chairperson should be properly literate.

That is all.

Com. Prof. Kabira: What: What did you say about teachers who rape school girlsschoolgirls?

Macharia: Teachers who defile and rape school girlsschoolgirls should be impeached sacked and imprisoned for life.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank: Thank you very much for presenting the views to the commission you have made important points. Onesmus Musyoki.

Musyoki: Ladies and gentlemen, in front of you is Onesmus Musyoki from St. Patricks Cha Matheka Primary School and I am ready to present my views on the new Cconstitution of Kenya. I am 15 years old and I am in standard 8.

I am ready to present my views on the new constitutionConstitution of Kenya based on politics, welcome.

Reduce the powers of the **president** President to 2 terms of 5 years each.

Scrap off provincial administration.

Recognise citizenship of all, that boys and girls are equal.

Have two or three political parties that are funded by the government.

Every Kenyan has a right to own land and own property.

Freedom of association and expression to all, men and women.

People over 60 years should retire.

Appointment of ministers should be related to their profession.

We should appoint university chancellors but not the Ppresident.

Citizens that is, men and women, should be empowered that they can impeach any leader who is corrupt.

The rulers should respect citizens.

The **president** President should have a degree and above.

Cases of wife beating and rape should be severely punished.

Mayors should be directly elected by the people.

The government should repair roads both in urban and rural areas.

There should be a modified communication link everywhere in Kenya.

Unroadworthy motor vehicles should not be on the roads.

Police bribery should be banned and punished.

Both boys and girls should inherit property from their parents.

Drivers should not be drunk and drive.

Every driver should have a valid driving licence.

There should be a clear definition of the provincial administration and councillors.

The **president** President should not be above the law.

There should be a parliamentParliament of children where boys and girls can bring their views.

Councillors should have “O” level education and above.

MPs should have a degree and above.

Leaders should declareshould declare their wealth and how they acquired it.

There should be a separation of powers, thatpowers; that is, defined role of executive, legislature and judiciary.

The sitting **president** President should not lobby to his people who the next **president** President should be. Let the wananchi decide.

There has been a lot of illegal alcohol brewing within the vicinity of educational institutions, not to mention drug peddling.

School sponsors representatives should be of high moral integrity. Thanks.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Just one minute. What did you say we should do with the police.? You said the police are corrupt, what should we do with them?.

Musyoki: If any police is corrupt he should be simpeackhed andor imprisoned for life.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much for those important views you have given to us. Mr. Musyoki. Mr. Mutua Manyenze.

Mutua Manyenze: In front of you is Mutua Manyenze from St. Patricks Cha Matheka Primary School. I am in standard seven and I am 12 years old.

Here are my points for the constitutionConstitution of Kenya on health.

Free health services for every Kenyan child.

Have enough doctors and nurses and at least a health centre in every location.

Free medicine to all Kenyans.

Government hospitals should have enough medicine.

Every Kenyan child should have enough to eat, clothing and shelter.

Disabled children should be treated like citizens.

The government should provide institutions like schools and hospitals to disabled children.

Parents who do not take responsibilities for their children should be punished and children taken away from them.

Orphans should be cared for by the government.

There should be free medical check-ups in schools regularly.

Some district hospitals should have qualified medical officers. That is all.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much young Mutua.

Alexia Manyenze: I am presenting women's proposals to the constitutionConstitution of Kenya Review Commission in Kaiti Constituency.

Manyenze: At last a people driven constitutionConstitution has taken off. We are making the following recommendations to ensure equity and equality among Kenyan men and women.

Every one has right to equal protection.

Freedom from discrimination should be there.

Freedom of expression and association.

Direct principles of equitable representation of thought, gender for both men and women.

Equality before the law for all citizens regardless of gender should be enshrined in the constitution.

Citizenship; : Ppersons born in Kenya for a period of more than five years are automatically Kenyan citizens.

Persons born of Kenyan citizens within or outside Kenya whether parent is the mother or the father, father should be an automatic Kenyan citizen.

A person man or woman married to a Kenyan citizen should be entitled to automatic Kenyan citizen unless they choose otherwise.

Rights and application of citizenship – the Kenyan constitution should provide that all citizens are under one, equally entitled to the rights, privileges and benefits of citizenship regardless of gender.

The following documents should be proof of Kenyan citizenship – birth certificate, Kenyan passport, and national identity card.

Basic rights and basic needs – the constitution should guarantee basic rights which include some of the following; health care, – water, food, education, shelter, secondary and employment for all Kenyan citizens.

Gender parties in decision making should be a basic right to equitable representation in decision making at all levels.

The right to own and hold property for all Kenyans irrespective of gender or marital status should be upheld by the constitution.

The Kenyan women should suffer no form of discrimination deappreciative of their but dignity and esteem as a Kenyans.

The other one we have is affirmative action policy.

The cCurrent Cconstitution is silent on the rights of women and persons with disability. One out of ten Kenyans has some form of disability. Therefore it is critical, that their needs such as tools related to visual impairment, hearing and speech difficulties, physical impairment should be addressed to.

The affirmative action policy to ensure that at least a third representation of opposite gender at all levels of decision making should be enshrined in the constitutionConstitution.

Education opportunities; It is not enough to set goals for employment if we do not have enough trained and qualified women to meet those goals.

The girl child education, the youth from the disabled need to be facilitated. Specifically bursaries should be provided for girls and disabled or any other marginalised communities like the pastoralists.

Political parties, the Legislature and the judiciary.

Our recommendations; The constitutionConstitution must ensure the affirmative action policy is employed in the composition of political parties structure. That is for example, at least a third of the officials in each of these organs must be of the opposite gender.

The constitutionConstitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties.

All national political parties should have a national outlook with membership drawn from at least 60% of the Kenyan 42 different ethnic groups.

Parties should not be run as private and from places from which only the most economically able can benefit.

Electoral system; electoral commission should announce women participation in political leadership by developing and disseminating materials in a move to educate society on the value of women's leadership to change the cultural practices that dictate against women's leadership.

The appointment of more women in positions of political responsibility via affirmative action for example, at least 33% of the total seats in parliamentParliament and local authorities should be held by women.

Presidential election should be conducted by an electoral college to enable women to participate equitably in the rights as a constituency.

There should be a limit of money used to campaign to make access to every candidate in a way of announcing women participation and prevent corruption during the campaigns.

Civic and parliamentary elections should be held separately from presidential elections.

Votes should be counted at the polling stations.

Ballot boxes should be made transparent to clear doubt for every voter to see through.

The legislature: The law should provide security for all candidates during nominations, protect them from physically being prevented from presenting their nomination paper.

The minimum qualification for MPs should be a degree of graduate level.

The minimum qualification for councillors should be "O" level and above.

The **president** President should not have a constituency, rather Kenya, as a nation should be his constituency.

The presidential tenure should be limited to a period of 2 five-year terms as stated in the current Constitution.

Constitutional commission: a national gender and development commission with at least 50% women representation should be established and entrenched in the constitution with an aim to mainstream gender into development planning.

A national commission to manage national resources should be established and entrenched in the constitution.

The Constitution Review Commission with at least a third women representation should be entrenched in the constitution.

Land and property rights: Women and children have in the past suffered most as victims of calamities, disaster, land conflicts, clashes and other land-related insecurity. It is on this basis that we recommend the following: -

Female offspring regardless of marital status should be entitled to inherit family property including life without discrimination.

There should be equal access to land ownership and control and other resources among men and women.

The constitution should be supreme to the customary law, on issues concerning life and property inheritance.

The title deeds of family land should bear the names of both husband and wife.

No individual should own more than 100 acres of land in Kenya and those currently owning more than this should be compelled to sell the excess.

There should be a Constitutional Land Commission with 50% women representation.

Management of local resources: Local committees elected by the community should manage local resources in their respective environments.

Processing industries should be based at the respective areas of production to create employment opportunities for the local communities.

Defence and national security: Parliament should be given responsibility of national, security and be entrenched in the new constitution.

The Constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations such as war, national disasters if threatened and breakdown of public order.

A third of the parliamentarians should have a role in effecting emergency powers.

Kenyans who become victims of emergency wars should be properly compensated by the state within a period of two years after the emergency.

Local conflict resolution committees, with at least 50% representation of women should be established in security prone areas.

That is all I have.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very Alexia for those views. Can we go to Martin Mwololo Hithya.?

Mwololo: Yangu ni mambo mawili, matatu hivi. Si kuwa nimeandikisha mengi. La kwanza imekuwa ni mtindo wa watu wengine ambao wanachukuwa watoto wetu wa kike kuwafanya wanawake wanazaa na wao mtoto mmoja, watoto wawili , baada ya siku chache wanawatupilia hawa mbali, huku wanaenda wanachukuwa mtoto mwingine wa baba na mama wanafanya vile na pia wanatupilia hawa mbali na inakuwa ni desturi ya watu wanamna hiyo, . Hhuko wanawachia wale wazazi wa msichana na msichana mwenyewe taabu mingi nyingi na watoto, na wao wanakwenda tu scot free., Hhakuna sheria ambazcho zkinawafuata. Commission yetu iangalie hii sana.

Commission yetu iaangalie hii sana iweke sheria kwamba yeyote anayefanya hivyo ashtakiwe, ile mali yake ambayo anayo igawiwe wale watoto na alazimishwe aendelee kuwahudumia na kuwasomesha.

LiIngingine ni distribution ya national wealth katika nchi yetu. Ile mali, ile wealth utajiri wa nchi ya Kenya inaonekana wakuu ambao wanamadaraka makubwa wa sehemu fulani wanachukuwa ile mali ya nchi yetu ya Kenya ambayo ni yetu sisi sote na kugawia wale watu ambao ni marafiki wyao, ni wa ukoo wao, wanafanya development nyingi mahali fulani, na kwingineko bado hakuna chochote. Ingefaa sheria iweko ya kuona kwamba utafiti wa nchi unagawanywa vizuri na kwa njia ambayo ni nzuri kupitia representation, sijui ni gani, ili kila mtu apate angalau kupandishwa maisha mahali ailiko.

Imesemekana juu ya katiba kwamba katiba hii yetu ambayo tulikuwa nayo hatujapata nafasi ya kujua ni kitu gani, kwa sababu haijakuwa imesambazwa kwa lugha ambayo tunaweza kuelewa. Kwa hivyo hii tunaitunga wakati huu itafsiriwe vizuri kwa lugha ya kiswahili Kiswahili, lugha zetu, Kkingereza halafu isambazwe hata kwa mashule isomeshe.

Juu ya demokrasia ya Government yetu. **President** President wa nchi ni heri commission iweke kwamba awe ni mtu ambaye ni mkuu na above party politics,. Aawe ni ceremonial huako juu sana, na asiwe wa party fulani planning. Na labda kuwe na Pprime Mminister ambaye atakuwa akishughulika na Parliament huko Bungeni. Huyu asiwe wa party yoeyote maanake akiwa wa party, demokrasia hapo haiwezi kupewa opposition parties. Atakua tu akizingatia na kutumia mali ya nchi yetu kwa kunufaisha kile chama chiyake. Hiyo itafaa sana tukiwekewa iwe yule ambaye tunachagua kama **president** President ni above politics. Halafu sasa wale wengine tupigane viti kwa vyama vyetu.

Local authority – public lands: Unaona kwamba ile sehemu kama markets, kama townships, municipalities. Nchi kama hizo unaona kama wakati mwingine kama market kama hii na zinginezo, kuna kuwa na Councillors ambao ndiyo wanakuwa kwa County Council, ile sehemu ambayo huyu councillor anatoka hiyo mchanga inakuwa ni yake. Wakati anaingia kwa Council kazi yake ni kuangalia atakavyouza huu mchanga wote ajinufaishe na huiyo mchanga, ama awape ndugu zake plots, auze chochote kabla ya hiyo miaka mitano kuisha ajinufaishe sana na huo mchanga wa public. Lands za county councils – iwe yule mtu ambaye tunachagua hawezi kutumia huu mchanga kama ni wake labda iangaliwe iwe kuna kamati ya sehemu hiyo ambayo imepewa uwezo. Kamati ambayo inachaguliwa sijui na njia gani. Kwa hiyo machache asanteni.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Asante sana mzee Mwololo kwa haiyo maoni. Tutamwita Leo Musau Kitonga.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba dialect through an interpreter) Nuseo muno kwa kwithiwa vaa nthini wa mawoni maa Kativa imbia. Leo Musau Kitonga. Kyakwa kya mbee ni mivango ya miyao ya Kenya. Vayaile kwithiwa mundu yulu wa miyao ya Kenya.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that Nobody should be above the law in the country.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi President wa Kenya aile wa Kenya aile kwithiwa aungameete majeshi ma Kenya.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that The armed forces should be under the **president** President of the country. The armed forces should be under the command of the **president** President of the country.

Leo Musau: Mu(Speaking in Kikamba).ukuu wa sheria aile kwithiwa aisakuwa ni majudge ndaile kuteuliwa.

InterpreterTranslator: The Attorney General should be selected by the other judges but not appointed by an individual.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Twalika mbungeni. Mabunge ula utaille kwithiwa nthi wa mbunge ivinda yake kana ivinda ila yaile, aile kutumwa kwa laia ila yamusakuie nundu nde wiyani.

InterpreterTranslator: The MPs who are not attending parliamentary sessions should be sent back to the people who elected them so that they can decide what to do.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Mubunge ula wathama kyamani kila kya mutwaie Parliament athamia kyama kingi, kyama kiu kitiawa kitena mubunge na mumbunge na kyama kiu uthamie ni kyaile kutangaswa ki imubunge. Nivaile kwithiwa vatangaswa mubunge asukuwe ingi. Vaie vala vatamutwaa wiyani.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that Any MPMP, who defects during the term of office as an MP, that particular party normally loses an MP and therefore should declare a vacancy for elections for another MP.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Twalika nthini wa Council, Town Council iosiki ila inangana vala vataile. Mbee wa kitanambowa councillor ula unengaine aile kungamia ngalama nundu twikitia umasikini

InterpreterTranslator: Those kiosks, which have been allocated by local authorities and the County Council again, comes and demolishes them; the owners should be compensated by the local authority.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Twavika katika mali asili ya Kenya. Mali ya Kenya yaile kwanithwa Kenya yanene itewito ngaliko imwe.

InterpreterTranslator: The national resources should be distributed to all Kenyans.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Twavika masambani. Mashamba ma Kenya andu aingi matikindu. Kenya itaile kwithiwa mundu witawa squatter nundu Kenya yaukitiie uhuru, imene squatter. Lakini yu Kenya ina masquatter. Nyamu syanengwa kwithiwa na sehemu itenandu.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that There should be no squatters in Kenya because Kenyans fought for independence so that there would be no squatters.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kithio kya kila mbai ni kyaile kuwatiwa kula kyaile kwa ngelekanyo, ithie Akamba, thitu kila kyamaanza isamu sya Mukamba, syimbuye, mundu wa Mukamba e muwae kyaile kwatiwa na kisevisya mashariti mana withiwe ti niwanuma ngakuingie kithitu. Kiatiwe na nzia ila yaila.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that Every community has its own traditional beliefs and values, and he is giving an example of the Akamba oath, the kithitu, which he says should be maintained and there should be guidelines and regulations on when one can administer an oath.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Mwiyau wa Kenya twikwikila ithie syana syitu sya twilitu syaikwe nundu ni kumisya mundu.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that There should be no female circumcision. It should be abolished all over Kenya.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Ndiwa ila syiutiwa na amume e thiwa ninena iveti, ili na ninamina kukwa na ninena mali, kwa mbia kukitiwa ni mukwu, mali yakwa yaile kungamiwa ni kiveti kila kyakwa kikuu, nundu nicho kya kumisye nymbani kwa mwaitu.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that When a polygamous man dies, his first wife should be responsible for everything.
...

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba)...

InterpreterTranslator: A..... He is talking about widows in case the husband dies, even if the husband has more than one wife the first wife is supposed to be responsible for the property of the family because she is the first wife of that man and she is responsible for everything.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi kaliko isu ni mundu amina kwitiwa ni mume, kivetu na embwa mume anai mali yake ikalikiliwe ni anainya ma mume. Mali isu nji ya kivetu na syana syakyo vate mundu ungi ulikya kyaa nthini kana kivetu kikaite mundu ungi kalikya mali ya mutumia ula unetiwe kyaa.

InterpreterTranslator: He is talking further oOn property ownership that property should remain with the family in case of the death of the husband, the wife and the children should remain responsible. The brothers or whoever in the family of the husband should not interfere with the running of the affairs of that family, not even an external person.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi ethiwa nthi ino ni ya Mukenya. Mukenya niwaile kwithiwa aangamiwe vateukoloni withinini nundu twalika nthini wa usisya muno nitukwona two kalivu kwita ukolonini, Kukwatwa kwa mundu ni volisi na kukunwa na kuteswa ku nikwendea na ti kuseo.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that sSince we got independence we should not behave as if we are still colonised. He is giving anFor example we have of the policemen who arrest people and beat them, which he says, should not be the case.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi ni twamina kuthiwa mundu ni waika mavitio na mavitio nimenekwi nimekwa ni mundu na ninganya. Vaisowa kindu kikwitwa uchunguzi, ethiwa volisi ni wamina kuwaa mundu, uchunguzi ukachunguzwa ni volisi ni twale kusakua kamati ya kuchunguza mavitio ma volisi na laia. Nundu volisi tasunguza mwenzake undu vaile.

InterpreterTranslator: He is talking aAbout inquiries into crimes done, and he is saying that crimes done by the police should not be investigated by the other police. There should be an independent institution to look into that issue and also another one for the common mwananchi.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi, twasisya kisomo, katika uhuru wa Kenya wakitie na kisomo, utumanu, umasikini na uwau. Twasoka kisonomoni, kisomo kyaiye vinya mbee waundu kyailie. Ni twaile kunewa kisomo kya mana. Nundu thini wa mbesa ila syumasya nthini wa sukulu primary ni nthingi mbee wa ila syumasywa secondary. Na kisomo nikyeile kwithiwa maofisa maisila zone, district, na division kuisisya mbesa ila itumikaa kisonomoni kwisila musyaini.

InterpreterTranslator: Education:He is talking about education. AHe is saying that at independence the major task was to fight illiteracy, sickness and poverty. He is saying that eEducation has become too expensive compared to those years. TH and he is proposing that there should be free education at primary level and there should be auditors to audit any money that is spent in schools so that there should be no misuse of any money that goes to schools.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi ni iwete. Andu nimasyaia iwete na iwete itie andu ma kuindikilia kana kumasyisya. Kila location ni yaile kwithiwa itengete kishemu kya andu ala iwete kana ala matena utethio. Makethiwa makiwe

vo makatehiwa ni serikali nundu ni kishemu kimwe cha andu ma Kenya. Iwete ni syiyswe.

InterpreterTranslator: PHe is talking about people with disabilities: Iand he is proposing that in every location there should be a place set for the disabled where they can be housed and taken care of by the government.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Twalika usakuwanini, kula nitalilwe kikunioni vala itawala. Na inyanywa kya MP, kinewe ivinda ya kyo. Kya President asakuwe ivinda yake, nundu kula hii twitona kikuna kya President na MP ivinda imwe na ukwithia kindi ni kyethiwa na muvangilio museo.

InterpreterTranslator: EHe is talking about elections: and he is saying that vVotes should be counted at the polling stations. E, election of the **president** President should be independent from parliamentary elections.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kyivu na savu Kyivu maile kusakuwa ni laia kwisila mulolongo nundu niwo twakunaa kindu kiu ivinda ila, inathelile. Kwandikiwa mundu ndetuthukuma nesa tumsakue na kula.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that cChiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected by the people through queue system (mlolongo) because he has experienced that those who have been put in offices are not doing well.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi chairman, treasurer wa sukulu ala methiawa makwatie kwaka sukulu kana kumbanyia material masukulu nimaile kwithiwa mesilite musalani vamwe na manager ala mandua. Andu asu nimesikie ni selikali na maile kwithiwa manengawa musala.

InterpreterTranslator: He is talking about cChairman and treasurers of schools:. He is saying that sSince they are recognised by government then the government should provide salaries for them, and the same should happen to village elders. They, that they should be paid by the government.

Leo Musau: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi, ni ndua yaile kwithiwa na atumia mayo. Kila ndua makwikwatwa nikana wise kwithiwa selikali ithiwe na isanduku ya yo ya kwikia maoni ma andu ma ndua yila syovo. Ukethiwa kimbithi kila kyako kila ndatwaya mundu nitwaiya selikali.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that eEvery village should have a council of elders who will look into the welfare of the people there, and who should also be a link between the government and the people, . In so in each post office there should be a box of suggestions by the people who have something to say about the running of the affairs of the country. I amHe is through.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Mzee Musau. Next is Mathew Mbuvi.

Mbuvi: Yangu ya kwanza ni wazee wa kijiji wapatiwe mshahara kwa sababu wana kazi nyingi wanayofanya huko kijijini na wanajulikana na ofisi ya president President.

Ya pili, ni kiapo. Ile kithitu ya Wakamba hiyo irudishwe kwa Wakamba kwa sababu wenye mapesa wananyanyasa wale ambao hawana kitu.

Machief and manaibu wao wanafaa kuchaguliwa na wananchi na wawe wakipewa transfer within the division.

Mwenye kusimamia masoko ili Wwenye kupeleka mazao yao huko masokoni wanatoshwa pesa ya juu sana, kwa sababu anaweza kupeleka kitu ya shilingi thelathini na ile receipt anapewa hapo siku hiyo ni ya shilingi thelathini, kwani anaweza kurundiunda nyumbani mikono mitupu. bila chochote. Kwa hivyo inafaa iondolewe ama iteremshwe iwe ni shilingi mbili kwa siku.

Kwa kisomo: masomo tunaambiwa ni ya bure lakini kwa wakati huu bei yake iko juu sana. Kwani wazazi wanasumbuka sana kwa kununulia watoto vitabu na kuandika walimu wengine wa PTA kwa maskuli. Kwa hivyo kama inawezekana iondolewe.

Title deeds: Kwa maoni yangu inafaa isiwe ikilipishwa pesa kwa sababu siku hizi mtu akitaka title deed, anaulizwa alipe shilingi mia mbili na hamsini. Kwa hivyo ikiwezekana ni mbaya. Kwani kwa sababu hao watu wanatosha hiyo pesa wameandikwa na wako kwa mshahara.

Jambo liInge ni wenye cheo serikalini wanalipwa malipo ya juu sana na kwa hivyo inafaa wateremshiwe iteremshwe na waandikwe wengine wale ambao hawana makazi wapate kitu, kwa sababu kuna wengine hawana chochote, na hawa watu wote wana watoto wanasomea mahali pamoja, wananunua vitu kwa maduka sawa sawa, bei moja kwa hivyo wengine hawana chochote kwa hivyo iteremshwe na waandikwe wengine.

Upande wa mahospitali: Mmahospitali yetu yanatosha pesa ya juu sana na watu wengi wanakufa. Kwa sababu hawana pesa ile ya kufikia ile kiwango ya kutosha huko kwa mahospitali. Kwa hivyo inafaa kama inawezekana pesa za hospitali ziondolewe.

LiInge ni kwa maduka: Wwenye maduka wanauza vitu vile wanavyotaka. Kwa hivyo ile control ya zamani ilikuwa inaangaliwa na serikali ikirundishiwa inaweza kuwa nmzuri.

Ya mwisho ni askari wasikalishe wafungwa huko korokoroni. Wakishika wata wawapeleke kwa korti mara moja wahukumiwe wala sio kuwakaisha huko na kuwatesha. Na komea hapo.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Asante sana Bwana Mbuvi na tutamwita Martin Muthini Muoki.

Martin Muoki: (Speaking in Kikamba).itawa Martin wa Muoki, nenda kisomo kithiwe ki kya mana nundu andu onthe ti ala menaukwati

InterpreterTranslator: I am Martin Muoki. I feel He is saying that education should be for free because not everybody has income to pay for education.

Martin Muoki: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kila kingi ndawa ni syambatie muno. Na syo tunewe mana nundu onasyo mbesa twinasyo.

InterpreterTranslator: Health services should be free. Of late drugs have become too expensive and we do not have money to pay for such services, so they should be free.

Martin Muoki: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Kingi nitunewe mavalua ma miundu itu ni kana tutone kwitethia nasyo undu tutona.

InterpreterTranslator: WeThat they should be given title deeds so that wthey can use them to develop outtheir land.

Martin Muoki: (Speaking in Kikamba).Na ndiminia na kwasay iveti ila ndiwa nisyaille kukwata munda wa mume. Syiyaile kuvenwa munda na akuwe kana ainae ma mume

InterpreterTranslator: Widows should inherit the husband's property without interference from the other family members.

Martin Muoki: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Kingi ni selikali, volisi itwae andu kortini ya makwata yeke kwia andu vaya volisi nundu volisi ti korti.

InterpreterTranslator: He is saying that wWhen people are arrested by the police they should be taken to court but not kept in police custody because stations are not courts.

Martin Muoki: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Kila kingi twitikilywe twiyandikie ma-savu kyivu na kyivu kwisila mulolongoni undu twekaa tene.

InterpreterTranslator: People should be allowed to elect chiefs and assistant chiefs through queue system (mlolongo) as wthey used to do in the past. Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be transferable from one location to another one so that if they

are not performing they can be relieved of their duties.

Martin Muoki: Kyivu ni maile kunengwa transfer ta athukumi angi ma selikali.

Translator: Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs should be transferable from one location to another one so that if they are not performing, then they can be relieved of their duties.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Why do you want chiefs and assistant chiefs to be elected by queue system and not through secret ballot?

Muoki: Tunataka tuchague machief kwa mlolongo kwa sababu hawa tunaandikiwa huko na D.C. ama na P.C. ni watoto wanakuja kutusumbua huko manyumbani.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Lakini kama Councillors mnawachagua kwa njia ya secret ballot, ndiyo, na ni kwa nini na si secret ballot.

Muoki: Tunapendekeza mlolongo kwa sababu kila mtu anajionea mlolongo wake na yule mtu mnachagua ni yule mtu anakuja kututumikia lakini councillor ni mtu wa siasa na anaweza kuchaguliwa na secret ballot.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Bwana MnokoMuoki. Please sign our register. Joseph Kituu.

Joseph Mutungi: I am Joseph Kituu Mutungi.

My first point is about presidential powers. Presidential powers should be limited because he has been wield carrying powers in all matters. If he wants to select ministers it is his responsibility. If he wants to select head of any governmental body he is the one to do that. So his powers should be limited.

Education and medicine: Education and medicine have been very very expensive and many of these people are not working. So please, education and medicine should be free.

In any office of the government, if you do not give kitu kidogo (TKK) you cannot be served. Therefore bribery should be completely abolished.

People who have no kind of income generating activities and many of them have got children and families and they are not working, and they have no kind of income should be given something by the government.

Students who have completed university and they are not working should be paid by the government.

Widows should be given full control of their husband's property.

Unmarried daughters who have children in their father's homes should be given the share when their father's property is being divided among their brothers.

Lastly, Akamba tribe has got its own custom and it should be given full support e.g. kithitu. When somebody wants to take my things by force because I am not working and I have got no other power and he is very big, big tummy and every thing and I have got nothing he takes my things, so we should be given support about kithitu.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Asante sana Mzee Mutungi. John Mwangangi.

John Mwangangi: Yangu ya kwanza ni hiyo ya shamba. Mashamba yetu tunapewa survey. Tunakuja tunasurveyiwa na wakati tunamaliza inachukua miaka kumi au zaidi kuja kupata title na hakuna case. Kwa hivyo narecommend ya kwamba wakati survey inafanywa na shamba yako haina case yeyote upatiwe title deed mara moja na wale wenye macase waendeleo mpaka siku ile watamaliza case.

Ikiwa kuna case, isiletewe wazee kutoka mbali waje kuuliza kwa Mwangangi ni wapi, kwa mwingine ni wapi, iletewe wazee wa kijiji na wale watu wa survey hapo hapo wakate shauri ni ya nani.

Kuna discrimination katika law. Juu ya pombe hii tunakunywa. Pombe ya kienyeji inasemekana kuwa haramu wakati pombe ya factory tusker, hizia zina kuwa kama ni kitu ya maana. Na wote wakinywa wanakuwa walevi. Kwa hivyo wakati unakutana na askari na uko katika kijiji na umelewa umekunywa na unashikwa na mtu mwenye kunywa kwa soko pahali kuna bar anakunywa pombe ya Kikingereza anakuwa hana dhambi. Kwa hivyo mlevi awe akishikwa kama mlevi, na sheria hapo iwe normal kwa sababu mlevi ni mlevi na ashitkakiwe kulingana na mashtaka ya ulevi. Sio pombe ya kienyeji haramu na pombe ya Kikingereza ni halali?

Hii mambo ya kuoana. Wakati nikiwaa nimeenda kuoana na nimeoa kienyeji hakuna pahali imekuwa registered na tunataka wakati nimetoa mbuzi za kwanza, ile dowry ya kienyeji iwe registered na chief hapo hapo wakati ambapo nimeoa na nipatiwe certificate ya marriage kama vile tunapeleka kwa assistant chief anakuwa registered. Hii isiwe ni mpaka niende kwa kanisa ati ndipo nipatiwe hiyo certificate, hapana. Registration ni registration iwe ya kienyeji iwe ya Kikristo, iwe ya Kikislam iwe ni registration kuolewa, na upatiwe certificate.

Juu ya machiefs na assistant chiefs watu hawa wana kazi ya maana lakini wanatumia wazee wa kijiji kuwaongozea macase na wao hawapati mishahara. Kwa hivyo nasema mzee wa kijiji awe akilipwa mishahara na serikali au allowance wakati anakalia case. Lakini ni mishahara na recommend mishahara. Na huyu chief na assistant chief wawe wakichaguliwa na watu sio

kuandikwa., Ssio kwenda kukaa kwa interview ya watu wawili, watatu ambapo wanapatiwa kazi. W wawe wakichaguliwa na watu ndiyo tujue yule mtu mzuri ni nani, yule mbaya ni nani na wakishamaliza kuchaguliwa na watu wapeleke certificate zao za elimu kwa serikali. Kuwe na watu wawili au watatu na wapeleke certificate zao za kielimu kwa sababu wanaokwenda kuwasimamia hawa machief na maassistant chief kuna watu ndani yetu wana elimu zaidi na wako hapo hapo kwa kijiji. Kwa mfano sasa utakuta mwalimu wa secondary school na ana degree na yuko hapo na anasimamiwa mambo yake ya kijijini na huyu assistant chief ambaye utakuja kumita mtu wa standard 8 ata elimu ingine ata chini yake. Kwa hivyo utakuta huyu assistant chief na wazee ambayo hawana elimu wakikalia case ya huyu mwalimu mwenye degree ambayo ako kwa kijiji watapendelea akiwa ananyanyasa mtu kwa hiyo kijiji watapendelea au watakua wanaogopa elimu ya huyu mwalimu ambaye ana degree hapo. Nna sio mwalimu pekee yake, hata mtu mwingine wa kazi yeyote. Kwa hivyo nasema watu hawa lazima kwanza elimu yao iwe above form four. Na ni wote.

Huyu mzee wa kijiji nasema kuna kitu kiingine hapa naongeza juu ya watu wazee au hawa tunaita wazee wa kijiji. Wazee wa kijiji wasiwe watu wa rika moja, age moja. Ninapendelea huyu mzee wa kijiji awe kutokea miaka 30, kijana kabisa. Na hawa wachaguliwe watu wawili. Mtu below 30 years au ni bibi ameolewa juzi na kijana ameo juzi au wewe watu wawili katika sub locational level now. Na katika miaka ya arobaine hapo wachaguliwe mama mwingine mmoja na mzee mwingine mmoja, age ya 40. Na kwenye age 50 na 60 kuchaguliwe wengine wawili. Na yule assistant chief ndiyo atakuwa wa saba. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu ikiwa kuna case ambayo hawawezi kujua wenye kuzitenda walifanya nini. Utakuta kitu kama rape, rape kwenye kiswahili Kiswahili nitaelewa ni nini. Na sasa kijana ni mdogo na aende mahali inginepengine. Mwaka mwingine pale, miaka mwingine pale halafu watu watapumzika.

Juu ya korti; korti zetu zina wakati zinapata makosa, makosa madogo madogo. Zifunge hawa watu kwa vijiji wasaidie kwa development badala ya kupeleka jela akakae mahali awe analeta hasara kwa serikali wakimtafutia chakula, aletwe hapa kwa kijiji na atolewe watu wakumchagua kama ile kazi amepatiwa amefanya. Akifanya kazi mpaka saa sita anapiga reporti Kkortini tena nimefanya kazi ile mlinipa. Kkesho anaongezwa nyingine mahali fulani mpaka hiyo punishment iishe kama haizidi miezi sita.

Juu ya polisi wawe nao wakishika mtu wapeleke kortini bila kusema wanafanya uchunaguzi sababu saa ile anaenda kushika mtu lazima awe ameona kitu ya kushika. Na hizo ameona apeleke kortini saa hiyo apana kwenda wekwa police station siku tatu hapo ati unafanyiwa uchunaguzi hakuna haja. Ikiwa uko na case pelekwa kortini, ufungwe uende, ukiwa huna uwe free.

Na hii corruption nayo imezidi. Uunaona njiani, kwa mfano kwa magari, ni kuangusha pesa chini na wanachukuwa na wanajua ni kosa. Sasa hakuna watu wakuwashika? Kwa mfano sasa wakisimama pale njia kama hii unaona imeangushwa na dereva huyu amechukua amekwenda. Ule mwingine anakwenda. Kkama anatosha mfukoni ni hivyo, hawachunguzi kama imebeba zaidi au ina makosa aina fulani. Hhaja ni pesa na mtu ako na mshahara mwisho wa mwezi. Hiyo itafutiwe njia ya kumalizwa kabisa. Na njia moja ni kwamba passenger yeyote akiwa ameona na apeleke hiyo maneno kwa wakubwa isiwee anafuatiwa, ulimeona saa ngapi?, ulikuwa wapi? lakini ifuatiwe mara moja na mtu kufutwa kazi na kufungwa, ndio hiyo kitu ipungue.

Juu ya presidential powers mimi naona ya kwamba kusiwe zile powers zake ambazo hutumia kama mkuu wa nchi. Ziwe distributed kwenye Prime Minister iwe sheria ikipita kwa mbunge haendi kusign pekee yake. Assign akiwa na prime minister na Vvice **president** President wakiwa watatu. Kwa sababu kama sheria nyingine hupitishwa na watu wa upinzani halafu inakaa bila kuwekwa sahihi sababu ilipita kinyume ya chama kinachotawala inakwenda kwa chama cha upinzani na inapita inakuwa ni kama sheria lakini sababu ni pekee yake na ni wa chama fulani si wa upinzani ni wa chama kinachotawala saa hiyo anakanyanga hiyo sheria brake ya kwamba nitaweka baadaye mnafikiria na inachukuwa muda mrefu kuwekwa sahihi. Kwa hivyo hii powers iwe distributed among Pprime Mministers na Vvice Ppresident, ile powers za kuweka hiyo sheria inayopitisha kwa Bbunge.

Na chief justice nao wawe hawako chini ya **president** President direct. Wawe wanachaguliwa na ile body ya judges kwa sababu ikiwa atawekwa pale na **president** President wakati anaamua case, yaani kufuatana na vile anaona na sio vile **president** President anataka, ataweza poteza kazi. Na ikiwa atapoteza kazi atakua na uoga saa yote juu ya kuchunga kazi yake kwa hivyo case zingine hawezi kuamua sawa sawa anaamua kufuatana na maagizo fanya hivi, fanya hivi kwa sababu mkubwa ni huyo. Kwa hivyo sheria inakuwa hapo lazima iwe na independent body ya kumwajiri.

Na ya mwisho ni juu ya elimu na dawa siwachwe free, kwa sababu hizo vitu ni vya human services, yaani ni vitu viunafaa kuwa na mtu. Elimu ya bure watoto wasome sawa sawa at least form 4. Sasa tuwache std. 8. Tulenge form 4.

Na kwa madawa tuwe tunapata dawa free, kwa sababu dawa hizi zinanunuliwa na kodi na hiyo kodi ndiyo sisi wenye kutoa. Na saa ile mtu anakua mgonjwa anaweza kuwa hana pesa saa hiyo. Kwa mfano uende ukutane na wakora wakitwange, wakupige sawa sawa na wakunyang'anye pesa, halafu ukifika hospitali unatakiwa kutoa pesa, sasa ilienda na wakora utatoa wapi? Saa hiyo tibiwa na usidaiwe. Free medical services na free education. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Bwana Mwangangi kwa hayo maoni. Tutauliza Nunguni Women Handicraft Group.

Tabitha Meka: Asante sana kwa hii nafasi nimepewa. Jina langu ni Tabitha Meka. Maoni ya hii group nitasema kwa Kikamba.>

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Yulu wa ula waila kwosa kiande Kenya. Ni ula uswaiwe Kenya, ni ula usaiwe Kenya na ndaile kwithiwa na ivande ili.

Interpreter/Translator: OInterpreter: She is saying that only people born in Kenya should be eligible for national Identity cards and people should not have more than one I.D.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Syama sya uteti syaile kwithiwa syi inya.

InterpreterTranslator: We should have only 4 four political parties.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Andu ala makwenda kwitia kivila ni maile ni kwithiwa na mbesa syoo ndundu ni methiawa maiwwa. Mayale kwosa mbesa kuma kwa selikali.

InterpreterTranslator: People who are contesting various political seats should not be using government money to campaign.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Uvoo wa majimbo twikwenda.

InterpreterTranslator: We do not want majimbo

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Kila mbunge ni waile kwenda mbungeni ivinda ila yalite, ndi ti akaitelaa ivinda ya thela yila waile kuma mbungeni akaenda muthenya usu.

InterpreterTranslator: Every parliamentarian should be attending parliamentary sittings and not to attend only at the end of the session.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Na nimaile kwithiwa me asomu. Makinyuvwa, makavika form four.

InterpreterTranslator: People to be elected as MPs should have at least form level of education.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).ubunge alia kuthukuma nesa itina wa miaka itano niwaile kwitwa na kunyuva ungi.

InterpreterTranslator: If an MP is not performing, people should be allowed to recall him or her before the end of the 5-year term.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Misala ya mbunge ni yaile kuckyunguzwa ni dhama ingi timo kakainenga nemo.

InterpreterTranslator: There should be an independent commission to look into the salary of the MPs but not for the parliamentarians themselves to decide for themselves their salaries.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Mundu a retire aile kwinka musyi akaendesya maundu make indi ti akandikwa kitumi nundu asyu maandikitwe ma retire na mauka mandikwa nimo meete muongano nundu nimaitia mauya ma syana ila syaile kuthukuma nundu makwete mawiya maingi.

InterpreterTranslator: People should not seek for re-employment after retiring because this is creating unemployment to the young people and is also encouraging corruption because of the competition for the few existing vacancies.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Musumbi ndaile kwithiwa yulu wa miyao.

InterpreterTranslator: The President should not be above the law.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).usumbi aile kusiwa kisomo kyake undu kyana, ndaile kwithiwa atemusomu. Aile kwithiwa na ndikilii.

InterpreterTranslator: The President should have a minimum level of university education.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Musumbi ndaile kwithiwa no we ungamie kila kindu kyonthe.

InterpreterTranslator: The President should not be in charge of everything in the country.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Makyivu na masavu kyivu, maile kuthuvywa ni laia, undu tunthuva ambunge. Ki mulolongo na menthuvawa kila miaka itano ya thela.

InterpreterTranslator: Assistant chiefs and chiefs should be elected by the people using the queueing system (mlolongo) and their term of service should be 5 years.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Mawiwa moo nimaile kusyisya undu maile kuthukuma, ni mawia meva ala maile kuthukuma, timawiya onthe okethiwa nimo mathukumaa. Indi ni maile mena mawia mana ala mathukuma.

InterpreterTranslator: Those chiefs and assistant chiefs should not be doing everything. Their duties should be specified for their areas.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Makanzalas, masome kinya form four na uthukumi woo usiwe nesa na mbesa ila manengawe nundu wa kusovia for example nzia, ithima na malelu na masukulu maisiwa nesa.

InterpreterTranslator: The one to be elected as a councillor should have a minimum of form level of education and resources allocated to their respective areas of representation should be closely monitored to make sure that they are well used for the purposes they were meant for.

Tabitha Meka: (Speaking in Kikamba).Kula italawe kituoni vala syakuniwa.

Translator: Votes should be counted at the polling stations.

Tabitha Meka: (Speaking in Kikamba).Aka ni maile kungama ta ambunge makanyvwa taaume.

InterpreterTranslator: Women should come out and vie for parliamentary seats just like men.

Tabitha Meka: (Speaking in Kikamba).Mithenya yaukuna kula ntondu yu twetele kukuna kula nitwaile kuthiwa twisyi ni ndii na ni matuku mana.

InterpreterTranslator: Election dates should be known well in advance – like now we are waiting for elections but we do not know the date. So we should know early in advance.

Tabitha Meka: (Speaking in Kikamba).Mathina ma aka ni maile kusiwa kitumi nundu aume nimekuwa amuka na uithiwa ndwivandu uenda. Ona wakwa syana nisyathina.

InterpreterTranslator: Women's issues should be looked into closely. ForShe has given an example, that a wife can be beaten even to death by her husband and she has nowhere to go to look for justice. So there should be a provision for women to have a place to go and seek for justice.

Tabitha Meka: (Speaking in Kikamba).Nikwaile kusiwa andu ala matena mauu ukethiwa nimatethesya nundu me kuu misyini maithina no kethiwa mundu ndena kindu utona kutehya kana nako. Lakini ni maile kusyiswa ukethiwa ni matethewa.

InterpreterTranslator: People with disabilities should be assisted wherever they are even in homes of their parents.

Tabitha Meka: (Speaking in Kikamba).Mwitu ula walewa kutwawa na ena syana niwaile kutwilwa kitheka kwa ithe.

InterpreterTranslator: Unmarried single ladies should be allocated land by their parents.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Uvoo wa ikundi, ikundi nisyisywe mavata masyo nundu syivikiwa ni syindu kuma selikalini.

InterpreterTranslator: Groups issues should be looked into because they normally do not get any assistance from the government.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Mundu kana andu ala maungamie mawia maingi ukethiwa maandikitwe mena misala mingi ni maile kwithiwa me thukuma wia umwe ni kana ala angi matewiya makakwata wia.

InterpreterTranslator: Nobody should be employed in two offices to reduce unemployment situation that we have.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank: Thank you very much Tabitha. Can I ask a question? You said that women should have a place to go when there is an injustice at home. If they are beaten they should have a place to go. Is that all? Why don't do not you get rid of the injustice?

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Tuyasya ati yu ta mbaa aka mundu nutonya kumisya na ndevandu utona kutwaa report vandu vana. Ukethiwa ni watetheswa. Ethiawa ena vwiya otondu ula wa mundu. Ukethia nukukia asya nithi kusikata mume wakwa withiwe mume wakwa ni na vuthya. Twonwe vandu va kuthi kusikata mundu atona kuteswa vala vataile.

InterpreterTranslator: TShe is saying that there should be a specific office where women can report their husbands when they beat them or mistreat them at home, because currently there is no such office which deals with such matters.

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).

InterpreterTranslator: She is saying that tThere should be a law, which gives the limit and also guides husbands that they should not mistreat their wives and they should not do various things to their wives.

Com. Prof. Kabira: I: I have another question for you. You said unmarried women should be given land, what about girls who get married and they have no land?

Tabitha Meka: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Etu ala masyaie kwoo matatwawa syana isu syananywe vamwe na ila sya aume. Withiwe syatwika ni syana nduiwa ni mwitu. Namo mundu muka ula mutwai na ndena kitheka selikali ni yale kumanthia masikini munda.

InterpreterTranslator: TShe is saying that the umarriedunmarried daughters should be treated like sons, for those who get

married and have no land they should be allocated land by government like they allocate squatters.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank: Thank you very much Nunguni Handicraft Women Group. Write down your names. I now call Mutheu Muli from Kilungu Day Secondary School.

Mutheu: My name is Mutheu Muli from Kilungu Day Secondary School and I wish to talk about identity cards. I think we should be offered identity cards in schools because when we go out there, there are many problems in getting them because you have to bribe in order to get them and this creates problems when one is not financially stable. And from 2002 this year we would like to see a change in that. That is what I had.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Mutheu. Write your name. We will have Kevin Mwendaandu.

Kevin Mwendaandu: I am KivenKevin Mwendaandu, aged 17 years and I am in form three. All I would like to say is that the Ppresident's powers should be limited. Ffor example, the government land is under him and he is the one who controls how it is to be used. I think this is unfair. The land should be used for factories whichfactories, which can bring earnincomereg to the government and to the country.

The other thing is that the judicialryjudiciary and all the University chancellors should be elected by the public or by the citizens. The **president** President should not ber the chancellor of all the universities in Kenya. There should be other people who are chancellors. I do not see how he can take all the responsibilities he has as well as manage the country in a good way. Thank you, that is all I have to say.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Kevin. We will have Daniel Wambua.

Daniel Wambua: I: I am Daniel Wambua from Kilungu Day Secondary School. I am in form three. I have some few points to make.

The government has stopped considering farm products to farmers, e.g. according to me coffee farmers are getting nothing from their crop. The government should look into that.

You find that law-breakers are getting severe beatings from the police. You find that police get a suspect and start beating him. Yet the person may be proved not guilty. So that means the government should take immediate action to stop that.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank: Thank you very much David Wambua. Next is Crispus Mutisya.

Chrispus Mutisya: My names are Crispus Mutisya from KilunguyKilungu Day Secondary School. I am 18 years in form three. Mine is to talk about facilities in the school. Facilities in schools should be provided to every school in equal distribution because we are taking the same examinations and some schools are lacking laboratories so the students face hard time when they go to do the examination and they have not done any practicals. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank: Thank you very much Crispus. Next is Mwenda Mutiso.

Mwenda Mutiso: I am Mwenda Mutiso. I am 19 years old and in form 4.

My views are that the President should not be above the law in that he cannot be prosecuted. It is not that President does not commit any crimes that he cannot be prosecuted for.

The other issue is that the Kenyan currency is depreciating year after year and I could ask that the currency should be devalued so that it can compete effectively with other countries' currencies.

The other issue is on education. There should not be no cageorisationcategorization of schools such as national schools, provincial schools and district schools. We are all students taking the same exam. These national schools are better than village schools. So the schools should be of equal category such that all students benefit equally. Those are my views.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Mutiso. Next is James Muthoka.

Muthoka: My names are James Muthoka, a forth year, 18 years. Here are my points.

The mayors of the cities and municipalities should be elected by the citizens of the area but not the councillors themselves.

The Chief Justice should be appointed by the other judges to allow good office maintenance and effective job performance.

The Presidential powers should be regulated; that is, the President should not be above the law. He should be able to be sued in a court of law. He should not be the chancellor of universities and he should not appoint vice-chancellors.

The ballot boxes should be transparent.

Counting of votes should be done at the respective polling stations and the winner to be announced in that particular polling station to do away with rigging of votes.

The chief's jobs should be regulated and specified.

The chiefs and sub-chiefs should be elected by the citizens in order to vote for a well qualified social leader.

The President should be a university graduate with a degree.

The appointment and the firing of the Attorney General, Chief Justice and Speaker should be done by parliament itself and not the President because he can favour some community and also those whom he appoints will do the job according to his will, if not so they can be sacked and lose their jobs.

Those constituencies which were formed during the 1992 elections should be abolished because the ruling party divided those constituencies which they had majority supporters in order to increase its members of parliament and regulate passing of bills by voting in parliament.

Child labour and harassment should be abolished. Those who are found either harassing a child or employing a child under 18 should be sued in a court of law.

Traditional brew should be licenced to specific people who will set up a clean and healthy class because beer is more expensive and others are unhealthy.

Nomination of MPs should be equal into different parties because those who have many nominated members will advantage in passing of the bills.

The maximum years of a President should be below sixty five years because if there is a minimum age that is 35 years of one to be a **president** then there should be the maximum years of one to be a President.

Thank you.

Com. . Prof Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much James Muthoka. Next is Muthiani Ben.

Ben Muthiani: Thank you very much. My name is Muthiani Ben from Kilungu Day High School. I am 18 years and in form three. These are the points I would like to make about the constitution review.

I would like to point that we should have equal rights no matter whether you belong to the opposition or the ruling party. You find that people from the opposition are denied chances to hold meetings and you find that policemen are there to disrupt their meetings whereas when we have the Kanu people holding their meetings there is nobody to disrupt them.

Then we should also have equal opportunities despite the fact that you are a lady, like for instance in the current government we have very few women in the ministries and all are made of men. That does not mean that men are better than ladies. So we should have equality of men and ladies together.

Then we feel that schools should pick students from all over the country. If it is a district school picking students from the same district, hence we should be mixed up to increase socialisationsocialization.

We should have freedom of the press. You find that sometimes you cannot just say anything in public. We also find that church leaders may see a problem with the current government or things that politicians are doing. We cannot talk beyond whispers because these guys may harrassharass then in future.

We should have the retired people reaminingremaining in their homes because is they go for jobs and they are retired they cause the young people to lack jobs and there are no job opportunities whereas these people could be helping their families at home. For example we have retired Marsden Madoka and many other retired members who should be in their constituencies.

I would also like to have every memberMember of parliamentParliament being literate. At least have form 4 levelevel of education. This is because if you are illiterate and in most cases you will have to present complaints from your constituency to parliamentParliament, I do not see how you will talk in vernacular and you will be shying away to talk of the problems of your people, whereas they have elected you to go and present their problems.

We should have equal distribution of resources and we should not have any discrimination.

I would like also to point out that we should have a law against female circumcision. We find that girls are being made to get married early even before they pursue their education and then nobody cares. It is only the wazees who may go and encourage the same practice. This should be done away with and those people who are practising the same be punished according to the law.

We should also have abolition of polygamy. If we are saying that we should have a family planning and a man is going ahead and marrying more than one wife, he is increasing children and there is no way this goal is going to be achieved.

I would also like to point out that we should have legalisation of abortion. You find that in advanced countriestcountries like America, abortion is legalised and they are advanced. So if we legalise abortion in Kenya it could help in family planning.

I would like to point out that the police have rights to arrest suspects and they go ahead and harrassharass suspects. I would

like to point out that they should have limitation of their rights. They should not beat up suspects. If they have clear evidence of the offence they have committed, they should forward them to the court and not to beat them at any point.

I would like to say that if it is possible we should have free education, because you find that there are many children in the villages who are just there simply because they cannot afford the high cost of education and without education in this country you are not worthy.

I would like to point out that we should have a constitution or rather representative of disabled people. We have been ignoring the disabled people in our society. They are just on the streets begging and we do not give them anything. If there are people to represent their problems they could have a constitution whereby they are helped by the government.

I would also like to say that we should have the independence of the matatu business. There is nobody who should be going ahead and controlling what these matatus businesses are doing like we have the Mungiki going around and harrasingharassing comuterscommuters, saying they want to take control over matatu stations. This is causing loss of life and we are affected by this. These are my views. Thank you very much.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much. Wait for a question.

Com. Iassacksaac: If I heard you correctly you said we should abolish polygamy. There are some religions, which allow polygamy, especially Islam. They are allowed to marry up to four wives. There are also African customary traditions even the Kambas for example where they can marry two or three wives. What about those religious beliefs and customary traditions, how do you want to deal with them?

Muthiani: The main issue we are talking about is minimising the population of Kenyans so that Kenya can be able to provide with the limited resources for every citizen it has. So now I am pointing out that may be there is a mzee there who is unable to cater for the children he has and he goes ahead and marries more than one wife. Then he is not able to cater for these children. If the man is able to cater for all the needs of his children he can go ahead and marry more than one wife, but if he is unable, there is no way he should be allowed to undergo polygamy. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Ben Muthiani. Next is Osborn Kimeu.

Osborn Kimeu: Thank you. My name is Osborn Kimeu, 18 years, form 4, Nunguni Day Secondary School.

My first point of contribution to this constitution review is that we are currently having problems with the teachers. Most of the public workers are having a lot of problems and our grievances are presented. A committee should be set up to represent the grievances of the public servants.

My second point is about the media. I think this should not be under the government. The government should not at all control the media. You find that some of the things that are done in Kenya sometimes carry a lot of weight and yet they are not covered by the media because the government controls the media.

My third point is about the delay in settling cases in court. Some simple cases take up to 10 years to be settled.

My fourth point is provincial administration. There should be defined duties for D.O.s and chiefs. Some chiefs get overloaded with duties which could be done by D.O.s.

My fifth point is that the **president** President should not be the chancellor of all the universities. The **president** President should be concerned about the Kenya government and the control of all the activities as far as Kenya is concerned. He should not be overloaded with the work of all the public universities. The universities should be overloaded with the work of all the public universities. The universities should have chancellors who are elected by a committee. Some of the chancellors who are elected have got no idea of what university is all about and the subjects taken there.

Tax should not be imposed on these local peasant traders and hawkers who are trying to earn a living by selling their small wares in the local villages. The government should tax the big companies. When we got independence our main motto was to do away with poverty.

Another point is that according to the current Constitution, from 1992 there was allowance of multi-partism and I do not see why once a party has been formed should be allowed to join another party. We are talking about current one where Kanu joined with NDP. This is taking advantage. For example next year the person who will stand to be the presidential candidate will have a lot of votes because the two parties are joined. In this case we have only one party which has been leading since we got independence to this day, that is Kanu.

My recommendation is that once a party is formed it should be run independently and if it finds that it cannot run independently then it should be done away with or banned.

The MPs once they are elected to represent their constituencies, some of them become dormant. For example, once you are elected an MP we expect you to come and give the grievances for your constituency.

The Kenyan Constitution should have control over the number of children each person should have, for example, it can state that no one should have more than three children. In this way the government will be able to control population. Any one having more than the stated number of children should be sued.

My last point is on farming. As far as we are concerned we know that farming forms the backbone of this country. By this I mean, you find that, for example, coffee, it is very much going down. When you look around this area, people used to grow coffee but nowadays they are not growing just because payment is poor. So in this case I would like the agricultural sector or rather the Constitution to set a bill to represent the farmers so that at least when a farmer starts farming he will be able to do well.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Before you go Mr. Kimeu, did you say that if you have more than three children you should be sued? So what should be the punishment?

Kimeu: I am trying to say that because once you are sued you set a good example to the others so that they control their birth rate. You find that a person of low income is having a team of twelve children. So in this case I would like to say that at least the birth rate of an individual should be controlled.

Com. Prof. Kabira: What is the punishment? When you are sued you know either you pay a fine or you are jailed. So how many years are you recommending per child? If you have 12 children, how many years?

Kimeu: I am not sure because I am not a judge, but what I am saying, for example, if you are going to jail a person, you will still be adding a burden to the prison, so what I am suggesting is that once you are found to have more than three children, you should be given home-imprisonment where you will be reporting to the court.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Mr. Kimeu for those comments. I am going to have a break from the school for a while and I am going to ask Reuben Yumbya.

Reuben Yumbya: My names are Reuben Yumbya Mutuku. I am going to start with things concerning the land. The land demarcation and identification has been very long. To get a title deed takes 15 or 20 years and most of the people will have died. Majority of them will have died and the title deed will have nobody to collect it. That one complicates the matter.

The other point is about the police. The police force is known to be very corrupt and then whereas the complaints are raised, the people have to go to the police themselves or to the seniors and they try to cover up. So I ask the commission to set a law whereby an independent body can be appointed or set up to look into the case of police corruption.

The other point is about education. What we have today is not a true free education for primary school children. The government or the commission should set a law whereby no taxation of primary school parents is done and the government looks for a way of raising money to meet the expenses of primary education.

The other point is about marriage: marriage should be registered at the assistant chief

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Marriage should be registered at the Assistant Chief's office like births and deaths. There has been a lot of divorces and separation and this has of course led to the spread of AIDS. Marrying and sending away a girl or a woman will influence the spread of AIDS. To add on that, a register of marriage should be kept in the assistant chief's office.

About the President: the **president** President should be a person who is above the law and he should be elected by the people and that **president** President should be assisted by at least the Prime Minister and a Vice-President. That is all I had to thank you very much for listening.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Bwana Reuben. Mwau Kitela, Paul M. Musomba, Maria Leny Ngenyi.

Maria Leny Ngenyi: (Speaking in Kikamba dialect through an interpreter). Nitawa Maria Ngenyi na maundu ala makwa ni moaa. Ni yulu wa kithaka. Wamina kuthoa na wathukuma, kuvika miaka ikumi nwaile kulikililwa mundani usu waku kana kithaka kyaku.

Interpreter/Translator: Her name is Maria Leny Ngenyi and her first issue is on land. She says that if you have bought land and you have worked on it for at least ten years, nobody should interfere with the land any more.

Maria Ngenyi: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Uindu wa keli ni kukuna kula, ethiwa andu ni atatu nimaile kwiiwa masanduku moo na twamina kukuna italilwe mesani. Kila mundu ene.

InterpreterTranslator: The second point is on elections. If for example there are three candidates, there should be a ballot box for each of them and after the elections, the counting should be done at the same venue when every body is seeing.

Maria Ngenyi: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Ya katatu, mundu ethiwa ena kindu kyake, ena wikio wa kana kindu kiu ni kyake na ungi aimukandia noona twaile ni kusyokia Kikamba kila kyai kyatena.

InterpreterTranslator: The third point is about ownership of property. I, if one person owns property and the other one also claims the same property, she is proposing that we should go to the Kamba traditional way of sorting out such issues by way of administering the oath.

Maria Ngenyi: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Undu ula ungi, nikulya no kana kaluvu kathele Kilungu nundu wa syana sya sukulu.

InterpreterTranslator: The forth point is about local brews. WShe is proposing that we should not have local brews, karubu, because of school children.

Maria Ngenyi: (*Speaking in Kikamba*).Useo nanya isu, Kativa nisyisye maundu asu.

InterpreterTranslator: That all I she haves and I she hopes that the constitutionConstitution will take care of that.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank: Thank you very much mama Maria and I hope the children have heard what you have said about karubu. John N. Mutevu.

John Mutevu: Kwa majina naitwa John Ngulu Mutevu. MaNa pendekezo yangu ni ya kwamba mahospitali iyanaumiza Wwanak Kenya sana. Mtu akigonjeka analipizswa pesa nyingi, tena akikufyia kwa hospitali, huwezi kumtoa kabla hujalipa hiyo bill ya hospitali. Kwa hivyo ningeomba katiba ingalie hiyo sana.

Ya pili ni watoto. Watoto wetu wanasoma, wanamaliza masomo na wakimaliza masomo hawawezi kupata kazi. Tukwienda kuwaulizia mahali kuko kazi, wale wakubwa wanasimamia ma-factory hayo au wanasimamia mahali hiyohapo, unasikia akikwambia ulete 100,000/- ndiyo mtoto apate kazi. Kwa hivyo tungependa kama watoto wanasoma, mtoto awe anapelekwa kazini kulingana na masomo yake.

Ile ingine ni polisi kuingilia land case. Nafikiria upande huu wa Ukambani, ikiwa una shamba na unang'ang'ana nia mtu akoaliye

na nguvu ukiwa na shamba, yule mtu anataka kukunyang'anya, kwanza wanaita asikari. Uunakuja unashikiwa ndiyo ukiondoka hapo au ukipelekwa mahali ambapo unapelekwa, ukute mali yako imeharlibiwa. jwa Kwa hivyo tungependa katiba ikitengenezwa iwe asikari hawawezi kuingilia land case. Iwe land case inaangaliwa na ile court ambayo inastahilithahili kuangalia.

Watoto ambaoye wanaitwa chokora, teungependa katiba iangalie sana watoto hawa, kwa sababu kwa wakati huu tunaona Kenya karibu iwe na tribe ingine inaitwa chokora, maanake wamekuwa watoto wengi. Na wengi ni wale wanakosa masomo au ni wale wakimaliza mashukuli, hawapati kazi na wakikosa kazi lazima waanze kujitafutia chakula na njia yeyote. Kwa hivyo tungependa serikali inaangalia hali ya hawa watoto na iwaangalie ione ni watu wanaweza kuwa kulekebishwakurekebishiwa tabia zao. sawa sawa.

Land case kwa upande wa Ukambani. Nafikiria upande wa Ukambani tumepingiata hasara sana hata hatuna maendeleo kwa sababu ya land case. Kwa wale ambayo wako na nguvu unaweza kuona mtu anakuja kuvfamia shamba ambayo si yake na ni ya mtu mwingine na anamunyang'anya. Kwa hivyo hiyo nayo ningehimiza katiba ikitengenezwa Ukambani turundishewe turudishiwe ile kiapo, ndiyo ilikuwa msemu kweli Ukambani, yaani mtu ikikunyanganya akikunyang'anya kitu chyako, clan ywako wakae wathibitishze kama mtu anaweza kujaribu kula kiapo. Ndiyo hiyo iwe ndiyo kitu haki ya Wakamba.

Lile ile lingine ni wakubwa, yaani wale ambayo wako na uwezo. Unaweza kusikia ata simu chifu akiamuliza akiamrisha mtu aende ashikwe na apigwe, unaweza kuona hata MP anakuja anakunyang'anya kitu yako. Unaweza kuona hata councillor anakunyang'anya kitu yako. Kwa hivyo tungeomba ikiwa serikali itaingilia hali ya katiba, ingalie iwe hakuna mtu ako na uwezo wa kunyanyasa yule mwingine na hakuna mtu ako na uwezo wakusema mtu achukuliwe au aende akafungiwe.

Hiyo ingine ni hongo au kitu kidogo. Katika barabara tukitembea tumeschangaa sana kuona dereva anakubeba, na akiona traffic unaona anashika pesa anaangucha kwa barabara. Kwa hivyo tunaomba serikali ikitengeneza katiba, tuwe ikiwaiwe kila Mkenya ako na uwezo wa kushtakiika kosa, ukiona mtu akikosea, uko uwe na ruhusa ya kum-report na ashikwe ndiyo tuone kama tunaweza kukomesha hali ya hongo maanake hongo imekuwa nymiingi zaidi.

Lile lingine nikimalizia, nafikiria nchi ya Kenya tuko na land kubwa. Tungeomba kama upande huu wa Ukambani tunakaa tunafinyana, hukou hakuna chakula. Tunachopata ni miti, kwa hivyo tungeomba katiba iangalie Mkenya apewe shamba au apewe kitu ycha kumszaidia, ndiyo tuone kama uchumi wetu unaweza kubandilika.

Ningependa serikali iangalie machief: ambaye aiwe ni chief ambayeo ako nai nidhamu, ni chief ako na kwake, ni chief tunaona mwenendo wake ni mzuri, na ni chief ambayeo anapenda watoto wawe wanaendelea.

Ya mwisho ni kusema, serikali ichukuwe hata hatua kwa watoto wale ambayo wanasoma na wakienda shukuli badala ya

kusoma, nikuenda kuharibu wale watoto wengine. Kwa hivyo hata hawa watoto wanaweza kuadhibiwa, ndiyo watoto wale weingine waszaidike kwa masomo. Ni a Asante kwa hayo. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Nilikua nikitaka kunjua hii kiapo ya Kikamba. Inafanywa namna gani? Na mtu akikula ile kiapo ya uongokutakuwa nini kwa huyo mtu, huyo mtu atafanywa nini?

Mutevu: Hili jambo unasikia ya Kikamba, hapa Ukambani kama ukinyang'anya mtu kitu au ule kitu ya mtu na ukule kiapo, family yako inaweza kumalizika, inaweza kufa kwa sababu ya hichyo kiapo. Kuna Vkiapo vya aina nyingi, kuna ya nyungu, hii tunapikia chakula nayo, kuko na nyingine ya wazee ambao wanajua hali ya hiyo kitu sana na kuko ya kumaliza siku saba ukipikiwa siku saba, nyinyi mnaanza kumalizika kwenu. Kwa hivyo, hiyo ndiyo ile kitu Mkamba alikuwa akitumia hata hapo mbeleni.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Asante sana Mzee Matevu. Leo tutamuita David Yumbya.

David Yumbya: Kwa jina naitwa David Yumbya. Yangu ya kwanza ni kuhusu utawala wa mikoa, kwanzia assistant chief na chief. Sehemu nyingi unakuta, kama huko reserve, ma-chief wako. Pengine janga likitokea unakuta hana gari ya kumfikisha kupeleka ujumbe kwa D.O. ama kwa D.C. Unakuta wengi wanatembea kwa miguu kwa umbali. Kwa hivyo naomba kama ma-chief, hiyo station yao ipatiwe kama motorcycle ya transport, awe anafikia katika divisional level. Kama zile wizara zingine kama veterinary, wao wanapatiwa motorcycle kuwasafirisha.

Kingine ni kuhusu wazee wa vijiji. Hao ni watu wameanza kufanya kazi kutoka jadi. Na vile wanavyofanya ndivyo wanapeleka chief ujumbe kutoka kwa kijiji na sub-location, kwa hivyo wanastahili kuwa wanalipwa. Kwa sababu wanafanya kazi muhimu.

Kuhusu elimu: Elimu ni chombo muhimu na katika Kenya, elimu inastahili kuwa ya bure kutoka darasa la kwanza hadi university level. Kwa sababu kama siku hizi, unakuta ma-chief wanaambiwa shikeni yule mtu ambaye hapeleki mtoto wake kwa shule. Na umpeleka, utakuta chairman na mwalimu mkuu wanasema hakuna elimu ya bure hapa, mrudishe nyumbani. Kwa hivyo inakuwa ni shida. Kwa hivyo elimu mpaka iwe free ndiyo watoto wengi waweze kusoma. Kuko na watoto wengi na ndiyo maana, chokora wengi wanatoweka wanaenda town na unakuta wazazi wengi hawana kuku wala mbuzi wala ngombe au kitu wanachoweza kuuza ndio wakalipe hiyo pesa.

Kuhusu hospitali; nayo pia hospitali inastahili kuwa ya bure kwa sababu kwa watu wengi, dawa imekuwa bei ghali sana. Unakuta mtu amegonjeka, hawezi akaenda hospitali kwa sababu akienda anaitishwa shilingi mia mbili na pengine hana. Shilingi mia tatu, akilala hospitali pengine afanyiwe harambee ndiyo atibiwe. Anaambiwa anatakikana x-X-ray, xX-ray ni shilingi elfu mbili na yeye hata shilingi mia mbili hawezi akapata. Kwa hivyo hospitalini inastahili iwe ya bure kama ilivyokuwa ikifanyika mwanzoni.

Urithi, siku hizi kuko na vifo vingi na unakuta kama ni mzee ameaga dunia na mama. Unakuta urithi, kuna wale wanastahili wapate urithi, kama wanaume. Na kuko watoto wasichana pengine wamezaliwa na wengine wachanga, hao ndio wanajigawia ile mali. Labda kuna mtoto mchanga msichana na hana kitu na sisi wanaume ndio tunajigawia kama ni pesa, kama ni ardhi na kila kitu tunajigawia. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima kuwe na usawa kwa sababu hawa wote ni watoto na walizaliwa, hakuna msichana na mvulana. Unakuta mzee ako na wasichana tupu, ataenda kutafuta mwanaume huko nje ndio aje kumgawia ile mali yake; Hapana. Lazima awagawie wale wanaostahili kugawiwa, hawa ni watoto na wakati ulikuwa unazaa, ulizaa mtoto. Kwa hivyo, unaelimisha vile unaelimisha, ukielimisha huchagui huyu ni msichana, huyu ni mwanaumme. Wote unawaelimisha, kwa hivyo inastahili wote wagawiwe mali. Mzazi aandikishe urithi wa watoto wake, na hatakuwa na shida ya kuenda kortini.

Kuhusu majimbo, Kenya haistahili kuwa na majimbo kwa sababu sisi ni jamii moja. Tukiwa na majimbo, kutakuwa na ukabila na sisi Wakenya kama jamii moja, hatutaki ukabila. Utasikia wewe unatoka mahali fulani, kutakuwa na ukabila. Kwa hivyo, vile tuko tunataka tuwe Kenya vile ilivyo, tuwe Kenya moja ambayo si ya majimbo.

Kuhusu parliamentParliament, Wabunge hawastahili kwenda kwa Bunge siku tatu. Kwa sababu huyu ni mtu alichaguliwa, anastahili kwenda kwa Bunge siku tano kwa sababu ni mfanyi kazi, tulimchagua. Awe Bunge kutoka Monday up to Friday hapana siku tatu, huyu ni mtu alichaguliwa na akaenda kazini.

Kingine, wasiwe wanajiamulia mishahara yao, wanapitisha. Siwezi kujiamulia mishahara wangu, lazima nijipatie kubwa. Kwa hivyo mishahara iwe na executive ambayo inakaa chini ndiyo iamue mishahara yao. Sasa nikijiamlia nitakua nikilipwa namna hii namna hii, lazima nijipatie ile mishahara mkubwa.

Kuhusu uchaguzi wa Bunge; lazima kuwe na wakati: kama ni Bunge, kuwe na wakati wa Bunge na wa Rais. Kama ni kuchaguliwa Rais, kuwe na wakati wa Rais, wakati fulani kuwe ni wa kuchaguwa wWabunge. Kwa hivyo hiyo ndiyo nmzuri.

Rais awe above the law, lakini akiwa ati asikuwe above the law, kila mtu atakuwa anafanya vile anavyotaka. Hata kama nyumbani, lazima kuwe na yule mtu mkubwa. Kuna mzee, kuna mama na yule mtoto mwingine anakuja. Lakini ukisema ati asiwe na mamlaka, asiwe mkuu wa hii na hii hiyo haitaleta heshima kwa mtawala. Lazima heshima iweko kwa mkubwa. Asante, hayo ndiyo maoni yangu niliyokuwa nayo.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Asante sana Bwana David. Now Patrick Nthiwa.

Nthiwa: My names are Patrick Nthiwa and these are my views.

Presidential elections to be held separately from parliamentary and civic.

Presidential powers to be reduced.

The Attorney General should not be the one to appoint the Electoral Commission of Kenya chairman.

Presidential duties to be well defined by the new Constitution.

The one to be declared the President should at least win an election by 50% votes.

Chiefs and sub-chiefs to be elected by the people.

Kenya should have an election calendar.

Defilement should carry a longer sentence than rape does.

Party contestants who lose in nominations should not defect to contest on other party tickets.

Vice President should be elected by Parliament.

Another point on media; state on KBC should give equal air time to all political parties.

Voter registration should remain a continuous process. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Patrick. We now call Bernard Kavita.

Kavita: Thank you very much, I am Bernard Kavita and these are my views: -

On the constitutional supremacy we propose that the constitution to be a separate entity from the people it governs.

In that I mean that the MPs should not be given power to amend any constitutional law. We propose that to have a parliamentary system of government and let the people determine the salaries of MPs.

We propose that the issue of nominated MPs be abolished.

Let inactive MPs be recalled by the people.

We propose a coalition government.

We should change to a system that demands for multi-party participation in both legislature and executive.

We propose no single chambers in parliamentParliament whereby MPs are the only representatives of wananchi, let us have the handicapped or even the NGOs to have representatives in parliamentParliament.

The chairman of the electoral commission should be given power to dissolve the parliamentParliament. ,C currently the mechanism of the President dissolving the parliamentParliament is unnecessary.

We propose the constitutionConstitution to specify the presidential qualifications,; for example, the level of education should be university level of education.

Let us have clear succession timetables, for example, let presidential tenure, be fixed at two terms election date should be clear in the constitutionConstitution.

The powers of the President should be united, for example, power to appoint the public service commission. The power to elect the electoral commission, the power to nominate the twelve memberMembers of parliamentParliament, the power to appoint the vice-chancellor of the universities, commander of the armed forces, appointment of key officers e.g. the attorney general, chief justice, dissolution of parliamentParliament. The power to take a person to jail without trial, and so on.

The constitutionConstitution should have powers to remove the President after misconduct, for example, election rigging and, abuse of power or involvement in scandals for example, financial scandals, political assassination.

Let the office of the district officer or be abolished reason, he is less committed as opposed to the chief or the D.C.

Let the chiefs and sub-chiefs be elected by the people.

Let us have a constitutional court to deal with constitutional abuses.

I propose that all Kenyans have a free access to the court.

Security of tenure, should be withdrawn. Let there be provision of judicial views. Rreview of laws made by the legislature.

The local government;; mayors and council chairpersons be elected by the people.

Requirement of language tests when vying for local authority seats is sufficient.

Let the authority seats be vied by clean people who have never been involved in any scandal; , either financial or human abuse of power or abuse.

Let councillors be recalled by the people if they are incompetent in their work.

The minister in charge of local government dissolves councils if they prove unproductive to the people.

I propose that seats should be reserved for specific interest groups; for example the handicapped.

Let the head of the commission be given power to give the days of elections.

On education; I propose that we have early children education for all Kenyans. I propose for free education for all Kenyans.

University students to be given freedom to have a say in what they want to take, for example you find that university students when they apply for faculties in the university you find that the university itself is there to decide on what the student is to take. is to do or the student. Therefore the university student is not given freedom to choose on what he wants to do. Therefore we want freedom there.

And students who are paying the minimum university entry mark be guaranteed loans to ensure that they continue with their education.

The Constitution should guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation. Reason; sometimes workers are dismissed by the employers and are not paid their dues. Employers take advantage of lack of trade union representation and mistreat workers.

Political parties: political parties can support development projects apart from mobilizing the public.

I propose that the number of political parties be limited. We should have at least two political parties.

The political parties should be part and parcel of the state.

Political parties should participate in national development.

Health care: health care has declined over the years. Public hospitals should be well equipped with facilities. Hospital fees should be reduced to cater for the poor majority.

Health minister should ensure hospital staff are qualified to guarantee quality medication.

The rights of vulnerable groups. The people I consider being vulnerable for example are the medi-disaster stricken people, the destitute people, the youth, because for example, the youth are not represented in parliamentParliament. Nobody represents them and therefore they have many problems.

The rights of women are not fully guaranteed in the constitutionConstitution. I propose women to have equal participation with men in decision making. A certain percentage be given for women election to parliamentParliament.

Women rights to own property. Rights to consideration in all aspects, for example employment, education or inheritance.

Interests of people with disabilities should be fully taken care of by the constitutionConstitution.

Concerns of people with disabilities: number one, let them be guaranteed free education, employment, health care, food, property ownership and should be given representatives in parliamentParliament.

The electoral process and systems. The election date should be specified in the constitutionConstitution. In the next general elections we expect it to be free and fair. For example, we have heard of insecurity in polling stations and even of buying of voters. We have also heard of electoral rigging. We should be assured by electoral commission that we'll not heare of such things in the coming general elections.

Qualifications of the electoral commissionerCommissioners: Tthey should have good moral conduct. They should be people who are ready to serve the people. Thank you very much. Those are the views I had.

Com. Prof. Kabira: I want to ask you one question. You want us to have only two political parties? What do we do with the others, we de-register them or how do we deal with them?

Kavita: I suggest the other political parties to be de-registered. We can have the ruling party Kanu and on opposition party. That is my suggestion.

Com. Prof. Kabira: So you want all the others to merge?

Kavita: Yes.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Mr. Kavita. John Ndinda, hayuko? We will go back to the students for a while. I invite Festus Nguli from Kilungu Boys, 18 years in form four.

The point that I have is that the birth rate should be controlled by the government. Wwith that I mean that the government should be able to decide the number of children a person should have.

The other point is that there should be an age set for the President to retire. The time the President should come out of the office those were my points. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Festus. We invite Cosmas Musau.

Cosmus Musau: Thank you, my names are Cosmus Musau, 18 years, form four. My views are that the judiciary should be independent and not influenced by executive powers.

The President should not have the powers to dismiss or appoint ministers. This should be left to the Ppublic Sservice Ccommission. The interval within which election should be held, should be reduced to around three to four years and also the maximum time the President should be in office should be around two terms if he is re-elected again after the first election.

I think there should be freedom to the press for people to express themselves, all the information they have got. That is all I have.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Mr. Musau for your views. Please sign our register. Can we listen to Peter Kitava.

Peter Kitava: My names are Peter Kitava from Kilungu boys, aged 17 years in form three.

My views are that hospitals should be free or charged less. This is because most of the Kenyans are poor and most likely the poor are the ones who are affected by these common diseases. These poor people cannot afford the kind of money that is charged by the hospitals. So hospitals should be free.

After a person has been jfailed he should be given the right judgement and not be given an additional punishment. You find that after a person has been judged he is given corporal punishment, which he should not get, or maybe cultivating prison gardens or such things.

Education should be free because you find most of the poor students maybe perform very well and maybe cannot afford the fees, to continue with their education so they should be catered for.

The pPresidential power to create ministries, public offices, districts and provinces should be made subject to parliamentary approval. All the presidential appointees including the minister or the Aattorney Ggeneral, the permanent secretaries and ambassadors and high commissionerCommissioners should be approved by parliamentParliament.

Identity cards should be issued to all the Kenyan citizens but not to a citizen from another country coming to Kenya and being issued with an ID.

Also widows should be catered for, for example, helping them to educate their children and providing them with basic needs.

Child labour should be abolished in Kenya because this interferes with child rights. In my view, there should be a bill that should be passed to cater for these rights. That is all I had.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Peter for those views. We shall listen to Lawrence Muanzia.

Muanzia: My names are Lawrence Muanzia, form three, 17 years., Mmy points are that farmers who grow crops like coffee, tea or maize should be paid spot cash first like the miraa people are paid. This would help to avoid inconveniences of their payments being delayed.

I also think that education and medical care should be made free because people pay taxes and when you pay for these services you are paying twice.

The press should also be permitted to broadcast any news but not giving that privilege to some stations.

The government should also work with the school administration to make sure that students get their ID cards just as they leahave form four because after their four years in school you find that they encounter difficulties in getting IDds when they go out, and the school ID they are using in school will not be of any use. That is all I had.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Lawrence. Do we have Peter Makau?

Peter Makau: Thank you very much. My name is Peter Makau from Kilungu, form three.

My view is that the students should be given identity cards early in advance so that after they finish form four they do not go loitering here and there looking for the identity cards because they take a long time to be processed and given to them. They need them to look for job opportunities. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Peter. Mbuvi Musyoka, Robert Matano, Dominic Kimatu, Matheka, Dominic Njoroge.

I want to thank the headmaster of Kilungu Boys Secondary School for making it possible for the students to come and give their views. I wanted to finish with the students so that they can break.

Dzomba: My names are Joyce Dzomba from Kilungu, 19 years. My first view is that the government should have another source where it would get money so that Aids victims should be protected from discrimination from the other people and then maybe if you have a father who is an Aids victim you should, there are some companies whereby the employers do not want those people any more. So I think the government should assist.

When the President is visiting some places, he usually has some body guards, he is so much protected and we students and other people would like to talk to the President. and it would be better would like to talk to the President and it would be better for the President to come and we talk as we are talking right now, we have some views and discussions of many other things. Some students have never seen the President, and it would be good to talk to the President.

The other one is about school facilities., Uus we are sitting for the same exams, like KCPE and KCSE and we see that there are some schools where there are no good facilities. So there should be equalized provision of facilities in all the schools so that all the students who are going to sit for the exams are going to perform very well.

Another view is about the street children. Since they are part of the Kenyans, they should have protection, like shelter, clothing and even education. So I think the government should help them to continue with their lives because outside there their lives are really messed up. They are taking drugs and things like that. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Joyce. There was a colleague of yours.

Grace Nyalenchi: My names are Grace Nyalenchi. I am 18 years old in form four.

My views are that the children mostly under 18 should be given the mandate to sue their parents, especially in cases where the parents deliberately decide to deny them education.

I propose the government should introduce a special document for a man who is polygamous so that all his wives are identified by the government, so in case he dies there are no major problems in terms of wealth distribution.

I propose that the government should organize to have attorneys who will defend the poor who cannot afford their fees in both civil and criminal cases.

I also propose that perjury in law courts should be a punishable offense so that we can improve the services offered by the judiciary of Kenya. Thank you.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much for your views. There is also another one from Kilungu.

Catherine: My names are Catherine Mutua. My views are;; Yyou find that in girls schools the students are not taught vernacular languages and in these schools, let us say Nunguni, students are taught vernacular languages,. Wwe want that to be abolished, we do not want to be taught vernacular languages like: Kkikamba, they are taught Kkikamba. We do not want them to be taught Kkikamba.

Com. Isaack: (INAUDIBLEinaudible)

Catherine: The students in primary schools std. 1 and 2.

Every parent as in case of divorce, let us say the parent wants to have all the children under custody let us say if the court allows one parent to have the kids, then the other parent should also have some time to spend with his or her kids.

Election of the President and MPs should not be held at the same time.

There are some people who are maybe when they are taken to court they are found guilty and then after some investigations they are later found innocent. Those people should be compensated for the time they wasted in jail.

And in case of a polygamous family when the husband dies it should not be a must that the first wife should inherit all the things that the person had. It should be that all his wives should have equal shares of the property not a matter of the first wife.

Every school in Kenya should provide student identity cards and also, for example, a person is born out of wedlock you find that these people end up being neglected, by either their father neglects them and when they want to get their identity cards they are told to go with the father's ID card. Now the father has already neglected that person so the father cannot provide an ID to that person. So maybe the government should consider that and do something about it.

The exchange of ministers;; We find that in Kenya today we hear that so and so is the Mminister of Eeducation, tomorrow we hear that he is the Mminister of Ffinance. We see that, not all ministers have experience of being under education, home affairs,

tourism and so on. So they should be choosing people who are aware of the things they are doing.

Students in primary school should be provided with education on their rights. Many students in Kenya do not know of their rights. They should be told about their rights when they are still young.

Every Kenyan should be made aware of the laws. Maybe books should be printed and be sold if possible so that every Kenyan can be aware.

And also severe punishment in schools should be discouraged. Caning should be automatically banned.

There are students who are still complaining that in their schools caning is still there, and we heard that caning has been banned. So it should be banned automatically.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Catherine.

Jane: Thank you. My name is Jane Mulo. I am 16 years old in form three.

My views are: When choosing form ones coming to secondary school, I think that when they are choosing they should be choosing from different districts because it is going to expose the students. When form ones are coming they are coming from the same district. So they should be choosing from different provinces, they may be one from Coast is coming to Nairobi, may be from Nairobi to Eastern something of that sort so that they can be really exposed to what goes on around Kenya.

My second one is equality; We know that the President has power to choose ministers. So I think he should also be appointing women ministers, because it is like we are just used to having men. So for a change I think we should be having women ministers who can agree like it is in the women's rights. So we are supposed to have every rights too. I think women ministers should be there.

In women circumcision, it should be abolished because you can see that there are so many complications.

I also think that marriage in young children below 18 years should not be allowed because they still have their future in front of them. They have so many things to do so it should be abolished.

The next point is about women police in our police stations. This is to help in proving may be like in rape cases and in domestic violence, the women police should be there, because I think they are more responsible because men always ignore those things. So women police should be there in every police station.

My next point is on drinking pubs and these village places where there are these traditional drinks and beers and I think students should not be allowed to enter these places.

If you are below 18 years it should be against the law for you to enter thereat unless you have a national identity card. So these people who are selling beers in these pubs should not be allowing anybody without an ID card to enter the place or to buy beer from the place.

I also think that because of Police harassment, students should be issued with ID cards in schools, and the ID cards should bear school stamp, headquarters signature and also it should have the form that the student is in so as to avoid these inconveniences like in Nairobi.

I also think that examinations countrywide should be the same as in our school and other schools have the same examination; leave alone the KCSE and KCPE, also the mocks and the end of term exams should be the same so that at least we can have the same exposure to what is being done in other provinces.

I think companies, maybe a consumer has bought a product from a company, I think they should be compensated if anything bad happens to the person who consumes the product that the company has made. So the companies should be compensating people who are affected by their products.

University should also be increasing in numbers from my point of view. As they are few and the more the people are passing the lesser the universities can accommodate them. So the public universities should be increasing numbers.

I also think that ministers who are chosen should be best qualified in all that they are supposed to do in their ministries, because we can see that when the President is choosing, he first appoints ministers who may be are not qualified for what they are doing. So they should be qualified and also they should sometimes not be appointed again so that other people can have equal opportunities to them so that they can also get employed in that part because some of them are best qualified in the ministry.

I think also there should be a law concerning the number of children one is to bear according to the financial status of the person.

I think also the Kenya Police force should have something similar to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is like when we had the bomb blast we had to get the FBI from the United States to come to Kenya, so we have something similar like Kenya Bureau of Investigation or something like that.

I also think that the years spent in school are many. So they should be decreased as in, let us say you studied from baby class up to form four, you be at least something like 23 or 24 years from baby class., Yyou go to college or may be university which you spend 7 years and then you will be almost 30, you start thinking of looking for a job you will be almost 35, you start looking for the right man for, may be you are 40, by that time you are going to reach menopause, and you will not have even the time to at least have kids. So this time in school should be reduced. That is all.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much. Now we will go to Henry Munguti. You are a student? Ok.

Henry Munguti: My names are Henry Munguti. I am 28 years and I am a teacher. So I wanted to mention a few points concerning our constitutionConstitution of which I have a copy in my hand.

Now the constitutionConstitution which is there may not be as bad as we think but the first thing I want to mention which should be made very clear in the new constitutionConstitution; of the thirty articles of the United Declaration on Human Rights most of the Kenyans, students and citizens we have in this country do not know what is even contained in the old constitutionConstitution. So my recommendation on the reviewed constitutionConstitution is that, let it be availed to schools, libraries and even to public offices like chief's offices and D.O.s offices. Because these are rare documents and I know many of us may not have seen one. So the human rights education should be encouraged in schools such that we get involved and get an informed citizenship in the country.

The other aspect is education. Education is a basic right as per the human rights. All Kenyans pay for education and also all Kenyans pay for taxes. If the taxes in Kenya can be utilized well, free education can be accessed even upto secondary school level. Because there'sthere is no need for Kenyans to pay twice for the same commodity.

Insert

You pay tax which is supposed to provide for education, health, water etc. and then you are told to pay for the same. Even if you were to pay for the same, it is so expensive. Something should be done about those social services, health, water, etc. Their prices from the taxes Kenyans pay, should be reduced in one way or another or abolished all together.

About County Councils, we have elected officials there. These elected officials should be accountable to the people and I would want to echo the views of some members. who presented before this commisioncommission sitting that let it be made possible for the electorate to revoke an elected official if he misbehaves: be it a councillor, an MP and even to impeach a President if he misbehaves. Let us not have somebody who is above the law and then we wait say, five years are over then we elect another person. The damage which the person may have caused by the end of the five years might be irreparable. For example, if he is a councillor, he might have built or leased plots to people who may have built houses which are even ten stories

or twenty costing billions of shillings. Now to tell the owner that it was built on a school property or hospital reserved plot might be unfair. So let us not have a situation whereby we have to wait for five years then we re-elect another one. Let it be possible for the community to have some kind of opinion poll and if 2/3 are against such a councillor or MP, let us break up fresh elections in that ward or constituency.

About farmers and their produce; most farmers are paying dearly to produce what they produce. They are paying taxes when buying fertilizers, chemicals, when transporting their produce and then they come to a local market like this one. You find the sale or amount the county council wants to collect, might be more for a farmer who is carrying say, five crates of tomatoes or five sacks of cabbages. The county council maybe charging more than what Nairobi City Council is charging for a farmer bringing a lorry to Marikiti Market. You may find the farmer paying sh. 30 for every bag of cabbages. If they are five, that goes to around sh. 150. You may find a pick-up is charged sh. 200 to enter 'Marikiti', where the market is better and produces better. So, something should be done about the same charge and some of the sales are not receipted very well. Most of the receipt books are written as if the sales are per day. Then farmers are charged per item. Maybe because of ignorance. Many do not know their rights. Something should be done by the government and especially the ministry of agriculture to supervise the middlemen and exporters of farm produce because they exploit the farmers.

The other one I would like to mention is either the chief or the assistant chief or provincial administration and especially the chiefs and the assistant chiefs should either be abolished and let us have stronger local authorities or let them be elected by the people and let them also be educated members of the society: maybe upto form four level of education or diploma. Because most of them do not know what is contained in the chief's act. They may end up misusing the Chief's Act just because they are dealing with an illiterate citizenship but come the day they will be dealing with literate people, some of them will find themselves in troublesome situations. Let them be elected members preferably elected by the secret ballot. It is most democratic way to elect a member.

I would also recommend their period or term of office be three years which can be reviewed after three years and somebody be given another three years. Let us have someone who will serve the community to see where the community will move. If the community of Kenya can be mobilized at the grassroot level, we may not require aid.

When we come to infrastructure, something should be done about that, mostly by the government and the local authorities. Let the roads not be left until they are impassable, then that is the time they are repaired. Always remember a stitch in time is better than ten later.

I would also like to mention something on insecurity. Much of the insecurity in Kenya is being caused by unemployment. Some of the educated members of society; some professionals and some graduates cannot secure employment. A responsible government like ours if it wants to be, should be able to provide allowances to help them keep on living otherwise most of the

students in school will find education meaningless if we are going to be unemployed like so and so.

Services by local government or councils and the Central Government in Kenya are taken as gifts. When a councillor produces ten bags of cement or any other item, maybe from the local authority's meetings, the people will not know that this is not so and so's money. This is our money which we pay tax, these are the tomatoes which I went to sell, 20/= was cut, 30/= was reduced as fees for local government. That is the same money returned to us during elections by the same people and you start saying, so and so is bringing development, It is not so. So the citizens of Kenya should be educated and to know which services are to be provided by which arm of the government and if not, who would you demand for those services from.

P.T.A.s and school's boards of governor. I have an opinion here whereby schools P.T.A.s should have full authorities over school funds. There are some B.O.G. members with no children in those schools; they do not care about what happens in some of the schools because after all, they are not going to lose at the end of the day. Let us have the P.T.A.s having authorities over their funds because they are the people who contributed the money, they should be able to have a say over the same. Let us not have a situation where you contribute money and you can not say what should be done with it. Some of them are not committed and even in some of the meetings, they may decide to send their wives or their husbands if they are women.

Somebody should have authority over what is in his land. We should not have a situation whereby, you plant coffee today and coffee is not productive for the next twenty years and you can not uproot the coffee. It is illegal. Let somebody have authority over what is his and what is for the state should also be taken care of.

Parliament should also have a timetable and not controlled by the President. We should know that parliamentary term for these MPs ends on this particular date, this month after which they will go for a vacation of one day or one month or week and come back on this particular day. Otherwise, I think the person who employs another is more powerful than the employed. If you employ a housemaid, if she'she or she is not working well, then it means you will sack that person. If those people are going there to make technical appearances to earn allowances, I think they should be controlled.

Laws of the land should govern all local authorities as some make funny by-laws. Thank you.

Com.Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Henry for your presentation and also preparing the students to come and present. Now, Stephen Mutuku is not there, Julius Musyoki Nzavi.

Julius Nzavi: I have listed my points and I will be very brief. First point, I considered brains to lead our country so we should have free education up to and including university level so that these brains can come out and lead us wisely.

Second point, council of elders to man the country during general election and should be chosen from big groups or

organisations in the country e.g. the three biggest political parties and four giant denominations.

Three, free medical care: A healthy nation is more productive than a sick one.

Four, appointment of ministers, PCs and DCs, should be done by a council of elders not the president.

Corruption: Officers e.g. assistant chiefs should give services freely because they are liable for a monthly salary.

Six, Attorney General: He should be elected by lawyers because they know who knows law.

Seven, councillors to have a minimum education of form four. That is why we are getting to know councillors failing to know where to take money or for what. If you do not know how to calculate, then you will not know how much money will be taken by what councillor.

Eight, MPs at least should have a degree from the university.

Nine, headmen should be given monthly allowances.

Ten, common man (us) should be enlightened on their basic rights to avoid misuse of human rights.

Eleven, each Kenyan should at least have two acres instead of land staying bare when other people are congested in one place like Kiluku.

Twelve, land cases or ownership: Land cases should be left to local elders or old men in that area and especially where land is inherited from our grandparents.

Thirteen, people with disabilities should have special schools in each district.

Fourteen, political parties should be limited to three in our country.

Fifteen, votes should be counted in the polling stations.

Sixteen, a commission should be selected to decide on salaries of parliamentarians.

Seventeen, taxation; tax system in our country Kenya does not favour the poor and small business owners. Therefore, it should

be reduced. VAT should be reduced to 1% not 18%. Considering our mothers; maternity charges; these should be given free to our mothers.

Nineteen, the common T.K.K. Many are times we are told the government does not have money yet the police and those in government get a lot of money through T.K.K. which could be taken to the treasury. For example, the police and matatu conductors' game. The conductor drops a 100/= note for the police to collect. A receipt for this money should be given.

Twenty, I fail to understand why the local beer is being prohibited when we are allowed to take tusker. This is liquor, so legalization of beer should be made for the tusker and karlubu. If not that way, beer in Kenya should be illegalized.

Twenty one, chiefs and assistant chiefs to be elected not appointed.

Twenty two, nobody should be above the law because he has likely to do mistakes with the surety of not being prosecuted. A human being should have control everywhere.

Lastly, fair consideration to everybody. The aged, disabled and the jobless should be given a monthly allowance.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much. I know the next person is Janet but we give the mzee a chance before Janet. Are you here Janet Kitunga, she is not here. We will give this mzee the chance.

Lazaro Musyimi: ikulya mundu anzomee livoti yakwa. Speaking in Kikamba

Translator: He is asking that his presentation be read and it says.

Lazaro Musyeimi: Maoni yangu yalikuwa juu ya haya madhehebu yanayoingia hapa Kenya wakati huu. Yamekuwa matatizo sana kwa mambo mengi. Wametatiza watoto wetu pengine kutosoma au kutoelewa ni dhehebu gani wangeweza kumwabudu Mungu. Yakiondolewa yale ya juzi juzi, Kenya iweze kutengeneza katiba yapunguzwe.

La pili, kuna wazee wengine wanaohudumu pamoja na D.O. kwa land board. Hawa wazee wanahudumu kwa muda mrefu. Pengine D.O. akiingia huyo anaachwa pale, kunaingia mwingine na hao wanakaa muda mrefu na wanyanyasaji. Hao wakichaguliwa kidogo kwa muda wa miaka mitatu, ingekuwa vizuri. Kuna wazee wengine wa vijijini, wachaguliwe na watu wenyewe nao pia wachukue muda kama wa miaka mitatu. Wakimaliza, wanachaguliwa wengine.

Madawa ya hospitali tukiyapata bure, itakuwa vizuri. Kwa hayo machache, ahsante.

Com. Kabira: Ahsante sana Mzee Musyimi. Stephen Mulinge.

Stephen Mulinge: Ahsante sana. I am stephen Mulinge. Yangu ni haya:

The powers of the President should be trimmed by encouraging a government whereby we have a President and a Prime Minister.

There should be real freedom of expression or speech. The media should have a specific provision in which the government should be criticized. The president President should not be a representative of a certain Constitution. Presidential elections should be done separately from those of the civic and legislative to avoid rigging.

Every child should have a right to inherit his/her father's wealth. The chiefs and sub-chief should be elected by the people and should be transferable from one location to another. Village elders should be paid. There should be free basic needs for every Kenyan i.e. free education. The government should also know that each citizen has to feed i.e. nobody should die of hunger. There should be free medical services and also there should not be anyone in Kenya who is a squatter or landless. The electors should have a mandate of calling back the electorate i.e. their MPs, councillors or president President if they have no confidence in him or her.

There should be an independent commission that monitors the government expenditure. Government resources should be distributed evenly and there should be no majimbo.

There should be a price control of products from industries to stop some people from getting richer while others are getting poorer. There should be no torture from the police force. Lastly, the Constitution should be made known to every Kenyan, even it should be taught in schools.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much Mr. Bulingi. Now, Francis Kilonzi, Jackson Mwathi, Munyaka Musau, Nahashon M., C. M. Kimwatu.

Christopher Kimwatu: Yetu ni maoni ya location nzima na tupo wale waliotumwa ku-represent hiyo location na tuna mwandishi, mwandishi mdogo, chairman, chairman mdogo na vijana waliosaidiana nasi katika kazi hiyo. Jina langu ni

Christopher Kimwatu, ningewauliza hao wengine kujitambulisha kisha tumwachie chairman atusomee.

Peter Waiti: Nilikuwa katika kamati ya kutengeneza Katiba katika location ya Watema. Thank you.

David Yumbya: Nilikuwa member katika location ya Watema kwa kuandika katiba katika team na hao wengine.

Bernard Kavita: I was involved in that committee thank you.

Daniel Kyalo: I am from Mutulani. I participated in the contribution of that committee. Thank you.

Charles Thomas Ndambuki: I am the secretary of the Watema Constituency Review Committee and this is what we produced as a group. We went through the difference stages of the booklet and you'll allow me to go through the sentiments, which our people expressed. I would be very glad to read all that we produced as a group.

In the first section, we have the introduction section and we all agreed that in our Constitution we have that section of a preamble. Secondly, we also felt that there should be virtues where national solidarity should be reflected in our Constitution and in the introductory section. We also felt the individual rights should be included in the preamble and be taught to the public so that they are aware of all their rights.

Finally, we agreed that the Constitution should be made public. There should be education awareness of what's contained in the Constitution and this was seen that if it starts right from the primary level teaching curriculum, as students will grow up with the knowledge of what the Constitution has for them.

Item 2: We agreed that there is need for a national philosophy and guiding principles so that Kenyans are not tampered around with by foreigners who come in the country. The Constitution should be there to prevail and not to be subjected to uncalled for changes by few individuals in the country to suit their own interests. We realized that sometime back, there was a time the Constitution was changed to suit one of the members of the country in the name of Ngei. We felt that such unnecessary changes should not be made.

Finally, the important virtues that enforce national solidarity should be reflected in our Constitution and there should be a law to enforce this.

On item 4 about citizenship, it was agreed that any Kenyan, whose parents are both Kenyan, has a right to be Kenyan i.e. citizenship by birth and through application and approval of the Government, foreigners can become citizens i.e. only if they apply and the Government takes the initiative to approve that application. Marriage should not automatically win one the right

to become a citizen. If one marries a Kenyan and wants to stay in the country they should also apply and such applications should be scrutinized by the government and processed. Children born in Kenya by a Kenyan parent are automatic citizens irrespective of their gender. Values stated in the Constitution should be maintained as good Kenyans. All Kenyans should be given ID cards after reaching the age of 18 and to allow them free movement also, there should be passports to all Kenyans i.e. free passports.

On item 5; on defense and national security, the forces be reflected in our Constitution and armed forces should discipline themselves in case there are problems within themselves in the martial courts. The president President we felt should remain chief of the armed forces for security purposes and the executive should have the power to declare a state of emergency in case of need.

The Constitution should allow the president President to use extra-ordinary powers in case of any national disaster with an attempt of curbing the same. The president President should also have authority to involve himself in case of a state of emergency.

On item six; on political parties, political parties should play other roles other than politics e.g. financial assistance where necessary and this should also work in development projects to steer up progress of the state. The Constitution should regulate formulation, management and conduct of political parties. There should be as many political parties as the public wills for a clear democratic right within the Constitution. The question of two parties, we are not seeing that as a way of enjoying political rights. We felt that those of us who wanted to start their political parties might be limited by those two. Political parties should be ready to find ways and means of financing themselves. Parties should have enough numbers to finance themselves.

In case of borrowed money, political parties once they borrow money from outside should give an account on how the borrowed money has benefited the nation. The state and these political parties should work in conjunction without discrimination of some areas regardless of which party has formed the government. We have noted some problems in that. The parties should work for the general development of the country.

On item 7, structure and systems of government: Whatever people agree that we should not retain, the presidential system of government instead we should adopt a parliamentary system of government in which a Prime Minister is appointed from the majority party that is in Parliament and the president President remains a ceremonial figure in Parliament. On issues pertaining to distribution of resources in Parliament, there should be decentralization i.e. finances gotten by government should be decentralized so that districts become main areas of distributing wealth i.e. in other words the executive and administering authority should be split between Central Government and distinct regions down to the district level so that, that national cake can be shared equitably.

On agriculture, we felt that the top civil servant appointments be vetted by Parliament not the president. President such people like judges, secretary to cabinet, Chief Justice, Attorney General, Vice Chancellors of public universities, parastatals heads and Commissioners of enquiries, should all be appointed by a commission of Parliament but not the President. There should be limited powers to control procedures i.e. go by standing orders of Parliament. A Parliament member should be in occupation i.e. full-time work i.e. we want to avoid the question of low quorum when Parliament is in session because these are public employees, they should be working like any other ordinary member i.e. they be in session from Monday to Friday i.e. 5 working days.

For the voters voter's age, we agree that it should start from 18 years and above. For one to be voted in as a parliamentarian we felt that it should be from 18 upwards and presidential age remains 35 and above, we learnt that there are tapes that they write. The two languages must remain but there should be both oral and written tapes/languages and the setting should also be improved because of their low levels of education, they are given simple testing. On moral and ethical qualifications, parliamentarians should be scrutinized so that we bring in clean persons in Parliament. It was also agreed if an MP, Councillor or President does not work according to the Constitution and is not productive to his constituents, he can be called back through a vote of no confidence. Salaries for MPs should not be determined by the President or by themselves but there should be a Commission to see more about the salaries just like the other workers in the country.

Nominated MPs should be retained but though retained, should be done on the basis of competitive politics. A person can be used by the country to steer up development. If an MP wishes to shift from one party to another, he should resign then seek re-election through another party. An MP must attend all the parliamentary sittings full time and if he is not attending. He should be disciplined through the commission that must be appointed by parliamentarians.

Coalition government: We are going for a coalition government as far as Watema People are concerned. A vote of no confidence by Parliament is adequate to remove the executive i.e. those people in Parliament and especially MPs and the President. The President should not have the powers to be above the law. In case of shortening the Parliamentary life, Parliament should vote as to dissolve it but not the President. Lastly, on the executive this is about the powers of the President. The qualification of the President should go up to the age of 35, be a registered member, a Kenyan citizen and should be an MP. In case he qualifies to be a President, he should relinquish his MP status so that we get another person from that constituency. The Presidential tenure should be fixed to two terms only. Functions of the President should be limited as well and he should not be the Chancellor of any of our public Universities.

You can take office on public opinion and the Parliament by some faction to avoid tribalism, nepotism and other evils.

If there is need for a PC or if there are PCs, their offices should be centralized. We should have only one person at the central point i.e. at the headquarters level. On Chiefs, Watema people felt that we should elect these people through voting and their

term being only 5 years. People should have the power to call him back if he isn't setting them in the right way and they should be pensionable.

On Local Government, Mayors and Council Chairmen be elected directly by the people with 5 years of service which are adequate for them but in case they are able, they can go in for another term. We should maintain the present electoral system but retain the single majority rule. The demarcation of constituencies and electoral wards be done on population size. A constituency should approximately have 20 persons.

The Presidential elections should be done on an independent day from the others and the counting of votes be done at the polling stations. There is need for transparent polling boxes.

On basic rights, the Constitution should continue granting the rights to life and other rights.

On the security, there is need for vigilance in the duty of the Police and they should not accept bribes.

On education, the educational curriculum should be governed and controlled by educationists but not politicians, be constantly reviewed after 5 years and supply of text books and other equipment be done by the government. School revenues auditing be done regularly and at least once a year. For secondary schools, the holders over these positions to be either diploma holders or masters who have qualified in educational management, not just education. Primary heads be holders of certificate or diploma in educational management. on school boards, the D.E.O. members should be so secondary level education and DEOs, AEOs be up to the university graduate levels.

On employment, the government should continue creating more opportunities for our youth. The policy of retrenchment which is borrowed from outside should be abolished completely and retirement age should go up to 65 which will do some good to out people. To reduce the unemployment problem, there should be one man one job policy especially when it comes to appointments that are paid. All employees should be pensionable after retirement.

Finally, on the rights on vulnerable groups, we are feeling that the female gender isn't being given enough attention, so men and women should be treated as equals. In public arenas, women opinions' should be listened to and they should be allowed freedom of choice of mates especially at the selecting level. Wife battering should not be entertained in our Constitution and equal education opportunities should be granted to both sexes. Equal opportunities equal appointments and equal employment allowances should be advanced to all sexes. There should be a Commission to take care of disabled people. The HIV victims, street children, flood and hunger stricken Kenyans, should be taken care of by the Government irrespective of their geographical setups. There should be special schools for the aged and the Government should take care of this. Unemployed persons should be paid allowances.

On land issues; there should be transfer and land inheritance should be effected to the next of kin of the concerned parties. Individuals should have a fixed specific portion in certain geographical setups at least 20 hectares of land. Big lands owned by individuals within a geographical location should be transferred to the locals to avoid the question of squatters. Transfer of land should be simplified and taken up to the level of the location.

Management of resources: ... *(interrupted by Commissioner)* the rest to be read by the Commission. Thank you very much for listening to our review points.

Com. Prof. Kabira: Thank you very much. We recognise that a lot of work went into the preparation of that document and we want to assure you that everything is going to be read. The reason why we gave you... Infact you took half an hour and you know to do the reading, we are recognizing that this is a locational memorandum and we appreciate the work that has gone into it and everything that you haven't read we are going to read. Thank you very much.

Com. Isaack: Perhaps we could agree with the other people now that the people who have written a submission please do not read them, just highlight the main points in the document because we are going to read it anyway. You'll save a lot of time because there are many people listed here. We urge you to summarize and just tell us the main points.

Our next person is Stephen Mule.

Stephen Mule: My: My first concern is about political parties in Kenya, we should have limited political parties in Kenya, at least most three political parties to ensure maximum participation of every community. The President should not be an MP but he should attend all pParliamentary sessions. He should work hand in hand with other MPs to make Kenya a whole but not a Constituent. The Local government; the Mayors and Council Chairmen should be elected by the people because they are the ones who know them better.

The President should not be above the law. He should be ready to be sued by any person for any offences he does or misconduct. Concerning the Chief and Assistant Chief, they should be elected by the people inorder to work for them. The Constitution should provide for removal of a President for any misconduct such as misuse of power, involvement in Political assassination and such cases.

About citizenship; nobody in Kenya should have dual Citizenship in order to minimize issues of terrorism. Universities graduates should be guaranteed jobs after universities. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much Stephen. P.K. Muya, Jane Kimeu, Bernard Muindi, Dave Muumbi – Kilungu Welfare Society.

Dave Muumbi & Some officials: I am the Chairman of Kilungu Welfare Society. My name is Tom Mboya and I am the Secretary General.

Okay recommendations ni kama hivi. Siku ya election day, watu wapiga kura kutoka saa mbili hadi saa tisa. Kutoka saa tisa hadi saa kumi, kura zihesabiwe kwa vituo ambapo kura inapigiwa. Itakuwa rahisi kwa sababu wenye kupiga kura huko watajua aliyeshinda. Hiyo inasaidia kwa kuwa hakuna kubeba kura kupeleka kule na hii inahitaji pesa nyingi ya kubeba na security. Kama ni wakati wa kupiga kura ni kama kwenda kanisa, watu wakiambiwa wapige kura kutoka wakati fulani, watafanya hivyo.

Voting material; Hayo makaratasi ya kupigia fulani, kwa mfano 1997 ilichelewa sana. watu walienda kwa kituo kutoka 6.00 a.m. na hiyo material haikufika mpaka hadi saa nane, saa tisa hivi. Kwa hivyo electoral commissionerCommissioners wahakikishe material iko kwa kituo cha kupigia kura kutoka saa mbili asubuhi na watu watapiga kura kwa sababu wakati wa 1997, upande huu wa Kaiti karibu. 50% hawakupiga kura kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa material.

Ile ya tatu ni ID cards; haswa upande huu wa Kaiti, vijana wengi hawakupiga kura kwa sababu hawana ID na vile watoto wa Kilungu walisema, kama wakitoka shule pengine wapewe ID kutoka hapo. Hii haitakuwa na taabu. Wale wengine wakifika form 4, yaani 18 years wapewe ID kutokana na birth certificate au school leaving certificate. Hayo ndiyo maoni yetu.

Another official: I have something to add. The President himself should not represent any Constituency in Kenya. This Constituency is only the country because of biasness.

The Vice President should either be the first, second or third winner or Presidential seat aspirant e.g. in Kenya, the official opposition party chairman should be the Vice President. The Vice President should remain Vice President because he is been elected by the wananchi but not appointed by the President. With these few recommendations, I terminate there.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much Kilungu Welfare Society. Philomena Mumbua.

Philomena Mumbua: Kwa masyitwa nitawa Philomena Mumbua Kasuti na nye ninena, na ninena yulu wa aka ma Kenya. Kethiwa ni vatoneka aka ma Kenya manengwe utonyi kuma vaya nthi.

assisted by interpreter:

Translator: I am talkingShe talks about the women in Kenya. They should be involved in developmental activities from the basic locations to top levels.

Philomena Mumbua: Point ya keli, ninena yulu wa ala andu maikitie usumbu. Nzi yaitu ila yasumbikiwe ni andu eu.

Nitwethiwe na thina mwingi na andu makwa kwisila kukitia uhuru wa Kenya. Na vatoneka ala mokitia uhuru angi maitu na makwiye na matiwa ndiwa syoo na angi matwika iwete. Kwao vatoneka andu maitu ni masyiswe. Speaking in Kikamba

Interpreter/Translator: She is talking about transition from colonial government and on those who fought for freedom they should be reimbursed especially those who have've been left.

Philomena Mumbua: Aka maitu nimethitwe na mathina maingi nundu wa masukuli na nitukuliya masukulu andu methiwe maisoma mana kuma form one muvaka form four vatoneka. Speaking in Kikamba

Interpreter/Translator: She is urging for there should be free education from Std. form 2 1 to form 4. She is talking about reduction of sales. Women are being charged at times more than they are selling.

Philomena Mumbua: Kanza ni yethiwe itesa andu kwisila andu ala matesaa manyanya na sukuma nikwithiwa matwitasya mbesa mbingi ila itauma syindu ila tuthosay. Speaking in Kikamba Kwao tukatithiwe mbesa syoneka nikwithiwa tukataa muno mbee wa andu ala mena ma whole sale kwou twitwe silini ile kana itano

Translator: There should also be reduction of Council levy. Women are being charged at times more than they are selling when they take their crops to the market.

Philomena Mumbua: Volisi ni ithitwe ikwivwa mbeswa kwisila selikalini na nimaendee kuya mbesa syaandu ala mataitona, ala metona manengane mbesa ala mateitona makwikithwa maundu moo itheka.

Interpreter/Translator: She is on corruption within Police Force, saying that ile kitu inaitwa TKK is very much in the Police Force therefore this should be looked into in the new Constitution.

Philomena Mumbua: MPs nimanengetwe musala munene na aume maitu menengwa mbesa itatona misyi yoo. Kwaou ni masyiswe kusila misalani.

Speaking in Kikamba

Interpreter/Translator: She says that Civil servants who are not MPs should be given a high pay to equate what MPs have been given.

Philomena Mumbua: Musumbi ndaile kukwata maundu monthe nundu kila ngaliko yake ni mutwike ithio na nini make kwou ni meke maundu moo.

Speaking in Kikamba

Translator: She recommends that tThe President is taking too much power therefore it should be distributed to other people.

Philomena Mumbua: Kula syakunwa ikatalilwa kituoni muthenya usu sya kunwa.

Speaking in Kikamba

Translator: She recommends that oOn election day, the counting should be done on the same day within the polling station.

Philomena Mumbua: Vala twinaiwanza ila syikala nyamu, masquarter, ndiwa syitu ila syaikitie uhuru na ala matiwe na syana syoo nikana ukethiwa ni makwata eka emwe kuvika ili vatoneka.

Speaking in Kikamba

Translator: She mentions on tThe wildlife conserved area:. This should be reserved or sub divided to those without pieces of land. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Catherine Mutua, Luka Nzilo.

Luka Nzilo: Nitawa Luka Nzilo. Parliament niyale kuisya muno uvoo wa muma, kila tukwitwa ithie Akamba, tukwasya ta kithio. Na nikwatwia kumilila ivinda ila yakwa nye ninonie nthi, twinena undu wa Akamba na tondu kila vandu vo kithio kya vo.

Nthini wa Akamba nimesyite kulikywa vandu mathuku muno na andu ano makwitwa ngusi. Mangusi ithie Kikamba ila twovie, twovie twethia ngusi nisyo sisaa muma nake ula mwene akwika kindu kwisila ngusini ila syake winasyo. Indi yu ni vesie kutuwika kana kusi kwondu wa kwaa miyaokana kusiika ukuwa mbesa, kana kukua mali na ngusi ndikuya muma. Na ngusi ila syikwo syonthe syitwika sya uvungu. Twikulya Parliament nikana itungie Akamba muma na syiya muma.
Speaking in Kikamba
assisted by Interpreter:

InterpreterTranslator: He says hisMy name is Luka Nzilo and he isI want to talking about the oath. He says that Parliament should look into having the oath into the system. There are witnesses who are normally supposed to be participating in the exercise, but he says it has changed and people have used money to avoid participating as witnesses. So it should be in the Constitution and people should participate now as witnesses of the oath so that they become part of it.

Luka Nzilo: Wikwatio ula wivo nikwatia nthini wa kila nthumba yo miyao wa yao otondu Kenya ina miyao wayo. Na ivindani ila twikalite na twisisya. Nitusisya tukethia ti musumbi ukwasya kana ati ndakwendewa ni ndetu thuku. Musumbi ni museo nundu Kenya ni yake na nitumwitilite ni kana twithiwe twiungu wake. Indi thini wa kwisila andu al me retire makumatha wia, memantha wia na isyitwa ya kutakutunya. Ethuwe ni namina kuya muma ndiona mundu ungi uniu syokea kindu. Kila yu kwia muma. Na twikilia twilieu ovandu vaiwa muma ukethiwa andu no maendee.
Speaking in Kikamba

Translator: Every home has regulations and likewise, a country. When the oath is administered it does not come back.

Luka Nzilo: Nitukulya Parliament ithie Akamba nithie atumani kana twioi, kila nyumba yina mwio wasisya utithia ona andu asu nimathumuite manakwataa mbesa tene. Maiwa unakulika misyi ya andu, methi manyumanya andu makwia andu nithie twisyi selia. Nayo selia niyitwe ni muma ethiwa kindu ni kya nganya amina kuya muma enda kuthela ni athele. Na yu ethiwa ngusi niyo inaisaa muma nayu niyekete. Ithie Akamba twaika ukunikila muno twisisya kana thini Parliament ikusisya niyailite kumanya kana nthini vekindu na nimwongano. Twikulya undu usu wa muma uvuthwe. Yu yamba uvuthangwa ata na ni kua andu makwa. Na ninaminee kuya nikana andu makwa makwe, mundu endewa ndatona kwikiwa muma, aingiwa muma na nowe wi weka akwa ula unumanya kana muma niwatethia wia nu.

Yu kwa ou, ethiwa tukainga muma na twisyoka kwona yendewe na koti ingi, twenda umanya mundu usu ko unakwie na athayuka.

InterpreterTranslator: He says tThe oath should be given with supremacy and that it should be administered. We should not expect the person to seek justice from another side. The oath should be left at the deciding administration system.

Luka Nzilo: Nitukwenda kumanya kana we President nimutumani undu utunga ikwani ya miunda nthini wa atumia ala ma Makueni. We ni mutumanu Undu ungi nitukwenda kumanya we volisi anaumisya mundua va muthanga. Amina umanya muthanga undu wilie ateo atumwa vala nie oke kukwata. Yu nesie utwika muthanga nikana nikwatwe nitwawe volisi. Nende ngasililawe ni volisi. Na winena ukwiwa DO ti koti wisyoka wikulwa we DO niu usu ututavya vaa? Nake DO in itho ya DC. Ni mundu wiva ula withiwa aya muma akwa atona kuka ingi kusila. Akasya nundu ni nasinda naile kwithiwa ninye munene wa muma. Yu kwoou ona mwasisya nthi yonthe ya Akamba niite thina nundu wa kwithiwa mbee nene ona mwiyo usu wonthe ndutwawa kwa anene ala methiawa Parliament. Niwo kwithiwa ku-mean kana ati Parliament. Andu asu makwithiwa makwuka kwananga vinya wa muma. Methiwa matetikila kunene mbee wa serikali. Kana at twi vaa twimantha syindu isu na kyo kituma mwona andu methokoana na andu makasya wendeo nthi wa anduni na vakesa kutwika ona etikili ona mo nimesie kuma mwambani wa ikanisa. Nundu onawasisya ikanisa itinaandu aingi nundu wa kwithiwa kitumi, mena kindu kikwitwa complain, nime complain ni nganya na ngaya nawo twiona kana nganya usu enda kusukia mundu ungi nikana methiwe na ikwani na vati nyumba iikwani yakikaa. Ndeto syakwa syivika vu..Speaking in Kikamba

InterpreterTranslator: He says tThe Parliament should consider the oath as an important system by deciding over cases and that there should be no other system, which comes once the justice, has been administered. He is talking aAbout the Police, he is talking about the D.O.s and D.C.s whom heI believes they should also should respect the oath as a way of deciding over cases. He says he isI have finished.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much Nzilo. I will try and do some affirmative action. I can see there are so many students from Precious Blood also who are listed. I will take one person from their list and one person from the other list here so that we go on. So can we have Juliana Mutungi?

Juliana Mutungi: My name is Juliana and first of all I am presenting about first of all corruption. So much of it has gone on such that people are over complaining. You find corruption in the Government, the ministers are given money to develop their areas then they put that large sum of money in their pockets and say that they have given it to the people.

The second issue of corruption is corruption in traffic police. We find it is too unfair for passengers who have to pay extra fare so that some of it can be given to the policemen whenever they stop the vehicles, so that they cannot arrest them. Also in issues of corruption, it has led to extreme pollution of the environment. We find so many vehicles polluting the environment yet the Policemen allow them to be on the road; that is so unfair to us so they should check on that.

Corruption in schools; : We find people who are qualified to be in better schools end up in very poor schools and in extreme cases, they do not even go to school. Their calling letters are snatched on the way by people who are not even known.

There is also corruption in business, Kenya Bureau of Standards should check on that. Improve on measures and weights for the customers and price control.

There is also corruption in employment opportunities. We find in many schools and in the Government operated activities, instead of employing qualified people, we go ahead and employ people who can give bribes and all sorts of things. Those who are qualified are left at home, their qualities rot very much in their frame.

Then there is judging cases in courts; you find it is so unfair because people who do not have money in court end up being sentenced. That is unfair judgement. Like you find someone has killed another and he is not arrested. Then another has stolen out of pressure from somewhere then he is arrested and sentenced to be beaten to death.

Then there is the issued of taxation, we find it so unfair. The government should revise the system of taxation. You find MPs are not taxed and the teachers who are earning so little when they are being over-worked are taxed so heavily; they have to pay every amount. The MPs go around, they have around half a million as salary then they are not even taxed.

Freedom fighters should be acknowledged. Those people did alto for our country. I think much of it should be acknowledged. They fought for that freedom. Were it not for them, we could not be where we are, so they should be acknowledged.

There is importation of products. This has gone too far; the products come to our country and are sold at very high prices,

which we could otherwise make in our country. A good example is sugar; sugar is imported from India yet we have so many sugar factories in Kenya. The best quality products in our country go to overseas countries and yet in Kenya we get poor products. A good example being coffee and tea. The best products of coffee and tea go to Europe where they buy them at low prices yet in Kenya we get them at poor qualities and very high prices. I recommend the Government to check on taxation, it should improve on corruption by ensuring that the corrupt people are eliminated completely and acknowledge the freedom fighters. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much Juliana. You are in which form? Jane Muloo, Joyce Isovaa, Grace N., Carol Mbithe, Augustine Mbithi, Kyale Christian Association.

Augustine Mbithi: My name is Augustine Mbithi. Kyale Christian Association. Most of the points have been mentioned so I won't repeat. I will start with land ownership. Most people living here in Ukambani are living as squatters while thousands of acres of land lie idle. For example, Konza, Email and Mombasa road, that land has not been used.

Education; it has been that it should be free to all primary and secondary schools, health services should also be free. When we come to election of MPs and President, the MPs should be clean; the President should be clean. He should have a specific level of education. If it is form 4, they must be professionals. A Minister should be professional in his mMinistry.

The appointment of the Attorney General;; the Attorney General should be appointed by the judges and other independent bodies should assist them. These independent bodies should be independent so that they advise on the right thing to be done.

Amendment of laws; the laws of Kenya are not amended in the correct way. The major amendments should come back to the major mwananchi where if it is something to be changed all wananchi should vote and see if they support the amendment because most of our MPs are corrupt.

Price control of essential commodities and taxation; VAT should be 1%. The Constitution; most of us are blind; we do not know the Constitution of Kenya. So it should be taught from std. 1 to any other level of education.

Borrowing of money; Aafter borrowing money, it should be paid back. even ilf you are a PS, Minister orf a Senior Kenyan or a tycoon because this money should benefit the common Kenyan. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Mungeli Musyoka. Please say your name, your age and class.

Mungeli Musyoka: My name is Mungeli Musyoka. I am in form 4 and I am 17 years. I am going to talk about election. As we all know, everyone in Kenya above 18 is allowed to vote whether you are illiterate or physically disabled but the illiterate

are easily manipulated with money and vote for anybody who gives them money because they do not know who to vote for. We acknowledge and appreciate the fact that the Government is putting effort in educating all the people but surprisingly these same people who are educating them do not have civic education which will help these people who are being educated. Most people who are educating them are class 8 dropouts. These people who are illiterate are mostly poor and they accept the money in exchange for a vote and therefore people do not get the leader of their choice. So people who are supposed to vote are the educated, the elite. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Tabitha Meka, Martin Kyalo, Steven Gathua and Joseah Mwangangi.

Joseah Mwangangi: itawa Joseah Mutua Mwangangi. Nasya uu, Kativa kala kosevywa yu, kasomethasywe sukulu kuma standard one upwards. To secondary level. Nikenda mundu wa Kenya ethiwe isyi Kativa nundu Kativa kaa musovya vaa yu, andu ala mokite vaa matisyi Kativa kala katawalite vaa Kenya. Ketawata na kailye ata. Kwou kasomethwe sukulu. assisted by interpreter:

Translator: MyHis names are Joseah Mwangangi. The new Constitution should be taught in schools right from primary right through the education system.

Joseah Mwangangi: Undu ula ungi kuweta. MP masakuwawe mundu ula wina degree. Mundu ute degree ndaile kwenda Parliament, nundu Parliament yendaa mundu nutona kutwika President na ukendaa kundu kungi na ethiwa wi ng'ombe twikindu utavya andu na ndutumwa mwing'o.

Translator: For one to be elected an MP he should have a minimum of university level education.

Joseah Mwangangi: Councillor ula waile kwithiwa ai represent andu aile kwithiwa mundu wa form four, but not failure, not 'E' not 'D', 'C'- upward.

Translator: Councillors should have a minimum of form four education and should have attained an aggregate grade of C- and above.

Joseah Mwangangi: MP syatwawa Parliament siyale kwisovesya musala nundu isovasya musala ana andu ala angi maina mbesa.

InterpreterTranslator: He says that MPs should not decide their own salaries. It is not their responsibility and the country is also poor so they should not give themselves so much money.

Joseah Mwangangi: Undu ula ungi kukulya na tumia mavika miaka miongo thathatu kwenda au, makanengawe pension ni selikali nundu ninendete nzi sya muingo ngona asee maakiawa nyumba na iveti ila nguu. Makithasywa ni selikali vaa Kenya ka vailye ata.

Translator: Those with 60 years and above should be given pension by government. He has gone to foreign countries and he has seen that people of such ages are taken care of by the government and he expects the same to happen to Kenya.

Joseah Mwangangi: Undu ula ungi ni free education, na andu maitwe free, nundu andu ala me Kenya three quarter ni nya. Kwa ou ngya ikasumbika nthi ino. Ethiwa kisomo ni kya mbesa. Na ngya ya waa nongina ikwe. Nundi iti mbesa.

Translator: Education should be free as well as health services.

Joseah Mwangangi: Undu ula kukulya ithiwa mundu ni wakwatwa ni ikwani inene ta makuana kana asikatwa ni volisi. Anengawe lawyer ni selikali, nundu kula kungi andu ni manengawe vaa Kenya kovailye ata. Miyau isu ikiwe.

Translator: He says that if a person has committed a big crime for example murder, he should be given a lawyer by government to take care of his case.

Joseah Mwangangi: Undu ula ungi wa mwisho nasya, councillor ona MP manewe term ili withiwe mundu ikela miaka itano na ingi itano, evete vo vyu.

Translator: MPs and councillors should have a maximum of 2 terms of 5 years i.e. maximum of 10 years. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Please sign the register before you go. Irene Nduba.

Irene Nduba: I am Irene Nduva I am in form four in Precious Blood Kilungu. I am going to talk about the government honouring itsits commitment. I am going to base my argument on teachers. A teacher is an important person in a country. Everyone in the world could not be where he/she is if there were no teachers. They sacrifice most of the time to teach even during the weekends. They stay until late trying to better the lives of the young generation. Like in Kenya, there is a big imbalance in the payment of salaries like we have people getting 7,300,000/= while there is a person somewhere getting a salary of Shs. 3,000/=. I think this kills their morale yet they do more work. In other countries, teachers are people who are highly valued and I think this should apply in our country Kenya and this will minimize strikes and make their work effective. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Getrude M., Lucy Raphael.

Lucy Raphael: I am Lucy Raphael from Precious Blood – Kilungu. I am in form three. First of all, I will talk it is about reducing the number of political parties in Kenya. Kenya has more than 10 parties whose results have been clearly seen to be drawing the people of Kenya apart. Such parties are based on tribalism and itsit is not good for people of Kenya to be divided because of their tribes. The parties have contributed so much to this and people are fighting and not getting along because they are not from the same tribe. The government should build universities after every three years and they should be evenly distributed in Kenya because the number of universities in Kenya are not enough and we only have a few universities. In Eastern province than there are in Nairobi and other provinces.

The regional system of taking students to secondary schools should also be abolished. I think the merit system should be re-introduced. This is a system whereby a pupil with high marks moves from one district or province to another province to go and learn in the school where he/she is supposed to go and learn and w. Where the pupil is to prosper but the regional system does not give the student that kind of movement from place to place thus a student has to learn primary school in one province. The same applies to secondary school and only at university does he have to go to a different place. I think that pupils should move from one province to another so that they can at least change climate and mix with other people.

Freedom of worship should be allowed. We do not say that the Kenyan government does not allow freedom of worship, but there is this worship that has entered Kenya which is devil worship which is not allowed by anybody because itsit is not a good kind of worship to parents, students or anybody. It is not good, so I think freedom of worship should be allowed in schools. I think it should be fair for every student to carry out the kind of worship he is supposed to. If you are an SDA member, the schools and the government should see that schools allow students who are in SDA to worship on Saturday and other Christians should worship on Sunday whereas the Muslims are supposed to worship on Friday, not the whole day maybe as from four onwards. At least they should be given the chance to talk to their God because God is Almighty.

The government should introduce child welfare in Kenya and this will prevent the number of street children in our streets. As you can see in Nairobi, I think the number of street children is equal to the number of normal citizens and that is going to be great danger since the same street children who didn't go to school end up being the robbers. We claim that there are more robbers in Kenya yet it is the same children found on the streets. And this should also reduce the number of children being dumped in dustbins or being aborted since there will be somewhere where the children will be catered for. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much. Simon Kilonzo, Berita Kyamba.

Kyamba: Thank you. I am Berita Kyamba. I am here to present a memorandum from Women's organization, Kaiti Constituency. The women of Kaiti are presenting on gender and land law system in Kenya. We the women from Kaiti are

making the following recommendations in relation to land issues.

Preamble: There should be a Land Act with a preamble that guarantees equality of all Kenyan citizens before the law regardless of gender or status.

Access and ownership to land. The constitution should guarantee access to and ownership and control of land regardless of gender.

Ensure that women especially female heads of household have access to ownership and control of lands.

Review and discourage cultural practices that limit women to access and control of land to achieve maximum food production and security.

Formulate and implement policies to ensure that all land selling companies and cooperatives target at least 30% women amongst their clients.

In allocating government or any other track land ensure that 30% is allocated to women.

The issuing of title deeds should be decentralized to allow women farmers access credit facilities to improve their agriculture production and ensure security of tenure. i.e. all procedures for land transfer should be carried out at the district level and with the consent of partner's wife or husband of the person carrying out the translation.

There should be a permanent sitting land board at the divisional level with 50% women representation to ensure easy access at any time to those in need.

Have fixed levies on all matters relating to land to avoid manipulation and corruption.

There should be accountability and transparency on all matters pertaining to land.

We need to get rid of public utility grabbing of land and corruption in order to facilitate development of all individual Kenyans, families and communities to the full potential.

Marriage: recommendation and way forward.

Under married women's property Act, we are recommending that this life interest should continue even if the woman re-marries under customary law or any other law i.e. Cap 160 which provides spouses in the inheritance of one's property.

The requirement of legal proof of marriage by surviving widows is harsh. This is due to lack of marriage certificates e.g. in the case of co-habitation. For instance you find that for consistent and uninterrupted co-habitation, e.g. the people have stayed for about three years without any break-up, party should be treated as husband and wife for all intended purposes and all forms of marriage should be issued with a marriage certificate.

Family land and property; with regard to interest in matrimonial property, the under noted points will go a long way to strengthen women's rights in relation there to;

Formulate and implement policies to ensure that married women have land ownership rights by ensuring that the land is registered under the husband's and wife's names.

There is a dire need to sensitize and educate women on their property rights and the need to be jointly registered in the property acquired jointly during marriage. This is because as we have seen the court will not make an automatic favourable assumption in favour of the woman even if the property has been acquired during marriage. She will still be required to prove a balance of property ownership that she contributed to the acquisition of the property and at times she may not be able to do that because she may not have kept evidence in anticipation of probable dissolution of marriage. But if the property is registered in joint names, then the court will assume where the proportion has not been declared that she owns 50% of the property.

Family investment should be managed by both spouses and profits shared equally or in the least, the wife should be allowed to participate in family investment. The law should provide for equitable division of matrimonial property upon dissolution of marriage irrespective of the individual spouse's contribution.

Indirect contribution, e.g. domestic work should be identified and taken into account when assessing the wife's contribution in the acquisition of property, purportedly belonging to the husband. It is recommended that even a wife, who is not in salaried employment, should be taken to have contributed in the acquisition of matrimonial property as she does contribute indirectly to the acquisition of family assets.

The Constitution should also legislate clear laws on equitable division of matrimonial property upon dissolution of marriage to leave no room for application of judicial discretion, which might lead to gender bias. The judicial system should be open and accessible to all including all categories of women and all forms of corruption should be out-lawed.

Natural resources: Review and implement the Environmental Act to prevent the destruction of water catchment areas especially those around the Mt. Kenya region. When minerals are discovered, the stakeholders should be the following and in respective proportion;

Local community should have 60%.

The government should have 15%.

The company carrying out drilling exercise should have 25%.

Mining: Rreview the mining policy to ensure that whenever minerals are discovered, local companies should be given the right to mine and refined the raw products locally. The government should prohibit the selling of mines to foreign companies including the titanium at the coast province, which rips our country off billions of shillings having to import refined minerals at a higher cost. As pertains the ownership of proceeds, please see number one above.

Waste management: Aact to be drafted and passed in parliamentParliament and enforced.

Environmental protection should be enshrined in the constitutionConstitution.

The government should put in place mechanisms to educate people on how to protect the environment and natural resources.

A policy on re-afforestation and rehabilitation on the act should be set where mining or sand harvesting has taken place. People should be educated on what to do.

Lastly, investigation should be undertaken to follow that there should not be spills of polluting substances, which should cause a health risk to the people within the environment.

Then lastly, the government should take the responsibility to translocate people living in or near sites where soil, water or air have been contaminated. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Clara Agutu:

Clara Agutu: I am Clara Agutu from Precious Blood and I am in form three. The first point I want to bring out is, during the parliamentary sessions it should be made compulsory that at times the president President sitsis on the MPs side so that he can talk about his constituency.

Tuition in schools should be made compulsory for form four students i.e. over the holidays.

Then during the syllabus review, the government should consult the students on their views about the syllabus and they just do not impse new syllabus on students.

MPs and councillors should have degrees in political science and should be literate before they are appointed.

Seminars for career choices from both local and international universities in schools should be made compulsory so as to educate students on what they want to become in future.

People should be allowed to acquire driving licences when they are above 16 years.

Property ownership e.g. there is a student and her parents have died, she should be allowed to take control of the family's possessions when she is above 16 years.

A certain fraction of parliamentary seats should be reserved for women like may be a third of the seats.

The president President also should not be above the law.

For rape cases and defilement, the people who have committed the act should get a maximum of life sentence.

Drinking in pubs should be prohibited for under-aged students i.e students under 18 years old.

Bars should not be built within estates.

Smoking in public places like bus-stops should be prohibited as they are affecting the health of other citizens.

Grades for university intake should also be reduced so that many other people have an opportunity to get to university.

More orphanages should be built to reduce number of street children.

During divorce cases, the children who are involved in that situation above fourteen years should be asked their opinion on whom they want to stay with. And also when one parent is granted full custody of the children, the other parent should get visitation rights as there are parents who totally eliminate their children from the other parent. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Benjamin Musau, Jonathan Mutiso, Ndolo Kasim, Nicholas Kyalo, Dominic Wambua, Peter Mbelenzi., Tira Mutua, Mary Asha Anthony.

Asha Anthony: Thank you. My names are Asha Anthony and I am from Precious Blood Kilungu. I am going to talk about education. As a student, I think a suitable secondary and primary system should be found so that we learn. Right now we learn

for a long time, we learn so much and in the end we using up little of what we learn in school so the syllabus should be reduced so that we learn something significant and to make life in school fast and shorter. We do not want to age in school.

About development in the country: Tthe government should develop every part of the country. Every part of Kenya is part and parcel of us, so improving one part won't help because one side will be remote so every part should be developed.

I support teachers in the strike. The government should pay teachers their money, because the teachers do a lot of things in this country and as we see, there are people who get a lot of money like the MPs. They always add their salary and they really do not do much to earn their salary. They are supposed to be serving us and I thought the masters are supposed to bebe more. So they should be serving us and the servers should have less. So they should consider them. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: C.M. Mwangangi, Wambua Muthoka, Harold Mbunga, Magdaline N. Mulwa, Alice K. Peter, Michael M. Muema, John Kioko, Benson Mwau, Anna Mateta, James Nyamai, James Muya, Joseph Kyalo, Moses M. Muteti, Catherine M., Elizabeth Musengo, Daniel Kioko, Sammy Kivele, Rachael Wambua, Arnest Maeme, Benadetta Kimolo.

Elizabeth Musengo: Kwa isyitwa nitawa Elizabeth Musengo kuma Thomeani. Ikulwo yakwa ya mbee yasya tauu. Nitwaile kutongoiwe ni mundu utemuka?assisted by Interpreter

: InterpreterTranslator: She says she isI am Elizabeth Musengo. The first question I want to askAnauliza swali la kwanza, she is asking whether we are supposed to be led by someone who is unmarried. Many get in touch with other people's wives and then that is a mockery.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ya keili, ilie ta uu. Alimu ni maile ukoma na nimaivawa. Takethiwa maivawa niwo maile ukoma nundu wa wivu yila yoo na veamwe matgakwete musala ona umuthe.

Translator: She is talking aboutI also want to ask whether teachers should go on strike and they are being paid and while some have not been paid until today.

Elizabeth Musengo: Nivo kwasya maile kuvutwa na maiandikwa angi.

Translator:

She suggests that ilf they go on strike, they should be sacked and new teachers should be employed.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ikulio yakwa ya katatu, atongoi ala matuaa ivilani Macouncillor na MP nimaivawa? Nundu, nitumekye anza nundu methukumaa wiya ula woo manewa mbesa.

Translator: She is asking about The leaders who are in the civic leadership and she is saying they are paid money and if they do not work well they are supposed to be revoked from their seats.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ikulio ya kana ilie ta uu, niasya mbesa ila sya Macouncillor itaile kwiya mundu ateukunia ula ungi kula.

Translator: She is talking about voters Voters should not take money if they are not voting for those people because they are voting for them for the job that they are supposed to go and do.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ikulio ya katano ilie ta uu, Moi uthuku wake ni mwau, na nutukwatie misyi itu, misyi ineyalika kithokoo syana inena nzaa na nunetie leu saa nya syana syanyua usuu na saa monza syaya leu na misyui yitu yaya mouwo. Mutumia usu mwimumenia kyau?

Translator: About Moi, A question she is asked about Moi. Is he bad and he is has given our children food and we are no longer having hunger? Why do we chase him away?

Com. Isaack: ..Madam unaambiwa usiseme majina ya watu. Sema maoni tu.

Musengo: Nimeelewa lakini nimeandika majina, mtanisameheni.

Com. Isaack: Unaambiwa utoe maoni sio majina. Hata kama umeandika toa tu maoni. Watu fulani, wanatakiwa wafanye hivi na wasifanye hii, ikiwa ni namna hiyo.

Elizabeth Musengo: Elizabeth Musengo: Ya thatatu ilie ta uu, nikulia mwana wa Kenyatta, nutona kwithiwa kivilani nundu twisaa akili ila yethe.

Translator: She is asking whether The son of the president President should be taken as the president President because now we are supposed now to go on a transition from father to son. Is that right? That is the question.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ikulyo ya mooza ilie ta uu, nilulya, aana ethe ma mundu maume mundukani wa mundu nundu nivo molungilya mundu kivetu, mamukulya ufisi ula wa mundu muka alie makwasya ki ti kivetu na mailukya

Translator: She is asking for uUncles and cousins of relatives to stop keeping the wives of those relatives because of there commitment.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ya nyanya ilie ta uu, kisomo kila kya tua tene kitungiwe nundu, syana ila syi yu itisiy mawia. Kisomo kila kyai kya tena kinai kiseo nundu etu nimanaisyi kutethia mawia lakini yu mayiundu matetiya. Watwaa mwitu kutethya wia

Translator: She is asking for tThe old education system because it was better more especially for the girls. They were better off than in the 8-4-4 system.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ilulio ya kenda ilie ta uu, nikulya uki wonthe vala wenda ufika kuma Tusker kinya wa kitheo uvingwe nundu uki no uki na wikaa nai andu manywa nikana withie makyivu ni momanya undu mo kwatia uki mwatialya umwe twikwatika nundu makasyaa menusaa o mbaa.

Translator: She is asking forI recommend a complete ban on all beers from lager to local brews.

Elizabeth Musengo: Nikulya o atumia ala a kuu manengwe ndaia vamwe na iveti ila nguu nikana muou withiwe.

Translator: She is asking forThere should be integrity within the old folk men and women so that the community can live in harmony.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ikumi nomwe, nikulia ula utethiwa kivilani kya Kanu, nundu nikyo kyatiwe ni musee Kenyatta avetwe kumilila kula sya kunwa.

Translator:

Those who will not belong to Kanu after the election to be side- lined because the only ruling party is Kanu.

Elizabeth Musengo: Ya mwisio, kila kivila kya Musumbi na kila mundu kyaile kunewa ndaia na ndimina.

Translator:

She is asking for the leadership ofThere should be respect for the Ppresident's seat and all those in leadership to be given due respect and that is all that she has.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much Elizabeth for those views but please we urge those who follow to stop mentioning

individuals, or personalized issues. When you are giving your views just give your views not mentioning individuals. We are not here to mention individuals. I hope you understand those rules and do not use offensive language. Try and use a language which language, which is acceptable to all of us. Those of you listening when he or she is giving views, listen to them but do not shout or laugh at them because every person has a right to give his views in this hall.

Our next person is Perpetual Omati.

Perpetual Omati: I am from Precious Blood, form three. My points are only two.

First, I believe that the youths above 16 years are able to make the right choices about of their future president President or leaders, therefore I feel that we as the youth above 16 years should be allowed to vote.

Secondly, the press should be accorded unlimited powers by the constitution Constitution. This will enhance transparency in the public sector and especially the government since all shady deals will be uncovered by the media. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Thank you. Maria Nzisa.

Maria Nzisa: I am from Precious Blood Form three. I have only two points. The industries, firms or companies should be left in the hands of the private sectors instead of the government getting involved in them. This is to prevent the government from losing a lot of money in running them. Instead the money that is wasted in running the companies or industries should be used to develop the country by building hospitals and schools.

Professionals in the country should not be allowed to go and work abroad. The country needs these people e.g. the doctors to develop the country. By doing this, the country will become more developed. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Juliana Mwanja.

Juliana Mwanja: I have three points. The first one is that the constitution Constitution should provide a law to deal with the MPs who ignore their constituencies, especially those in high areas who just go for the rest of the year after they have been elected and come back to bribe the people so that they can be voted back, but they are not developing their regions. This law will enable the country to be developed equally because the MPs will be more responsible.

Government land should not be allocated to any one, whatever the case may be unless approved by the public or the parliament Parliament.

The third one, any bill approved by parliament Parliament should become a law without under going the presidential assent. This

is because when the laws undergo the presidential assent, the president President might not sign a bill that can favour the whole country and might decide to sign or accept laws that will suit his own personal interests instead of the country. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Japeth M. Nyamai, you are Getrude, come back.

Getrude: My name is Gertrude Maithya from Precious Blood and I am in form four. I would like to talk about the condition of our prisons. I think it should be improved because most of the people in prisons die there. The police mistreat our fellow Kenyans in prison. The prisoners should be given some education while in prison so that they can benefit once they are out of prison.

I would like to emphasize on a point said by my colleague, about the condition of the freedom fighters. I think most of our freedom fighters are not recognized. For example, like the family of the late Dedan Kimathi. They are always in parliamentParliament begging for compensation but they have never been given this compensation. For example, Paul Ngei, he is always on the corridors of parliamentParliament asking for help but I do not think that is good. Also Munyao, the first Kenyan who put our flag on Mt. Kenya. He was in hospital the other day and could not pay for his bills until Pamela Mboya i.e. the wife of the late freedom fighter Tom Mboya came to his rescue. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much. Now Japeth Nyamai.

Japeth Nyamai: Thank you. I am Japeth Nyamai and these are my proposals. That the government provideprovides free, fair and compulsory education at all levels.

That Kenya should adopt a coalition form of government.

That the Aattorney Ggeneral, Cchief Jjustice, ministers and provincial commissionerCommissioners be appointed by civil service.

That there should be no death sentence.

That customary oath to be legalized through the clan. It is my proposal that chiefs and sub-chiefs be done away with or be elected by the people.

That Ppresident, parliamentarians and heads of parastatals declare their wealth before assuming office.

That everybody living in Kenya be below the law.

It is my proposal that compulsory guaranteed allowance for the aged and the disabled be introduced.

That ministers have only one ministry in 5 years.

That the government funds all political parties, which are represented in parliamentParliament according to their majority. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Isaiah Kioko from Kikoko Location. You wrote yourself as an observer, so you want to give views now. Okay.

Isaiah Kioko: Nimetoka Kikoko location. Maoni yangu ni kuwa Katiba ya Kenya iwe kwa katika lugha ya KiswahiliKiswahili au Kiingereza ili kila mwananchi wa Kenya aweze kujisomea. Halafu Katiba hii ipatikane katika ofisi za chiefs, D.O.s au kwa mashule.

Assistant chiefs na chiefs wawe wakichaguliwa na raia kwa njia ya mlolongo au secret ballot baada ya kila miaka tano.

Hospitali: Hhospitali ya siku hizi ni ghali na Wakenya wengi wanapoteza maisha yao. Kwa hivyo, maoni yangu ni kuwa hospitali ziwe za bure.

Kuhusu vyama: Mmaoni yangu ni kwamba tuwe na vyama viwili au vitatu. Kwa hayo machache, ahsante.

Com. Isaack: Mwikali Kioko, John Nyeke, Assumpta Mbuti, Patrick Kioko, Charles Ndambuki, Philomena Muendi, Julius Waema, Peter K. Musyimi.

Peter Musimi: I just want to give some views here and this will be based on tradition, simply because the colonial government did not recognise our traditions and I will touch on them. First, of all, before I talk on that one, there is what I would like to recommend to this commission, that is, the Aattorney Ggeneral in this country should be made a politician, therefore he should be selected like all other or nominated like all other ministers to head that ministry. That is why I say we should have a Mminister for Jjustice instead of Aattorney Ggeneral.

Lawyers who handle matters of clients, and they are paid to minister them, the money should be paid to clients within two months. Within less than two months the clients should be paid their money. I would like to mention something about official hours in this country. It has come to my notice that there are no official hours and if there are no official hours, we should reach official hours because many people do not honour official hours: 8 p.m. – 1 p.m., 2 p.m. – 5 p.m. This should be made official

hours.

I will go to what I can say has been neglected. Some time back, we had the Affiliation Act. Men went against it but time has come whereby, there are children born in this country that need protection. The children who were born out of wedlock, are innocent and should be protected by the government. Anybody, who gets pregnant, should report to a body formed by the Ministry of Health, Social Services, Attorney General's Office and the Judiciary. To form a body which will be looking into these matters and births this should be reported within 2 months. The reason is because we want to protect some people from things like abortion, AIDS, - a menace, VDs and chokoras because they have become a menace in this country. After reporting this, these pregnant ladies should continue reporting to the clinics till the children are born. After that, they should continue reporting to the clinics as a must, so as to follow this clearly. After that, by the time they report to the clinics, they must also mention the person responsible for the pregnancy. If that is reported, then the person concerned must be notified. After notification, you just continue because I do not think there is any child on this earth without a father.

Therefore, the father of the child must be responsible for the upkeep of the child. Also this is a way of protecting school children from getting pregnant while still learning as well as avoiding careless activities of men. Unless we do that, there will be a problem in future. If the man responsible for the pregnancy refuses, there must be a panel of knowledgeable people should form the said body, to detect whether the child belongs to that person or not. When they come to a conclusion, if the person fails, he should be prosecuted. He will be prosecuted and if he feels that this was done wrongly, he can go and ask for an oath to be administered by tradition to prove his innocence.

I will mention something to do with marriage. If the person accepts to marry the lady, that will be okay since the child will have a father. If not so, the child must continue to have a father and without a father, the government will be responsible for the child's upkeep for 16 years and from there he will be grown up and this now will be the responsibility of the child to take care of himself.

Any marriage done through either the church or through the administration or through customary laws, are equal and anybody who wants to marry out of church or at the administration, and is given a wife by the girl's father and the mother, should be issued with a certificate. Any other marriages by men because men are not limited to one wife, they should also be issued with certificates.

Beer or alcoholic drinks: I would request the government to ban alcohol reasons being these; there is a class of people who think should take alcohol and others should not. This class either should be abolished or people are allowed to take beer or alcohol of their own choice. For instance, before the white men came, there used to be alcohol. In this area and other areas, it used to be from sugar canes prepared properly and people used to enjoy this without problems. It has become a wonder because it is says only people with money can buy beer or alcohol and are the only ones who can take alcohol. I think if it

cannot be banned then it should be open for anyone who wants to take alcohol to take in a market in special bars. This will equalize the people because it shows that there is discrimination in beer taking.

Family matters: Families have gone into problems because there is no one who takes care of them especially the government. When a family is in problems, nobody dares to find out what's happening. So in this I suggest that, a body composed of lawyers, administration, councillors and church leaders should be established to look into matters concerning families, because the matters we can get in cases are concerning families, therefore instead of wasting money in courts, this body can continue arbitrate and see to it that such problems are resolved.

Education: Definitely, education is a necessity. Education should be free from primary to university level and we must have some of these things that I will mention here. The constitution has got to be taught in secondary schools and there must be counsellors in secondary schools to avoid unnecessary burning of schools, because, according to me, they come because there is no reconciliation between teachers and pupils. Therefore there must be counsellors in secondary schools to avoid this.

Medical services should be free because we cannot afford medicine. As it is repeatedly said, medical care is not the medicines only, there are some other necessary things like X-rays and when a person dies he is put in a mortuary. These should be there in health centres, because we cannot do without them. When we go into issues of health care, this must be extended to even those who are at homes who cannot reach the hospitals i.e. disabled people and others who cannot reach the hospitals. There must be a body or group of people who will be visiting them in their homes because they belong to Kenya.

Labour is another thing that has brought this country to problems and I will mention a few things on this. People are not being paid at the end of the month. It should be made law that people are paid on the 31st of the month they have worked for and they should not continue working the following month, if they have not been paid. Because there are problems which follow when a person is not being paid at the end of the month. Problems arise on Trade Unionism because I have followed with keen interest to hear one time a strike being declared legal. They are always illegal but if you want this country to continue properly, the constitution must be followed properly. There must be a body composed of Federation of Kenya Employers, Ministry of Labour and COTU to see into these matters because they are there for that purpose. This means we will have to change the NSSF into a workers' bank whereby workers will benefit from the money before they die. They contributed the money so as to spend the money but not contribute the money so as to spend the money but not to contribute the money to be spent when they are dead. So it should be turned into a workers' bank where they can get their money when they want.

It must be compulsory that everybody must be working. This country can not continue with 40% people working and 60% are not working. It is the duty of the government to see to it that people work. There will be nobody else from anywhere who will show people where to work. It is the government and therefore it has got to be made compulsory that all people work in order

to see to it that we eradicate poverty. It should be 24 hours work. This will also create some employment if we work for 24 hours.

It is wonderful to see to it that there is's retrenchment. In most countries we do not see retrenchment. Retrenchment means that This means people should stay without work. Of course you cannot retrench and employ. because you can't retrench and empty. As such there should be no more retrenchment in this country.

The other thing is that, there There are some parts of this country i.e. some constituencies without MPs but they elected people, reason being a person was elected and was made a minister. A minister is the government, therefore if a minister is he is appointed? there There must be another an MP person to be elected from the that constituency in order to look into affairs of those people. If On record it has been understood that the highly learned people do not mix with people and it has got to be understood that parliamentParliament is a place for people and especially those low people such that and any highly learned educated person if he does not want to mix with those people then he cannot make a good Member of Parliament. There is's a difference between an MP, a minister and administrators who are permanent secretaries. These must be highly learned because they have got their lives to follow but MPs should be educated and the . The highly educated ones are proud and they cannot 't do well in parliamentParliament.

When we come to Budget,; this country has gone into fire because it is only the financial year that we see the by budget. There should be a pre-budget before we come to the budget so that the minister can explain what or how much he collected, how he spent it, then he can ask people to pay more money. Because tThey only tell us we want this and do not tell us how they spent the money. Therefore, there must be a pre-budget that comes before the real budget. If we you do not do that, we will keep on paying money and we do not know how the money is spent.

In political circles, we know that a councillors from a council, then we go to MP Member of Parliament, assistant minister and then ministers. I suggest that councillors should be paid by central government and their salary should be ½ of what MPs get because from a councillor we go to an MP so that the difference. The salary difference paid to an MP is so big such that the councillors and are under paid. T therefore this should be moved from the civic areas to Ccentral Ggovernment so that they can do something because they are. They are lowly paid and yet people follow them to conduct harambees.

This Cconstitution of Kenya must control the mushrooming churches. There are so many mushrooming churches, I do not know why because itsit is Christians getting more churches yet Muslims are not getting more mosques. Therefore, the government through a constitutionConstitution or a law should control these mushrooming denominations as well as the mushrooming political parties, which are everywhere in the this country.

I will mention something known as on Mau Mau. Most people around here do not know what Mau Mau is., not that people

around here do not know about Mau Mau. Since independence, Mau Mau have has never been addressed by to by anybody.

I would like the this constitutionConstitution to include the word Mau Mau and they should be compensated for what they were asking for. They were asking for land and they should be compensated with land because that is what they wanted.

Those who took over did not't recognize realise what was Mau Mau. At this juncture, theThe constitutionConstitution which we are making should include this Mau Mau and if possible it should be taught in schools so as to educated those who were not there about Mau Mau because that is a reality and because. Since there are many people who want to contribute, I will end my presentation there. Thank you very much.

Com. Isaack: James Kilonzo, Mako Naomi.

James Kilonzo: Ahsante. I have a few points to make. Yangu, kwanza nitaanza na bBunge. Bunge lazima iwe na uwezo zaidi. Kusiwe na kitu kingine chenye uwezo kuliko Bbunge. Kusiwe na mtu above the law. Uwezo wa Rais upunguzwe. Kile kingine ni elimu iwe ya lazima. Afya kwa sababu siku hizi tuko hatarini sana, lazima iangaliwe sana. Madawa tuwe nayo kwa sababu siku hizi ni kama tanaishi tunaishi under the mercy of God.

Development lazima igawe sawa sawa kwa wote. Maji ambayo ni kitu ya maana sana, serikali lazima iwe na policy ya kugawa maji kwa nchi yote. Tunajua bila bara bara hatuwezi kuuza vitu vyetu katika masoko sawa sawa.

Land ni kitu cha maana sana kwetu sisi, kwa hivyo lazima land igawe vizuri na sawa. Kusiwe watu wengine ni matajiri ambao wana acres and acres of land wakati squatters wanajaa kila mahali. Wapewe title deeds. Sina mengi, nitafika hapo.

SIDE B

Com. Isaack: Gabriel Maingi

Gabriel Maingi: Thank you very much commissionerCommissioners. My name is Gabriel M. MaingiI am from Kilima location, Kaiti constituency. I'veI have got a few points to make. Mine are not long so I expect the commissionerCommissioner to mark them down.

Firstly, I will talk about education: education of the land is more expensive and my view is that education should be free for all institutions, be it training institutions, primary or secondary institutionseducation. It should be made free to everybody, like going to parliamentParliament; , anybody who wants to contest a seat in the house or parliamentParliament should be an educated man. He should have all the adequate education.

Minimum qualification should be a degree so that he is able to talk in the house and be able to be accountable. account in the house.

Education to councillors; : Talking about the a council chairman chairmen, a council chairman is a veryan important man and my view is that since he interacts with the clerk to the Council,he interacts with the councillor who is's a very an educated man, a chairman should also have almost the samean equivalence of educationin education. , mostlyMostly accounting professional so that he is may be able to follow what the clerk to the council has made. If a budget is corrupt, he will be able to detect anything that is fishy, in the council. Other councillors also should be education educated people. Minimum education should be form four and above and if he is not a form four leaver, there should be a proficiency test to the councillors equivalent to form four.

Aged: anybody Anybody who'swho is above 75 needs care and I should think anybody over 70 is not even supposed to be in his home area. There should be a house made for the aged. Therefore we should have a home for the aged.

Talking about About political parties: political parties should not exceed two. We should only have political an opposition party to oppose the ruling party because if we get a congestion of parties. , it is more or less like we are wasting the funds of the country.

Talking aAbout provincial administration: I suggest that the last person in provincial administration should be the to be the D.O., because the D.O. is almost a grass root person, and we should not have chiefs and assistant chiefs and we should not have chiefs and assistant chiefs because that is like duplication of work.

Lastly, in the country, my view is, we should not have any squatters. Anybody born in the country, registered as a citizen of the country should have some access to land. We should not have squatters. Thank you very much CommissionerCommissioners.

Com. Isaack: Let us's go to A.I.C. secondary Secondary schoolSchool. Ruth Simaloi Lamoi.

Ruth Lamoi: I am in form four. I will base my views on education and presidential powers. I feel that education should be free for both primary, secondary and also university because not all students have access to education, simply because of poverty. Equal distribution of facilities to all schools in the country. You find that if the facilities they are not equally distributed throughout the whole country and yet all students under-take the same exam, you find that those schools with poor facilities will be on the bad side since they do not have many enough facilities as required in schools. They will not perform well in exams.

Review the education system:. According to the current education system, I think itsit is not one of the best, simply because if one has completed her form four studies, he cannot be able to join a university in another foreign country simply because they

view our education system as not being one of the best. Even if you have to join university in another foreign country, you will have to undergo a pre-university. You will spend two years in training in order to join university. This is a waste of money and time.

University intake in our country, they normally say they take students with C+ and above but in the real sense they normally take students with 69 points. That is not fair because, if a student gets a C+ and is not registered in university, it means he has to remain at home and just waste time or become a street child.

Presidential powers and indeed, the President's powers should be regulated. This is because these days in our country it is as if the president is the head of everything. He is the head of armed forces, he is the head of everything and yet to some extent, it is as if he does not have the qualifications to head all these because he is the head of everything. . Recently the armed forces were dismissed from jobs, simply because they were complaining and fighting for their own rights. So I think that, the presidential powers should be limited to some extent. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: James Kilonzo, Chris Linge.

Christopher Linge: Thank you the commissioner, commissioners, programmers, coordinators and everybody who is here. Mine will be in summary point because I've followed exactly what other people have talked about. They seem to be giving(interrupted)

My names are Christopher Linge. I am a teacher and also from the union of teachers, Makueni. I was talking about having followed what others have talked about and I would like to go point by point because most of them have been highlighted by observers and given the same views.

First and foremost I would say that it is so good that we have a changed constitution because the one we have been using is that one which is borrowed from old colonial times. Very importantly like the as said by others have said and mentioned, the constitution should be made clear, interpreted in all languages, . , aAvailed to all people and taught in all institutions, from class 1 standard one to the university universities and other institutions.

My observation on the education system: We should have abolition of the quota system as far as intake is concerned in our secondary schools, to foster national unity because in . In some districts, we are disadvantaged. You find some districts have got very high qualifications and those qualifications, the cut line puts off some students to good schools and probably that is a potential student who would do the best for himself, parents and the country at large. Abolition of quota system.

The other observation is on institutional materials: The government and the constitution should be reviewed so that all schools are provided with equal opportunities of getting practical material for practical subjects so that the exams, which are nationally done, are giving a fair play for all students. Some schools have got the materials and practical equipment while when some others do not have yet the students sit for the same national exams.

On free education, just as the other people have said, free education should be given and provided and given by the government because this is one of its policies and the government should live up to its obligations and policies.

On taxation: Policies on taxation: I will talk on taxation and give my views, we have been imbalance servants of taxation. It is very important for tax management to be done and implied on all people. Siting Citing an example, there are people who are drawing heavy salaries and allowances and yet they are not they are not taxed. There are people who are tax free tax-free. To cite an example of the like MPs, they are not taxed on the allowances. When they are not taxed, it shows that tax management within the country and collection of revenue is imbalanced.

Going to Civil servants, you will find the civil servants are taxed on every single cent in their pay and I would suggest they are double-taxed. After taxation at source i.e. their salaries, they are taxed again on every item they buy in the shops, supermarkets and everywhere, example sugar. The MP will buy sugar from the same shop or supermarket and are exempted from some things like this. So tax collection and tax imposition should be on all people for fair play.

On education still, it is my view there should be distribution on of public universities. We have some provinces which provinces, which do not have a university. , while When some have the majority two or three e.g. citing an example, Eastern Province does not have one when others are having up to four.

Provincial administration: on provincial administration, people involved in this should be elected people so that they have a sense of commitment. A and on election, the public should be made aware to make a follow-up and a sense of commitment should be instilled in the public so as to see the performance of each of the elected chiefs, assistant chiefs, councillors, , MPs etc. On yet on provincial administration it is my observation and view to the commission, that all the D.O.s and D.C.s should be locals and locals of high integrity, high education and should be elected. Any elected person will always know should know that, he is being pestered and expected to perform excellently. And if they do not perform, the same, they should be fired by the same people the same people should fire them. Terms of office should be two terms in five years session.

Voting and counting should be done on the same day and within the same stations, if. If anything, we want it to be very fair and free and we become managers and observers of ourselves as we do in in the voting exercise.

Traditional laws: The most important is the oath which oath, which should not be scraped but encouraged in all tribes because

the kind of mess that is happening within the pollution of judiciary is a lot.

The Constitution should provide government commitment on its pledges, promises and commitments especially the commitments of providing facilities to its citizens. We are seeing projects being started and stopped, once stopped we ask what is happening and we are told, this has been done, this has been completed yet it has not been completed.

A review on the processes followed on completion on anything say, roads e.t.c. e.t.c. should be established and properly managed. Commitments; like the teacher's stalled phases of salary, the government committed itself and it should live up to its commitments and obligations more especially to its citizens and law abiding citizens like teachers who work so much hard and tirelessly to the promotion of the teaching standards education within the country.

The government should also, for fairer welfare in all private and government sectors, give workers, civil servants unions so that these unions would be working in collaboration with the government, or with their employers to intermedicate any short comings within the working fraternity; in any group.

The other thing is, So much religious sects so many religious sects have mushroomed. The Constitution review should work on a provision of proper licencing and reducing the mammoth profit making organizations pretending to be preaching the word of God's word. Thank you. Those were my observations.

Com. Com. Isaack: Robinson Mutaluki.

Robinson Mutaruki Mutaluki: I am in form two, A.I.C. Munguni Secondary School. I am going to talk about exploitation and forced labour for under-aged children, land ownership, gender equality inheritance.

Talking about exploitation of young children, as we see in the Kenya of today, many children are under-aged and stay with their parents because there is too much poverty in Kenya and yet there's poverty. Many of the parents poor take the children to work so that they are may be paid the money instead of taking them to school. This is combined with education. If we do not take over our children to school and we take them to work there, the poverty line in Kenya continues to go downward.

This should be abolished and education should be free in Kenya; , whether in primary or secondary because even in secondary nowadays it is a problem to pay, there are problems in payment of fees.

Land ownership: At least every Kenya should have land, because you find very rich people with large amounts tracts of land i.e. large scale amount of land but they are doing nothing with them. While there are other Yet there are Kenyans on

the other side who are dying because they do not have land., dying yet they do not have land while. O others on the other side are grabbing land.

When talking about the gender equality and inheritance, inheritance it should be equal. You can find a man marrying with five wives and these five wives should not be given the land. The land should be divided amongst children; , whether girls or boys. The land should be divided, let us say there are two wives, one has five children and the other one has six. The land should be divided among the eleven children. The land should be divided amongst all children. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: George Steven.

George Steven: I am from A.I.C. MunguniNunguni Nunguni Secondary School and my views are based on citizenship. I would like to say that a true citizen of Kenya, should be one who has acquired it through birth and not registration. I believe the current constitutionConstitution states that those who are registered citizens, are just coming into the country to invest and also most of them flee from their countries because of wars, famine and when they come here, they strain the government to which has to provide them with essential necessities like land and food.

Dual citizenship should be encouraged. For eExample, if one has finished his first yearuniversity and he gets a post in another country like America. He should go there to further his academic career and he is employed hence he should acquire citizenship.

The other thing is aAbout wife batteringy: this should be banned in Kenya those involved in it should be imprisoned and the problem solved.

Lastly, itsit is about FGM, that one has causeencouraged the death of many school girlsschoolgirls and even the spread of the dangerous disease AIDS. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: George Nyamai.

George Nyamai: I am from Mungani Nunguni A.I.C. I am going to talk about environmental pollution. The industries when set up in Kenya, drain their wastes in rivers and this pollutes the water in rivers. This is being used by people along the rivers. They also pollute the air and this causes some diseases to the people and such diseases are very expensive to treat.

When lumbering takes place in forests i.e. cutting of trees, this also leads to environmental pollution such that when they cut trees, the air is not purified anymore. This also goes against human health.

This also goes against human health.

Issue of nominated MPs, there should not be nominated MPs or Councillors. We should have them voted in by citizens because the citizens will know the people to vote for. When they are nominated, they serve the interests of those who nominated them. Thank you, that is all I had.

Com. Isaack: Anne Kiema.

Anne Kiema: I am from MunguniNunguni Secondary school and I will base my views on the following; equal distribution of resources in Kenya. I think in Kenya most social amenities like schools, hospitals, roads and social halls are not well distributed. I think it is upon the government to do something about the distribution of these resources to every part of the country. In terms of education, I would like to pinpoint point out that many schools in rural areas are not well facilitated. The government is more concerned with schools in urban areas but they do not concern themselves with schools in rural areas. I think even if the school is national or local, the schools should be facilitated equally.

Companies and industries should also be facilitated around the country e.g. in MunguniNunguni area, we see many youngsters who are idle. So if these youngsters could be given an opportunity chance to work by opening an industry near here, many school dropouts and form four leavers and youngsters would get jobs. This will help us curb crime, which has increased due to these idleness....(low volume). This will help districts to facilitate and develop their areas in certain ways. So it is up to the country to make use of the money given for rural development to help the people who are around us. I think if the D.O.s and D.C.s are given the money they will be able to help the unfortunate and uneducated children e.t.c.

Natural resources in Kenya should be made use of so as to eradicate poverty in some areas and these resources found in a place should be used e.g. in Magadi, we can get Soda-Ash. There should be an industry there to facilitate should be an industry there to help facilitate employment.

Freedom of worship: We have heard cases about devil-worship and cults like Mungiki. So it is upon us Kenyans because if these people do not get freedom, Kenya will be in a mess. So it is up to us Kenyans whether we will be given the full freedom of worship or it will be minimized. Freedom of worship especially to students,; most schools which are owned by churches, government individuals e.t.c. base a person's worship on a person's interest e.g. I am an individual who owns a school, I come from a church e.g. AIC the children are forced to go to AIC so I do not think that is fair because they all come from different denominations. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Irene Ngata.

Irene Ngata: I am from AIC MunguniNunguni. I am in form three. I am going to talk about health. Health should be provided to all Kenyans free of charge. We find that in many parts like Garissa, Marsabit, Samburu, the people there do not have access to free health care and this is not fair to all Kenyans. Hospitals should be built in such areas and also free medication should be provided to people of such areas.

The doctors pay: doctors should be paid well so that they are discouraged from owning their own private clinics. These doctors open their own private clinics and grab medicines from hospitals to stockputting them in their private clinics. This reduces our medical care in Kenya. Many doctors in Kenya are some of the best in Africa but these doctors tend to go to the United States and South Africa where they will be well paid. Thus giving our patients a low medical care.

Professional ethics: Doctors should not be allowed to use their profession to do criminal acts like abortion for this is like committing murder.

Water should be supplied to all Kenyans free of charge. Water is life and everyone has a right to consume it. If a person is denied water, the country has denied the person the, a right to live. The government should ensure that places like Garissa, Samburu get water. Even in Makeni, here at MunguniNunguni, we do not have tap-water and when we get tap-water, it is dirty and this poses a riskexposes us to diseases such as cholera, typhoid, bilharzia and such kind of diseases. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Please come and sign the register. Barnabas K. Kathuku, Daniel K. Munguti, Simon Mutungi, Ruth Kiendi, Patrick Kyalo, Julius Kilonzo, E. Kyamba, anybody else who wants to give views?

Alfred Mutunga Mwaniki: I first of all would like thank those who have've come to collect our views and my views are as follows:. We should have a certain commission, which should be ready to set the salaries for our MPs. Whenever parliamentParliament is changing the constitutionConstitution it should take the people's views.

The government should continue providing free education at the primary level i.e. should provide education for our nation so that we have educated people.

The mwananchi should be given the privilege to change chiefs and sub-chiefs i.e. our area leaders. During elections, the president President should be elected in his home town.

Public money: Ssome of it should be paid to the jobless to reduce theft and other crimes i.e. the money should be taken from public money.

To conclude, the government should also extend some money to our farmers so that we could embark on the agricultural sector

which sector, which is very important to our country. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Peter Musau.

Peter Musau: Ahsante sana ma-commissioner Commissioners. I've I have got very few points to mention.

One, I would like the coming government to have three parties.

Two, the Attorney General to be selected by a group of lawyers.

Three, all votes to be counted right at counting station.

Four, nominated members, they must be selected by the three parties equally.

Five, oaths to be granted according to Akamba customary laws.

Six, parties movement; : Once we finish elections, every member should stay in his party until the end of the five year period. Whoever moves before the end of this period should, have his position should be declared vacant and another person selected from that areas.

Seven, president The President should not be of any party.

Eight, Civil servants should declare their wealth.

NineEight, abolish the quota system because this system leaves out highly skilled pupils from different districts without joining the secondary schools.

MPs should be elected by the Bunge and these should be equally distributed to the eight provinces. If coast has chosen five MPs, N. Eastern to have five, Nairobi five e.t.c. Central and the other provinces to have the same number of ministers and also number of assistant ministers is equal.the same.

The term of expiry of the power of presidentPresident, here I propose the head Head of civil Civil service Service to take over during that period of three months until the next president President is sworn in.

The set of presidential's powers should be reduced and the president President should only have the power to sign official

documents that are issued to him. I should also like to have Parliament government, that is Bunge. And these are my few points. With these few points. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much. Please sign the register. Stephen Ng'ang'a, Simon Wambua, Timora Mwaniki, Daniel Mutiso anybody else who wants to give views? Please try and be quick. We want to summarize and close today.

Ernest Kinyua: I am Ernest Kinyua and as far as the constitution Constitution is concerned, I wish to touch on the issue of road carnage on our roads, whereby you find you. You find almost every passing day, , people are dying on our roads. So you as the commissioner Commissioners, I am requesting you to try and help us formulate a law whereby the government can privatize the repair of road networks in Kenya because most of our roads are so dilapidated today and, even though we know our police are corrupt. The main cause of accidents is in fact the state of the road.

The other point I want to put forward is about university education especially the parallel degree whereby the fees of that degree programme is so high such that the majority of Kenyans cannot afford. We would like you to help us in formulating a law where that that can reduce the fees, can be reduced enough to a level, where whereby majority of Kenyans can afford to pay. You will notice countries like India and even Nigeria majority of the population there are graduates and this Otherwise a country like India and even Nigeria, many of the population there are graduates and this is because the fees they pay in university is not as high as it is in Kenya.

The other one is about About the district departmental heads; : these are D.O.s and even District Education officers.E.O.s. We would like you to help us have a law whereby those departmental heads are not from the same district because if they are from the same district, they are not able to address problems of the district without being partial. Thank you.

Com. Isaack: Thank you very much. You are the last person. You will close for us.

Eunice Kioko: Thank you. My names are Eunice Kioko. My points are:

one, Lleaders should not use money to give voters towards election. Instead bring social and economic development such that we voters shall remember in days to come. For example, build wells that we shall draw water from. A also offering the youth sewing machines that will help in the training of the young and the willing.

Rural development fund should be economically used when given. Usually when they are given, they do not reach their destination and if they do, very little. Thank you. That is all I had.

Com. Isaack: That will be the end of the session. I do not know, Eunice do you want to pray for us? Eunice can you please register yourself first.

