

(CKRC)

VERBATIM REPORT OF

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, THARAKA
CONSTITUENCY, HELD AT GACIONGO SECONDARY SCHOOL**

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted] **ON** [Redacted]

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[Redacted] **16TH MAY, 2002** [Redacted]

Present

1. Com. Abdirizak Nunow
2. Com. Isaac Lenaola

Apologies

1. Com. Salome Muigai

Secretariat Staff in Attendance:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Solomon Anampiu | - | Programme Officer |
| 2. Mary Kanyiha | - | Assistant Programme Officer |
| 3. Patricia Mwangi | - | Verbatim Recorder |

The meeting started at 11.15 am with Commissioner Nunow in the chair.

Comm. Nunow: Ningependa kuwakaribisha nyote katika kikao hiki, ambacho ni kikao cha pili wa tume wa kurekebisha katiba, kuchukua maoni ya wananchi wawakilishi bungeni wa Tharaka. Kwani jana tulikuwa headquarter of our district na leo tuko hapa kwa sababu ya kupokea maoni yenu na ninafikiri mlikuwa mmesha julishwa na pengine wengine watakuja. Co-ordinator wa wilaya hii ameenda jijini kuenda kuangalia kama kuna watu wanaweza kubushwa tena na wakuje.

Kwa kawaida yetu tunaanza kila mkutano kwa maombi, Ningepomba mmoja wenu atuombee. Mwalimu eleza mtu fulani atuombee.

Mwalimu: Haya natuombe, Mighty Father we thank you for the love you have bestowed unto us, for bringing the visitors to this particular place safely, we ask you Lord for whatever we are going to undertake, the views we are going to give, let them be views that will be benefit the nation and not either of us as an individual. This we pray and Lord as we disperse at the end of the day to our respective places, give us journey mercies, and for those who will be left Lord, guide us and keep us safely, give us good health so that Lord we can continue building the nation. This we pray believing and trusting in Jesus name. Amen.

Com. Nunow: Asante sana mwalimu kwa hiyo maombi na baada ya hiyo, ningependa kuwajulisha, wenzangu ambao tumetoka nao katika tume pamoja nami ni mwanatume Isaak Lenaola, pia Tuna watu ambao tume ina department mbili, moja ni macommissioner ni 29 na tuna secretariat ambayo inaongozwa na secretary wa commission. Na kutoka hiyo secretariat, tuna: Bwana Solomon Anampiu, ambaye ni programme officer, mwandishi Mary Kanyiha, na recorder Patricia Mwangi, na mimi ninaitwa Abdirizak Nunow.

Karibuni nyote, na ninatumaini mtatoa maoni yenu kwa sababu tunajua maoni ya kila mtu ni mhimu kivyake. Ndio sababu

hatukuja headquarter peke yake, tukasema itawakilisha wengine. Kwani maoni ya kila mtu ni mhimu. Na utaratibu wa kutoa maoni ni yafuatayo:

Ya kwanza kila mtu atapewa muda wa dakika tano, kama una maandishi utangaze tu hayo maandishi (highlight) kwani kila neno katika hiyo maandishi yako itaingia kwa computer and Tume nzima na sio sisi peke yetu, tumezima, tutaisoma na kutia maanani.

Utaratibu wa

pili ni kwamba tafadhali wale mnaifika mjiandikishe, kwa hiyo desk ya mwisho. Utaratibu wa pili, ni kuwa ukishatoa maoni yako, kama una maandishi ama hauna maandishi, tunaanza na kama una maandishi, utakuja huku, kwa Bwana Anampiu, upeane hiyo maandishi na u-sign register. Kama hauna maandishi, vile vile utakuja kwa Bwana Anampiu na u-sign register kwamba umetoa maoni kwa kuzungumza.

Na utaratibu wa mwisho, ni kwamba kama mtu ametoa maoni yake, ni maoni yake na inafaa kuhesimiwa. Kila mtu madakika zake azitumie yeye, hata kama hukubaliani na yale aliyosema, yako utasema wakati wako. Utamuacha, utamsikiza, kisha akimaliza ataondoka, wewe utatoa maoni yako, ikifika wakati yako. Tumeelewana? Sawa, na sasa ningependa kuanza na

Bwana diwani.

Ninakumbushwa, naomba radhi, tuwajulishe, wanakamati, wa wakilishi bungeni wa Tharaka, ambao ni wanakamati wa Tume, katika constituency hii. Na kwa sababu hayuko, co-ordinator, kuna chair wa hiyo committee, mwenyekiti wa hiyo committee, na atatujulisha wenzake.

Chairman: Nitawajulisha wale committee members tumekuja nayo, na tutaanza na phelix Mang'uru, Grace Nduyo, Sabina Gatenyi.

Com. Nunow: Asante sana, ningependa kuanza na bwana diwani, Diwani Edward Nyaga. Tafadhali karibu. Utakuja kuzungumzia hapa, kwa sababu, tuna na hiyo chombo cha kushika maneno yako, na kila mzugumzaji, ataanza na majina yake kamili, ingie record, kisha azungumze.

Coun. Edward Nyaga: Asanteni kwa tume ya kurekebisha katiba, kuingia kwetu leo, tutoe maoni kuhusu katiba yetu. My names are Councillor Edward Nyaga Nduyo, kikingo ward.

Mimi, ya kwanza, nitaongea maneno ya parliament. Nimeonelea ni vizuri katiba yetu ya Kenya, ijaribu kuzuia defections nyiingi kwa sababu hizi defections zinaharibu pesa ya Kenya kutoka chama hii kwenda chama kingine, hii wajumbe wanafanya kila mara.

Ya pili, ningependelea, katika general elections, kuwe na separation ya Presidential election na parliamentary election, ziwe zinafanywa separate. Ziwe zinafanywa siku tofauti.

Ya tatu, naonelea, wananchi wapewe jukumu kama mjumbe wao ameshindwa kazi, wawe na jukumu ya kuongea vile watamfanya hata kama ni kumtoa kabla ya miaka kuisha. Wamtoe.

Ya pili, nataka kuongea kuhusu President. Naonelea, President asiwe mwanabunge ambaye anawakilisha constituency. Naonelea pia, President asiwe mwenyekiti wa chama chochote cha siasa katika Kenya. Naonelea, tuwe na President mwenye mamlaka, ambaye anamchagua waziri mkuu. Waziri mkuu atakuwa na mamlaka ya kuchagua cabinet ministers.

Ya nne, katika President, naonelea rais wa nchi isiwe mwenyekiti au chancellor wa universities zote za Kenya.

The government: Naonelea Kenya tuwe na coalition government. Tuwe na ministers tutoka kwa vyama vingi ambavyo ina wajumbe katika parliament in the coalition government. Naonele pia, tuendelea kuwa na Provincial Administration kwa sababu ninaona ni mtindo wa discipline.

Local government: Mayors, and chairmen of local authorities, wawe wanachaguliwa moja kwa moja na wananchi, kwa kipindi

cha miaka tano. Naonelea minimum education ya madiwani iwe form 4.

Kuhusu the land, Maneno ya land, kuwe na koti tatu ambazo ndio zitakuwa zinamaliza maneno ya mashamba. Kuwe na koti katika location, division, na ya mwisho ambayo ni kubwa iwe ya district ambaye itakuwa na wazee wale wamekuwa gazzeted kutoka district hiyo. Naonelea, land registrar, awe katika kila district ambaye procession ya title deeds iwe inafanyiwa katika district yenyewe badala ya kuweka commissioner of lands, Nairobi. Kuwe district inaweza process title deed na wananchi kupatiwa title deeds.

Succession of estate, mzee akifa, au mtu fulani akifa, badala ya kuwa watotot wake wawe wakihangaika kwenda kushitaki katika high court, kuwe na courts ambaye ni local courts ya wazee wale wamechaguliwa kutokana na maneno ya familia wakati mzee amekufa. Na pia, inheritance of estate, kuwe na equal participation ya watoto, wasichana, na wavulana wawe wako na chance ya kuinherit father's property.

On education, naonelea kuwe na free education ya primary school. Secondary school, naonelea kuwe na cost sharing ya fee, hii ya kuandikiwa mwalimu halafu sisi wazazi watoe zile pesa mingi, kama ni fees ya shule iko elfu ishirini, serikali isaidie na elfu kumi na mzazi naye elfu kumi. Kuwe na cost sharing. Katika chuo kikuu, kuwe na full loan kwa wale watoto wanajiunga na vio vikuu. Serikali ipeane mkopo kwa kila mtoto anayejiunga na chuo kikuu, ili kuwe na watoto wengi ambao wameenda katika chuo kikuu. Na hayo diyo nilikuwa nayo, yakutoa.

Com. Nunow: Asante sana Bwana diwani, kama una maandishi tafadhali ulete hapa kwa register na pia u-sign register, twashukuru. Sasa ningeliza mruhusu, Bwana editor Joseph aweze kuzugumza kwa sababu ako na shuguli ya kuzunguka mashule. Mnamkubalia? Azugumze mbele ya wale wako kwa list. Kwa sababu kawaida yetu list tunafuata moja kwa moja. Sawa.

Joseph Nyaga Gaichu: Wana-commissioner, mimi ni inspector of schools but involved in this audit exercise that is going on. Nashukuru sana,

Com. Nunow: Jina tafadhali

Joseph Nyaga Gaichu: Joseph Nyaga Gaichu. We have been able to come up with a memorandum as per the education within the education fraternity and so I'm presenting my views on behalf of the education officers.

One is that the President of this land should be an adult, aged between 40 and 70 years of at least form four education with a lot of exposure in administration, experience, managerial credibility and very fluent in one international language especially English. Should have no record of tainted credibility, such a corruption or criminal implication. Should cease being a member of any political party on election.

Should have support in at least 4 provinces.

Should have parents who were or are both Kenyan citizens.

Should be married, and not a divorcee.

Should serve two terms of 5 years each.

Should be pensionable on retirement and enjoy state protection.

Should be impeachable. Should do no other business or any other paid employment while in office.

Presidential appointments. All Presidential appointments must be vetted by the parliament with two thirds majority support for each appointee.

Ministers and assistants should be parliamentarians, but top civil servants with good reputation and expertise in their fields of work. The sitting President or ministers and other top civil servants, must declare their wealth on appointments and after every two years. All members of parliament should attend parliamentary proceedings all the time, unless with good reasons which should be notified to the clerk of national assembly. On desolution of parliament, there should be caretaker government i.e an interim government composed of the following: judiciary for people, executive three, clergy three, NGOs three, female representative 1, youth 1, disabled 1 be appointed by a chief justice or any other relevant authority in the land, three months, two years, to the date of parliament dissolution to take care of transition. At no time should the outgoing government or serving government preside over election. The names should be vetted by parliament before dissolution i.e the district.

There should be a development committee for every government department in every district composed of 3 quarter of the local people, to monitor drawn budgetary estimates and plan expenditure, for all the moneys allocated to each department from the treasury. Members of parliament, chairmen country council or mayor should be signatory to this accounts. No departmental heads should be allowed to spend any money without the knowledge of the committee. All civil servants job group K and above, in every department should also sit down with the departmental heads to be made aware of the government allocation to their departments, and they propose budgetary estimates to the main committee, the memorandum should be signed by about 4 of the most senior in that department to avoid misuse of funds.

In the current arrangements, the department heads are only accountable to themselves, public outcry against any government officer, or leader should be taken very seriously and parameters immediately put in place to get the validity of the complain. The current 70 districts should be constitutionary recognized, infact they should serve as jibos, because that's where every community royalty is centred as opposed to the province. Lets accept the reality that, from the known patriotism, we will learn land to love Kenya. We learn from known to unknown.

Security - the government has a cardinal duty to protect the citizens and their property. Should lose of property or life occur, due to cattle rastling, banditry or tribal clashes, the government should compensate the affected within three months from the date the loss was incurred. (*Interjection*)

Com. Nunow: just a moment mwalimu.

Joseph Nyaga: Any Kenyan should be allowed to own land or property in any part of the country, boundaries dispute between various communities should be promptly resolved guided by the following: How much development was instilled by each party in the affected area? Which community has the largest number of residents in the affected area? Who may have been a traditional owner of the land in question? Has the dispute ever been arbitrated upon? What were the ruling if any.

A state of constitution should not be allowed to prevale for long. It hinders development. An helicopter should be provided for every province for every province with banditry, or cattle rastling problems to track down culprits in good time. I think I will rush.

On education, Koech report on education should be made public and implemented to the later. Harmonization of teachers' salaries and allowances with other education officers, and civil servants should be done immediately. School committees should be allowed to recruit teachers at the school level with the ministry of education guideline. The school committee should also be given privilege to recommend disciplinary measures against a (inaudible) teacher to the DEB. The government should take over, the responsibility of paying nursery teachers from parents. Every school should have enough teachers. I will leave that one because I have presented then I will go to the police and judiciary.

Appointment of magistrates and judges should be done by the office of the chief justice in consultation with the law society of Kenya and then be vetted by the parliament. Cases of corrupt judges, magistrates, or advocates should be thorouly investigated by the office of Chief Justice and the law society of Kenya and if proven guilty the concerned should be banned from practicing for a period not less than 5 years.

Com. Nunow: your last statement. 1

Joseph Nyaga: My last statement is that, I have said here that the gap between the least paid officer in the country, and the most highly paid not exceed one thousand per cent. As the case is now, the least paid officer and the chief justice gap is ten thousand per cent which is very unreasonable. Thank you.

Comm. Lenaola: question, will you please make me understand land disputes? Who will handle the disputes, the normal courts or we set up a new structure for districts?

Joseph Nyaga: The elders.

Comm. Nunow: I also have a clarification question, you said that the President should be married and shouldn't be a divorcee,

there are better various sects of Christianity, where people are not allowed to marry, is that correct?

Joseph Nyaga: He can not serve as a President.

Comm. Nunow: Now I would like to invite the Gacionge students. Have you nominated somebody. Preferably one boy, one girl since you are mixed.

Daniel Gaichu: Thank you, my names are Daniel Gaichu, from Gacionge secondary school. Im here presenting the constitution review proposals from Gacionge secondary school students.

1. The students proposed that the President should serve for a maximum of 2 terms each 5 years.
2. They said that the President should not be above the law. He should be liable to prosecution.
3. There should be freedom of worship but devil worshiping must never be allowed.
4. Every man should be entrusted with only one job i.e one man, one job policy.
5. The government should offer title deeds to every piece of land.
6. The government should play a major role in pricing of cereals to avoid exploitation of farmers by selfish businessmen.
7. There should be a compulsory and free primary and secondary school education.
8. Every child should be recognized in the family and every child, whether a boy or a girl must be entitled to have a share in his or her parent's wealth.
9. Local brews should be legalized, but should be inspected and proved fit for human consumption, by public health officer before it is taken to the market.
10. 60% of the revenue earned by the resources should benefit the adjacent regions, while the other 40% should be taken to the headquarters for distribution.
11. Election, of parliamentary seats should be held after every 2 years rather than it being held after 5 years.
12. Female circumcision should be completely banned.
13. The Chiefs should be elected by the people, and not being appointed.
14. If the President is a man, the Vice President should be a woman.
15. The county council chairmen should be chosen by wananchi.
16. No Kenyan should own more than 20 acres of land. In our country, there should not be, street boys or chokora since there is no child without father or mother.

I also so, say that condom importation should be completely banned since the government is using a lot of money to import these condoms where as they are not able to prevent the spread of AIDS.

Those are the points presented by Gaciongo Secondary School students.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much Daniel, you were very clear, precise to the points, please come and register and leave us with the memorandum you have prepared. Is there another representative of the students? Later? Please tell us your names

and then

John Muturi: My names are John Muturi, I'm here on behalf of the staff of Gachiongo Secondary School and these are the views, these are the proposals, I will go through them.

Comm. Nunow: Just highlight mwalimu, we will read it ourselves

John Muturi: 1. We said that there should be maternity leave for both men and women. Six months for women and three months for men.

2. We also said, that there ought to be provision for automatic study leave with pay.
3. It is our feeling that there should be a maximum of 10 years service for the President. Each term should be 5 years.
4. The minimum academic qualifications for councilors should be c- or equivalent.
5. There should be a higher punitive penalties for electoral offences
6. The constitution should be pro East African community
7. Capital punishment should be abolished and be replaced life imprisonment without per roll.
8. There should be economic federalism, resources should first and foremost benefit the local community.
9. The chiefs office should be electable, they should serve for a 7 years period. The post of assistant chief should be scrapped. The chief should be assisted by a headman.
10. The mayor and the chairman of the county council should be elected through universal suffrage.
11. Serving doctors should not be allowed to operate private clinics or chemists,
12. Teachers should be allowed to contest political seats while in office. If they win, they should resign but should they lose, they should be allowed to reclaim their jobs.
13. The people in managerial positions should not serve for more than 5 years in one station.
14. There should be free education for all children up to O' levels i.e primary as well as secondary school education ought to be free.
15. There should be free medical services for children aged zero to 5 years and senior citizens above 60 years old.
16. Kenyans should be practically deemed innocent until proved guilty. Anybody contravening this should be punishable by the law.
17. Its our feeling that idle land, of over 300 acres should be taxed at 30% of the total land value.
18. There should be no cases of absent landlords, we have an example in the Coast, of absent landlords who continue to get money from the farmers there.
19. Every land should have a title deed.
20. The cabinet should always be appointed by the parliament.
21. The same should apply for the speaker of the national assembly.
22. School sponsors should desist from interfering with the day to day running of schools.

23. Headteachers should not be appointed on the basis of religious discrimination.
24. The constitution, should be written in a language simple enough to be understood by every common man. The document should also be accessible and affordable.
25. Civic education should be introduced in schools as part of the curriculum.
26. The police force should undergo thorough training of not less than 2 years. The minimum qualifications for recruitment should be c-
27. Kenyans should also undergo militally training before they get employed.
28. The law is supreme, and it should always be followed.
29. Parents should be accountable for the welfare of their offsprings irrespective of gender considerations.
30. Women should be regarded equal to men when being considered for any appointment or training. This business of saying girls are weaker than boys, and therefore university entry should be reduced for the girls, we feel that by reducing a woman, we are telling them that they are not as clever as the boys.
31. Dual citizenship should be allowed by the constitution, one can be a citizen of one country as well as another.
32. The executive should not have any exclusive power to declare war.
33. Parliament should be involved in effecting a state of emergency.
34. Political parties should be limited to 3, currently we have 42 and these are causing very many chaos, they should be limited to 3.
35. Political parties should be financed by the central government on the basis of the representation in parliament.
36. We should adopt a parliamentary system of government in which a prime minister is appointed from the majority party in parliament. The President remains more or less ceremonial. We should introduce morol and ethical qualifications for a parliamentary candidate.
37. People should have the right to recall their MP i.e if they feel that he is not delivering, they should be able to recall him.
38. MPs should act on the basis of conscious and conviction as well as the instructions from their constituents and not parties.
39. The constituents should play a roll in determining the MPs salaries eg. Airing their views, through a recognized organization.
40. Our final point is that the constitution of Kenya should have a preamble. Thank you very much ladies and gentlemen that 's all we had.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much mwalimu, I think you were very clear and quite precise to the point. Please let us have your memorandum and register. Cyrus Musomba, and after cyrus, Francis Gitonga can be ready.

Cyrus Musomba: Kwa majina, naitwa Cyrus Musomba Mutuiiri, yangu ni machache, ningetaka kuongea kati ya walimu, serikali iangalie waalimu na iwaongezee mishahara.

Ya pili, serikali iangalie mwananchi wa kawaida, kwa sababu ya wale wakulima. Wakulima, mifugo iongezewe pesa, vyakula

viongezewe pesa.

La tatu, pesa zile waliongezewa wabunge ikatwe, irudishwe katika primary schools na secondary schools kwa sababu, tungetaka, primary schools, elimu iwe ya bure. Kwa sababu secondary school ziko na mahatiji mengi, serikali wagawanye na wazizi pesa katikati. Kwa hayo machache, ndio nilikuwa nayo.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana bwana Musomba, tafadhali joo adikisha hapa. Bwana Gitonga Francis, baada ya yeye, tutakuwa na Julius Njage.

Francis Gitonga: Kwa majina naitwa Francis Gitonga, Ningependekeza, wakulima waangaliwe sana, kwa vile kwa wakati huu bei ya dawa imekuwa ya juu sana, farm inputs zishughulikiwe.

Jambo lingine, juu ya wakulima, kama hii cereals and produce board, isiwe inakuja wakati yule inasikia wafanyi biashara wako interested na kuwauzia vitu, wasiwe wanakuja wakati huo, wawe wanakuja every time na wawe accessible.

Na tena kama mbunge hatembelei wananchi, wananchi wawe na haki ya kumpigia kura ya maoni aondolewe kabla wakati wake haujaisha.

Jambo lingine, ni waalimu waangaliwe sana, kwa vile mishahara yao, wengine wale wanafanya kazi kama sehemu hizi za jua kali huku, wanakula shida sana, wengine wako mbali na financial institutions. Traveling allowance yao iangaliwe.

Jambo lingine, councilors wawe watu ambao wamesoma. Minimum form 4.

Jambo lingine, elimu ya msingi iwe ya bure, kwa vile sasa kuna wengine hawana mapato, hawana kazi na kama hawana kazi watalipia watoto wao shule namna gani? Tena chuo kikuu kuna wengine, ambao, they are poor but clever na wana point za juu. Kwa hivyo washughulikiwe na serikali, through tax payer. Na ni hayo tu, asanteni.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana Francis, tafadhali joo ujadikishe hapa. Julius Njage, baada ya Julius, Kirima ajitayarishe, kama kirima hayuko, tutakuwa na alphonse Muchunku. Ok you follow:

Julius Njage: Asante sana kwa kupatiwa nafasi hii, mimi naitwa Julius Njage, na maoni yangu ningesema ya kwamba, kitu ya kwanza katika masomo, masomo ya shule ya msingi, yawe ni ya bure. Pia katika masomo, ya shule ya upili, iwe ni kama kugawanya garama lakini ile percentage kubwa ipatiwe serikali kwa sababu, kwa wakati huu hata wazazi wanashindwa kupeleka watoto katika shule ya upili.

Tatu, nikuwa, katika mahospitali, hii ya serikali, hata kama iko, hakuna dawa, kwa hivyo serikali ishughulikie kujua ya kwamba,

zile ziko, zipate dawa ya kutosha kwa sababu ndio kuna pesa kidogo. Ukienda kwa hospitali ya private, huwezi kulipa ile garama ya kutibiwa,

Tatu, kitu kama hii ishuru serikali inakata kwa hii vyombo vinaagiziwa nje kutoka hii ni kitu inauzwa kwa duka. Inafanya dukani viwe na bei ghali sana. Kwa hivyo ni vizuri serikali ipunguze ushuru yake ili iwe kidogo ata vitu vitelemke bei. Sasa tuseme kwa mfano, hizi dawa za kunyunguzia mashamba, zimepanda such that hata ukinunua haikusaidii, kwa sababu, ukitumia litre moja, kuinunua ni zaidi ya yale mapato utapata katika ile shamba. Ningeshukuru kwa kutoa hayo maoni. Asante

Comm. Nunow: asante sana Julius Njage, tafadhali adikisha. Alphonse, William karibu bwana alphonse.

Alphonse Mchunku: Majina yangu naitwa Alphonse Muchunku, I'm a member of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, na maoni ambayo ningependa kutoa ni machache lakini inafuata hivi. Kwanza, the new constitution, should have a preamble, which has put in place the image of God before the countries needs. All Kenyan citizens should know the boundaries of this country and protect their state. The citizens should have love and integrity, to their fellow people or Kenyans, and its own and the country. There should be a government of national unity, which has only two administration chairs, i.e the national administration which is through the parliament and the President and the local authority. And this local authorities must be the empowered and they must be autonomous to control their own resources, although they will get their share from the central government. And this local authorities must be based at district level.

Primary education should be free and all the books must be by the government and not private printers, so that we have a standardized education system. The provincial offices, be abolished because it is a duplication of district offices. All of them including any department. The court of arms should reflect mount Kenya which is the basis of Kenya, and the riches of Kenyan soil and the resources.

The currency, or the monies should not bear a picture of any living leader or the President of this country. Because when a President fails to perform his duties, the currency drops, so we need to have an image on the currency that will not always be changed all the time.

Political parties, political parties should not exceed 5 in this republic and there should be a coalition government to avoid patronage. There should be policy on food, this will make the citizens to have their own economical energy or whatever.

Then the quarter system in secondary schools should be abolished completely because this is segmenting people to be their own natives whereas, when they are national post they don't even reflect the culture of Kenya. The President should not be above the law and can be impeached while in the office. There should be security for all the citizens and the police forces should be trained properly and be paid properly so that they do not have to be involved in corruption. The qualifications for the Presidents, should be a person with a degree and with wide experience before being elected as a President so that he can woe

or can even negotiate internationally. A parliamentarian should have at least a degree or equivalent qualifications. Councilors should also have O' level and its requirement so that they can also read minutes and interpret instead of waiting for interpretation. The constitution should be taken to all primary schools after the completion and secondary and be contained as a curriculum so that citizen should know their rights and know what to do. Thank you.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much bwana Alphonse. Maswali hapo,

Comm. Lenaola: Let me know the percentage of resources to come back to the local authority from the central government.

Alphones: There should be set methods of revenue collection and may be something like national parks, 40% should go to the local area where the national parks have been cut off or reduced and 60% goes to the national cake.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana bwana alphones, William, baada ya William, nitamuita Pete Mwambu.

William Musee: My names are William Musee, I'm a civic education facilitator. Most of my views, I was getting them from the participants as I facilitated civic education.

1. In our new constitution, human rights and gender balance should be fully guaranteed.
2. Second, appointment of public service commission, electoral commissions, Auditor General, Chief Justice and other senior posts in the government should be appointed by an independent professional body and on merit.
4. An independent court system should be established to avoid manipulation by a creek of people. So the national assembly should be set up in such a way that there will be a clear division of powers and cheques and balance among the three arms of the government.
5. Fifth, there should be a provision that will ensure that our constitution is not tampered with to suit the selfishness of few people, ie the constitution should not be amended anyhowly and people should be recognized as supreme, as far as constitution and the review is concerned.
6. People should be consulted before any amendment is made.
7. Our new constitution should provide for political social economic associational rights and development.
8. It should also provide that anybody carrying out the role of a civil servant is payable by the government and not local creation of jobs eg. Sub-area which might lead to manipulation of the public by local leaders.
9. Our new constitution should also ensure equal and even distribution of national resources.
10. There should be a provision on the impeachment by the public to the President on the discovery that he undertaking

misappropriations.

11. There should be room for calling back any elected leader in case he does not fulfil the interest that the elects and end when choosing him.
12. Unauthorized drills should be completely banned as they don't contribute anything towards our country's economy, instead they lead to its deterioration.
13. There should be a provision that nobody should be above the law, i.e supremacy of constitution should be recognized.
14. There should be a provision for establishment of independent local authorities so that they will be able to carry out development strategies more effectively within the local communities.
15. Basic needs i.e education, health, and water, roads, security should be provided for in the new constitution.
16. It should promote positive relations with other countries
17. It should reduce concentration and exercise of power.
18. It should recognize the principle of separation of authority, checks and balances to be applied in giving responsibilities to the Legislature, judiciary and executive to ensure that the government and its officers are accountable to the people.

I have some few views that I was sent with by Mr. Gedion Njagi Kaithiru, from Kirundi sublocation, Thitu location.

1. Councilors should be paid from the government treasury so as to make them viable to borrowing loans to develop their families.
2. Minimum requirement for councilors should be KCSC D+ and above or the equivalent.
3. It should be established that the winning candidate for Presidential seat should have over 50% of the overall votes casted.
4. No one should be above the law.
5. The administrators, e.g. PCs, DCs, DOs, should be appointed with the consultation of parliament and not one person doing it.
6. Directors of parastatals should be appointed with the consultation of parliament.
7. The winning party during elections, should appoint ministers, other than one person doing it.
8. Minimum requirement for chiefs, sub chiefs, should be KCSC level.
9. Even distribution of ministerial posts in the government of Kenya should be catered for among all districts.
10. Eight four four system should be modified to suit the current situation of education.
11. Military sectors should be set up at least in every district to help eradicate the case of banditry especially in the pastoral districts.

12. The chairperson of the county council should be elected by the public.

That is all I had, thank you.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much William, please give us both your memorandum and the one from Gideon and register in the register. Peter Mwambu, after peter, Simon Kibunja be ready.

Peter Mwambu: My names are Peter Mwambu. My first is on education.

Primary education should be compulsory for the ages 1-16. For form 4s in O' level section, we should have a formality whereby if you don't qualify to university and you have qualified into a minimum of C+, the government should have diploma courses.

On local authorities, a councilor, should be a form 4 leaver with a qualification of D+ and also councilors should have an assembly whereby they elect their speaker, their clerk and all other officials in a way that they will air their grievances and therefore represent the common man who is mwananchi.

Third, the President should not be above the law and he should not have a compulsory directory, i.e appointment, for instance he should not directly appoint the PCs, the DCs and DOs without the authority of parliament. I had those few remarks.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much Peter,

Comm. Lenaola: Thank you Peter for your views, we want the difference between your assembly and the present council? Because they have a chairman, they have a clerk, they have the councilors, what is the difference between your assembly and the present council.

Peter Mwambu: There is a difference because, a council and an assembly, should be more like a parliament, I want it to be like a parliament whereby you have two debates of the localities which you represent, rather than involving local authorities only in the council. That is it.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you Peter, please come and register yourself here. Simon, baada ya Simon, tutakuwa na Tarimuli.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: from the word go, he has to start what he is contributing

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: He was born in 1938,

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: That time, the fees were 15 shillings

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: even the local language has changed.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: even the local dialect are changed.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: Even the conditions of life that time have changed compared to today.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: He would like the traditional ways of living culturally be brought back to place.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: Today if he doesn't attend any public baraza, he is accused of not attending.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: Today if there is any public buildings which are being put up locally, they must contribute money towards that structure.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: He is proposing that he cannot continue this way, throughout his lifetime, something must change.

Comm. Nunow:

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: So he is proposing that this method of putting up public buildings, public schools and whatever, through the chief's act, he does not want mwananchi to be bothered, let the government take care of that.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: the ordinary mwananchi should not be involved. Let the government put up these facilities.

Simon Kibunja: (vernacular)

Translator: that is what he had.

Comm. Nunow: Asante Simon, njoo ujiandikishe hapa, na next

Tafadhali, kama mtu anazugumza, unaweza kuwa amesema kitu ambacho kinachekeza, ama unataka lakini unainterrupt, vile unacheka, you are interrupting the recording. Wakati hii tape itaenda kusomeka, tutasikia hiyo makerere ya nyuma. So tafadhali na waoba, tutulie na tunyamaze.

Talimuli Mutiria : (vernacular)

Translator: He is called Mr. Talimuli

Talimuli : (vernacular)

Translator: What I want to say today,

Talimuli : (vernacular)

Translator: I would like to repeat what my fellowman who was here has said.

Talimuli : (vernacular)

Translator: We want to maintain our culture.

Talimuli : (vernacular)

Translator: We want to continue as we used to do in the early days.

Talimuli : (vernacular)

Translator: Hiyo ndiyo maneno nilikuwa nayo, na nimesema asante.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana mzee Talimuli, andikisha hapo. Franklin Gitonga., jitayarishe Meshack Muchee.

Franklin Gitonga: Majina yangu ni Franklin Gitonga. Yangu, jambo la kwanza mimi nataka kuongea juu ya utamaduni. Katika utamaduni, kitamaduni zetu kama sisi Tharaka mambo mengine tulikuwa tukifanya, yalikuwa yakifanyika wakati huo, yalikuwa ya kusaidia, kama katika kudumisha nidhamu jema. Hio ndio jambo la kwanza mimi nilikuwa nataka kutoa maoni.

Ya pili, ni kuhusu mambo ya dini, Ningetaka katika katiba yetu iruhusu, Wakiristo kuomba na isiruhusu kuabudu mambo ya devil worshipping.

La tatu, Ningetaka, elimu ya primary, ya secondary, iwe ya bure, kwa sababu, serikali iko na jukumu kubwa hata zile pesa ama tax, ile wananchi wanatoa, ni ya juu sana hata tunashindwa na kununua vitabu, madawa, na mambo ya wakulima, kama ni madawa ya agriculture, kama ni madawa ya hospitali kama mtu amegonjeka, anashidwa kununua kwa sababu ya vile uchumi umekuwa juu sana, mwananchi wa kawaida hawezi kujisaidia ama kujiwezea. Nilikuwa ningetaka kuwe ama katika katiba yetu, iwe na utaratibu fulani serikali isilazimishe mwananchi wa kawaida kwa sababu hajiwezi. Hawezi kutoa kile ambacho hana.

La nne, ningetaka elimu iwe ya bure, kama nilivyosema.

La tano, ningetaka serikali, ishughulikie sana mambo katika Kenya yetu, tusiwe na chokora, kwa sababu Kenya chokora ni wengi. Kwa hayo machache, yalikuwa ndio maoni yangu. Asanteni.

Comm. Lenaola: Umesema ungependa Wakiristo wakubaliwe kuabudu, na dini zingine ungependa zikubaliwe kuabudu ama Wakiristo peke yao waabudu.

Franklin: Wale wanaabudu Mungu sio shetani.

Comm. Nunow: Asante bwana Gitonga, twashukuru tafadhali joo ujjadikishe hapa.

Muchee Meshack, baada ya muchee tutakuwa na George Gitonga. Uko?

Meshack Muchee: My names are Meshak Muchee Ngadika.

These are my views.

Every Kenyan citizen regardless of gender, should be entitled to automatic citizenship. Dual citizenship be allowed.

President should not be the commander in the armed forces.

The number of political parties should be limited to 4 at least. All political parties should be financed by central government.

There should be government of national unity, parliament should not have unlimited powers to control its own procedure through standing orders.

There should be changes in age requirements for voting and contesting. This should be, for contesting ages not over 60 years at least.

People should have rights to recall their member of parliament if they have a vote of no confidence in him.

People should have power to protect their environment; they should participate in protecting their own environment and natural resource.

Our natural resources should be managed and protected by local community. Nafikiri nitaongea mengine baadaye.

Comm. Nunow: Bwana Meshack tafadhali keti kidogo, tuangalie ni nini au ufafanuzi. Umezugumza kuhusu political parties, umesema ziwe gapi?

Meshack Muchee: Nne.

Comm. Nunow: hiyo ni vizuri. Na kuhusu bunge,

Meshack Muchee: it should not have power to control

Comm. Nunow: who will tell them what to do when?

Meshack Muchee: Speaker

Comm. Nunow: George Gitonga, kama george hayuko, Francis Nyaga, nikimkosa ndio sasa Festus Nyaga. Festus joo. Baada ya Festus tutakuwa na Jackson Njage.

Festus Nyaga: I'm Festus Nyaga Gaichu, and on my part I would like to mention a few things that the new constitution should be able to incorporate.

First of all Presidents should not be overall or above the law because if he is above the law, then, all the bills in the parliament must not move unless they move the way he wants.

2. all corrupt exercises should be dealt with immediately as they occur.
3. the government should be able to provide job opportunities for the new coming generations.
4. security must be there for all the citizens irrespective of their tribal differences, races, and all that.
5. political parties if possible, should remain three to enable easier administration within the government.
6. All political parties should be equally recognized by the ruling party, in this manner, the coalition government is very much necessary. In my opinion, majimbo will not do us anything good, because this would just be a line of tribalism spreading through the country.
7. Appointments should not be made by a person in his own capacity because whoever he appoints, must have to serve him and his interest. Instead, the parliament should have a way of coming up with new appointments wherever they are necessary.
8. Public funds or wealth should be distributed evenly irrespective of the location of the place and the people living in the area. The people should be independent in running their affairs.
9. The parliament should remain a paramount house in all its activities, no one should interfere in their decisions-making.
10. Religious persons should be guaranteed of security because in most of our cases, we realize most of the leaders in the church have lost their lives without the government caring for their lives.
11. We do not want a monarchical kind of government, instead the people must decide the leaders they want. Not a person coming up and appointing people so that Kenyans can be able to select them. Simply, they will serve those who have been appointed them. The leaders on the overall should be servants of their citizens and not authoritarians.

Thank you.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much, subiri kidogo.

Comm. Lenaola: Festus you have told us you don't want a majimbo state government, you don't want a monarchical kind of

government, what kind of a government do you want?

Festus Nyaga: We would want a government where everyone is able to come in and elect its own leaders and not where people can be able to appoint.

Comm. Nunow: Asante Festus, please come and register yourself, and leave us with the writings that you have, Jackson Njage, after Jackson,

Jackson Njage: I'm councilor Jackson Njage, I'm the former chairman of the local council. All what I wanted to say, I have got some few comments on the constitution and to start from the top, is the Presidential powers, the Presidential powers should be trimmed to a level whereby it is controlled by Kenyans themselves especially appointments of the senior government officers for example the PS or the PCs that one should be vetted by our parliament. It should not only to be done by one person who is the head of state. Also there should be a position of Prime Minister in our constitution, we should also have a speaker who will be acting in case there is any vacancy in the seat of the President instead of having the vice President whereby he should act as our President for 90 days and that one should only be appointed by one person.

We should do away with the vice President in an acting capacity. When that vacancy falls open, the speaker should act for that period, and he should not also contest the presidency if he desires to act. There is this kind of vote of no confidence in our parliament especially when MPs want to give a vote of no confidence to the President. Then there is a scenario where the President can also dissolve that parliament if they decide the vote because they can now say they have voted him out before even he accept to dissolve the parliament. Then there should be a clear policy that if the parliament decides to give a vote of no confidence in the President, then he should not have power to dissolve the parliament. He should go alone, not necessarily taking Kenyans back to the elections. There should be a commission set aside to look into the salaries of our members of parliament. Our members of parliament in the current parliament are very selfish. They only sit there and decide to allocate themselves huge salaries when Kenyans are suffering. Then there should be an independent commission like the public service commission, and not the parliamentary commission, the one we have, this was brought through the motion by roaring war. There should be a very independent commission to set aside the allowances for seeking members of parliament.

Councillors: Councillors will be paid by the government, we have a problem when we say let councilors collect the revenue, and pay themselves when there is no revenue at all, it's a problem, and that one should be done through also a set commission like the one I'm talking on parliament that will look into their affairs, and decide what they should earn.

There is this rule, a seat of the mayors and the local council chairmen, that one should be elected by the people, not by the councilors because it is highly misused. I know myself I'm a victim of the circumstances. The local people should be electing at the distinctive, as the mayor, the town should elect, if it is the chairman, the district should go for that and select the very best

candidate for that seat.

Then, the education, education should be a minimum of form 4 including all the councilors. We have a problem with the local councils whereby we find majority illiterate, they cannot even know what the minutes have been done, then they will only repropagate a lot of propagandas outside, the money is eaten because they don't understand, they create a very bad name for the local council even in collecting revenue now is a problem because of illiterate councilors. So a minimum of form 4 requirement should be set for all councilors and mayors.

Nomination of councilors – also nomination of councilors is over burdening the local authority for nothing. The nominated councilors only serves the interest of their parties not the interest of common mwananchi. Therefore that one should be done away with. Let us only the elected councilors, unless if the government is able to pay them, they can now be nominated and get in for that.

There is also a law here that the local bill especially in our areas is popularly known as “kathoroko”, the traditional liquor, that one was abolished. But when it was abolished, that only a see way to some few elements in the system of the government, who benefits from that revenue of that traditional liquor, especially the police post, the provincial administration, that is chiefs, senior chiefs, in some areas. They go and collect revenue from those people who are doing that job in the local areas and when we see now the traditional brew is too much, because, once they do things locally, nobody will know whether that “kathoroko” is. The best way of controlling is to legalized, “kathoroko” i.e traditional liquor whereby those who want to brew will be given the licences with the other beers. If we say they should not drink that, we cannot bar people from drinking. They should have that freedom of drinking, but under control by the health personnel, and the local councils could be earning the revenues and so forth.

The system of education in our Kenya previously was good, that was 7,4,2, was better than the 8,4,4 system because you see there was even an interval of going to form 4 and then from there to A' levels, i.e form 5 and 6. I think we shall revert it to the old system and the government should be able to cater for those public schools. Like now the parents are being over burdened because the economy is bad. I know the economy is bad but once you have the right people, at the top, then the economy will be on the good track for the people of Kenya. I think I had those few remarks.

Comm. Nunow: Asante bwana Diwani Njage kwa haya maoni. You have been very clear, so there is no question. Please come and register. Stanley, baada ya Stanley nitamuita John Kimbo, uko. Utamfuata.

Stanley Kimuri: Kwa majina ni Stanley Kimuri, na maoni yangu ni haya, ningetaka tuwe na serikali yenye democracia halisi, na Rais achaguliwe na wananchi. Waziri mkuu achaguliwe na wabunge kama vile speaker anafanywa, ili isiwe mtu wakumtumikia mtu fulani. Awe anatomikia taifa. Wabunge nao wawe na uwezo wa kuzugumzia maneno yote ya kushughulikia masilahi ya wananchi na uzalendo kwa nchi yao na wasiwe ni wabunge wa kujipenda kama bunge la nane. Kwanza huo

mushahara wao haufai, ukatwe kabisa, kwa sababu watu wengine wana shida na wanafanya kazi gumu kama madaktari, waalimu, na wale wanalinda usalama. Hawa ni watu hawalali usiku lakini mishahara yao ni midogo zaidi.

Lingine, ni elimu, ningetaka elimu ya msingi iwe ni ya lazima na iwe ni ya bure, vitabu, kila kitu. Elimu kama ya secondary (shule za upili) iwe staff ni serikali inatoa na vitu vingine vinavyotakikana. Kwa sababu ile karo inalipwa wakati huu, mzigo wote umepelekewa mzazi.

Upande wa mwananchi, wananchi wa Kenya sisi hatuna thahabu wala mafuta, kila chochote tunajitegemea jasho yetu, kwa hivyo kilimo iangaliwe sana, hasa upande huu wetu, mimea ya kifedha, ni kama pamba, na sunflower. Hizo zingine zitakuwa na chakula, kukiwa mvua imenyeshwa ya kutosha, sio raisi kuwe na bei ya juu kwa sababu kila mwananchi atakuwa na chakula chake. Lakini mambo ya mimea ya pesa kama pamba, ishugulikiwe na serikali, mwananchi awe akiuza kwa bei ile inatakikana ili mwananchi ajinudu kwa maisha yake. Hata mifugo yetu, iwe ni mifugo inatambulika na inatupatia pesa. Tuwe tukienda sokoni kuuza tuwe tunatambulika mahali pa soko lolote lile kwa sababu, na uwezo ule tulio nao ndio tunajimudu nao.

Upande wa utawala, ma-chiefs, chief afaa achaguliwe na mwananchi kwa sababu akichaguliwa na mwananchi atatumikia mwananchi na akishindwa mwananchi atajua vile atamfanya. Awe anafanya kazi kipindi cha miaka 5, ikiisha, mwananchi amfikirie. Kama sio hio ni serikali inamuajiri, iwe inamuajiri mtu, naye awe anapelekwa wilaya ingine nje baada ya miaka miwili, akirudi awe ni mtu, ile maneno ya kinyumbani imeisha. Na wawe ni watu wakupelekwa transfer, sio watu wakukaa pahali pamoja. Na sub areas, ni watu wa maana sana, hawa ni watu wakulipa mishahara, afadhali tukiwa hatuna Chief lakini tuwe na sub areas, nao hao ni watu wa na elimu ya kutosha, kama Chief ni lazima awe ni mtu amefaulu mihani, darasa la 4, kuanzia C kwendelea juu, sio chini ya hapo, awe ni mtu anajua vile anafanya sio kufanyia machafu wananchi wake.

‘Saburi’ hata akiwa ata akiwa ni mtu wa darasa la 8, bado huyu ni mzee anakaa na wazee, naye si mtoto ni mzee kuanzia miaka 40 hadi 50 hapo, sababu huyo diye amekomaa kujua wananchi na utamaduni wao.

Comm. Nunow: umebakisha dakika moja ya kumaliza

Stanley: Hospitali iwe ni ya bure,

Pombe ya kienyeji, imepigwa marufuku lakini inaedelea lakini inaendeshwa na upande wa utawala sababu hao ndio wanaenda kukusanya pesa huko. Kama inataka kuhalalisha, ihalalishwe watu wawe wanakata licence kama pombe zingine. Iwe ni serikali inafaidika na mwananchi anafanya kazi bila wasi wasi. Ni hayo

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana bwana Stanley, ungependa chief awe na miaka mingapi? Kama sub area ako 40,50, chief awe na miaka migapi.

Stanley: Chief awe ni mtu wa miaka 40

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana Stanley, tafadhali adikisha hapa, John Kimbo joo bele, baada ya John Kimbo nitamwita Miriam Kawira,

John Kimbo: Kwa majina naitwa John Kibo, mimi ni kasisi ninashukuru sana kwa fursa hii. Kwa katiba ambayo tunatarajia, iwe ni ya kusaidia wananchi wote, na ambayo itakuwa ni ngao yetu katika maisha yajayo.

Kwanza ningetaka katiba hiyo I-address vizuri mambo ya worshiping, ukiangalia nchi ya Kenya siku hizi, kumekuwa na freedom ya worship ambapo imeedhesha yaani watu wakaanza kuabudu shetani. Na hii, shauri upande wa devil worshiping kuko na pesa nyingi imefanya watoto waelekee huko wote hata wakati huu. Kwa hivyo ningepomba, limitation of worshiping.

Ya pili, ningepomba constitution ambayo tutapewa, ambayo tunatengeneza sasa I-address vizuri kuhusu elimu. Hapa Tharaka, watu wengu hawajiwezi na watoto wengi hawaendelei kusoma kwa hivyo ningepomba, education ya primary na secondary iwe free lakini university, hiyo serikali inaweza kuwapea wale watahitimu, ma-loans ili waweze kuendelea.

Ya tatu, ningepomba, katiba yetu ambayo tunatarajia, itoke mara moja sana, ikisema kuhusu mambo ya utawala wa Rais. Siku hizi, tunasikia Rais ako juu ya kila kitu, he is above the law na ni ukweli, yule tunajua ako above the law ni Mungu peke yake. Kwa hivyo ningepomba katiba ipige marufuku kuhusu above the law, ili mtu yeyote akifanya makosa, awe na uhuru wa kupelekwa kwa koti. Hiyo ni jambo ya tatu.

Ya nne, ningepomba, mahakama zetu zote nchini ziwe independent, tuseme judge mkuu, asiwe anachaguliwa na mtu binafsi, maanake, nikikupea kazi kwa shamba yangu, utafanya vile mimi ninataka, kwa hivyo ningepomba awe anachaguliwa na bunge na kama akishidwa na kazi, hio bunge iwe na uhuru wakumuachisha kazi kwa jia ya kura.

Ya tano, hapa nchi ya Tharaka sisi kuna shida ya usafiri, kama sasa, magari ambayo yanaweza kufanya kazi Tharaka tuseme kwa jumla ni ma-land rover, lakini katika katiba ma-land rover hayapewi PSV, kwa hivyo, hata ukifa ukiwa kwenye land rover, utahesabiwa wewe si kitu, maanake ulikuwa mzigo tu. Kwa hivyo ningepomba, katiba yetu kama inawezekana, maanake kule town tunaona magari kama Peugeot, hata zile Peugeot zimekuwa kuu kuu sana ziko na PSV. Ningepomba hata magari kama land rover, hasa za tharaka ama sehemu zingine ambazo ziko kama Tharaka zipewe hiyo.

Ya sita, ningepomba serikali, ambayo itakuwako, iwe inaangalia sana masilahi ya kila mahali kulingana na vile hao watu wanaishi, hasa nazugumzia mambo ya distribution of resources. Ni vizuri serikali ipeane distribution of resources equally. Tuseme kama sasa, tumepata uhuru miaka mingi sana, lakini ukiingia Tharaka, hakuna hata barabara moja iko na lami, lakini ukitembea sehemu zingine za nchi, unakuta kwingine lami zinaenda hadi manyumbani mwa watu. Sasa, tunashidwa tunauliza ni serikali yetu

ama ni serikali ya wengine.

La saba, ningepomba hasa, kabla mtu hajachaguliwa kuwa MP, au President wa Kenya au msimamizi mkuu wa serikali, ambaye anaitwa katibu mkuu ama head of services, ningepomba, awe anasungushwa, record zake za kwanza plale, kuanzia primary, secondary, na hata university because this one is very vital. Maanake kama nchi ya America, mtu anazungushwa, record zake anajulikana alikuwa akiishi namna gani, maanake hiyo, itasaidia serikali ku-minimize mambo ya siofaa.

Ya nane ningepuliza, mambo ya corruption, ni vizuri katiba yetu ambayo tunaomba Mungu iishe kwa haraka iwe inaaddress properly on how wata-handle mambo ya corruption. Maanake, what they are doing now, ni kusema, tuna-avoid corruption, tutafanya hii, commission inatengenezwa, halafu yule anatengenezewa commission, anatengenezewa commission ingine, commission juu ya commission. Bila ku-address vizuri, mambo ya corruption itafanywa hiyo? Ombi langu ningepomba, kama mtu akipatwa amechukua mali ya uma, ameweka banki, maanake wamezoea kuweka sehemu za nje, hiyo mali yake itawaaliwe na serikali na hiyo mali iweze kusaidia masikini.

Ya mwisho, ningepomba watoto ambao ni yatima, hii nasema hivi maanake tuko na mzigo sana kwa makanisa, hata sisi wahubiri, serikali ichunguze vizuri masikini au watoto yatima wanashugulikiwa namna gani. Ningepomba, watoto hao wasomeshwe bure hata university. Na ikiwezekana, hata wakienda ng'abo, wasaidiwe na serikali bila kuambiwa kupewa loan. Ni hayo tu nashukuru.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana John, tafadhili baki kule kidogo,

Comm. Lenaola: first haki ya kuabudu, unasema kwaba tuwache tu wale wanaabudu Mungu, tunaweza kujua namna gani kwaba wewe unaabudu Mungu, huyu anaabudu Mti, anaabudu shetani, tunaweza kujua, iko sign?

John Kimbo: Umesema vizuri, na hayo ni kweli, unajua kulingana na bibilia, kuna malengo tunaweza kujua huyu anaabudu Mungu au anaabudu shetani, maanake katika maadiko makuu yanasema ya kwaba, “mpinga Kristo vile anajionyesha, hataapishi wakati mwingine, hata akisema, mimi nimeokoka, atajithahirisha mwenyewe na matendo”.

Comm Lenaola: Ngoja niko naingine hapa ya mwenzangu.

John: Mwingine amenitumia kidogo hapa mngeniruhusu,

Comm. Nunow: Bwana John Kimbo, nafikiri, wanawara nafasi wale wako, maliza nitakuambia uakilishe yule hayuko.

John: Tafadhali naenda kazini.

Comm. Nunow: Miriam, baada ya Miriam tutakuwa na Ndatho Kithae.

Miriam Kawira: Asante kwa nafasi, my names are Miriam Kawira, from Gatonga. I will start by saying my first point will be, We have the laws that governs all the people in the country but it seems that there is a person who is above the law that there is no law can question that person. The laws are there to govern us, therefore, I'm talking this for example, the President is above the law, all the laws are under him, the President is a human like any other, and should be under the laws.

My second point, it is not a must for you to be an MP for you to qualify to be a President. This is because, if for example, I am an MP from Tharaka constituency, and at the same time I become a President, I will benefit only my tribe, therefore, when we are reviewing our constitution, we should consider this, the President can come from a person who is not an MP.

My third point, the government officials, who are elected by people in the community whom they are ruling, they should be given at least two years and if they are not effective, they should step down and another election be held because we cannot continue being ruled by a person who is not beneficial to the people, who elected them.

My fourth point, here in our place, we harvest honey, as we harvest millet, we would request, the constitution that will be made, the one we are reviewing, we are requesting it to licence our honey to be made locally here, that is the local brew, for our people to consume instead of us making the local brews and then all of a sudden, we are arrested. We harvest our honey and we want to utilize all what we produce.

My fifth point, every person should be given a right to vote, including the people who are in prison, because even if they are in prison, we ask that they be given the vote and they also vote for the people they want to rule them and then later they go back to prison.

My sixth point, the ladies should also be given a share of a shamba by their fathers, this is because, we are all children and we were born by the same parents.

My seventh point, the title deed, should bear the names of the spouses and not for the title deed to be written Mr. & Mrs., and then it bears the name of the only Mr. It should bear the names of the Mr. & Mrs. as indicated and not the name of only one spouse.

My eighth point, I would request, as the constitution is being made, that for you to qualify to be a policeman, let it be considered as a career like any other, and not just for you to be taken from the village, go there and run may be 800 metres, when you qualify you are taken to be a police. Let this be taken as a career.

My ninth point, all leaders should be elected by the people they are ruling, because I have never seen people electing their chief, we only hear there is a chief, when we don't know who elected this chief. We need to elect him because we are the people he is ruling.

My tenth point, the youth should have a representative right from the location up the ladder to represent the matters of the youth in parliament to be considered.

My eleventh and the last point, all old people and the disabled, should be considered by the government and should be given medical attention and all other needs freely.

Comm. Nunow: Mirian subiri kidogo.

Comm. Lenaola: Please clarify for me, when you say the police must be a career- therefore he must be qualified, what are the qualifications?

Mirian: I'm saying this because, for example, for you to be a teacher, you go to primary, secondary, and to the college and then you graduate, you become a teacher. For a policeman, you move from primary, secondary, and then thereafter you (lets say when you are being chosen, you just run, you are told you have qualified.) when you go for training for only 6 months, six months are not enough for one to qualify.

Comm. Lenaola: I'm asking, form 4, form 6, university

Mirian: University.

Comm. Nunow: Mirian, come and register yourself her, and leave us with your writings . Datho Kithae,

Datho Kithae: Ningetaka kuuliza swali langu, Mimi ningetaka kuuliza, tangu sisi tunyakuwe uhuru yetu, wakati ile tulinyakua uhuru yetu, ile mtindo tulikuwa tunaedesha nayo, kutoka leo, hiyo mtindo tuione. Wakati yule tulipata uhuru yetu,ile mtindo tulikuwa tuna chukuliwa nayo, kutoka leo hio mtindo tuchukuliwe nao kutoka leo. Tukaona hapo, sisi shida yetu, tukauliza ile serikali ilikuwa mbeleni, na hiyo iko sasa iko na tofauti?

Tena, sisi tukiwa, ni watu wakulindwa na serikali, tunafurahi sana kwa sababu, sisi ni watu wakuvumilia sana sana, kwa sababu tunajua maedeleo ndio kitu ile mzuri sana kwa watu. Lakini, kutoka hapo, tukiwa na mtoto wetu anasomo kwa shule, akiwa huyo mtoto ana elimu ya kutosha, anatupwa, hawezi kuchukuliwa, kwa sababu babake mamake hana guvu, na huyo mtoto ako

na elimu ya kutosha.

Comm. Nunow: Ungepedekeza jabo gani?

Kithae: Sisi tunaona vizuri ya huyu mtoto, angechukuliwa na serikali imusaidie ni vizuri.

Comm. Nunow: endelea

Kithae: Unajua, tukaona hiyo maneno yetu, inaenda na mtindo mzuri, tukiwa sisi ni watu wakuishi huko, tunafurahi sana. Na tena, sisi tukiwa watu wa huku, unajua hizo barabara zetu, zinafungana, watu wa gari wakikutana mahali iko na corner wakipata mtoto hawawezi kuhepa huyo mtoto.

Comm. Nunow: ungepeda nini?

Kithae: Ningependa hiyo bara bara itengenezwe vizuri. Tangu niliandikwa sub area, niko na miaka 12 nikiwa kwa hiyo hazi ya kulinda watu, lakini kutoka wakati huo wote, sijapata kitu.

Comm. Nunow: ungetaka jambo gani?

Kithae: Ningetaka nipate kitu kwa sababu nina miaka mingi kwa kazi.

Comm. Nunow: Endelea

Kithae: Hapa tuna shida ingine inatufinya, kuhusu serikali yetu. Unajua kuna watu wanatengeneza kitu hapo nyumbani, wakitengeneza, serikali inakuja mbele ya kuona sub area anakuja anaingilia watu huko, sub area anaulizwa wewe kama hao wakubwa wako hawakujui, kwa nini hawakuambii wakati wanaingia kwenye kijiji yako?

Comm. Nunow: kwa hivyo ungesema nini juu ya hiyo

Kithae: Ningesema, kwa sababu mimi ni mkubwa nionwe.

Comm. Nunow: Endelea

Kithae: Unajua wakati ingine ile tulikuwa tukisomesha hawa watoto wetu, tulikuwa tukitengeneza ka-kitu kadogo, kadogo ka kusaidia watoto, kwa sababu sina guvu, mawele yetu, haina pesa, tulikuwa mbeleni tukiua tulilipa school fees. Hatuna kitu. Na hapo ninaomba, mjaribu kutusaidia, hii mawele yetu, tupate kitu tuweze kusomesha hawa watoto wetu.

Comm. Nunow: tueleze point ya mwisho

Kithae: Point ya mwisho, unajua tunaambiwa tu-renew hizi vichaka zetu, hizi tunajenga na ambao tunalima, na wakati tuli-renew hizi vichaka, hatukupata title deed mpaka wa leo. Na unajua tukipata ile title, inaweza kutusaidia kwa hawa watoto wetu huko kwa shule. Kwa hivyo ninaomba, mjaribu, tupate title kama wale wengine.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana bwana Kithae, tafadhali joo andikisha hapa kwa register kwamba umezungumza. Ningependa kumuita Grace, Danie Kithure,

Daniel Kithure: Majina yangu naitwa Daniel Kithure, mimi ni mhubiri, na nina baathi ya mambo ambayo ningependa katiba ikiendelea na kurekebishwa, yahusishwe.

Jambo la kwanza, ni upande wa kuabudu, kuabudu imechukuliwa ovyo ovyo mpaka ikaingia kuna uhuru wa kuabudu mpaka hata shetani akaanza kuabudiwa. Na ningependa katiba ikirekebishwa, kuwe kunaangaliwa, wakati wakuabudu ama kuhubiri, watu wawe wanasikizwa na wanaangaliwa ionekane kama yale mambo ambayo wanafanya inalingana na maandiko matakatifu. Kwa sababu kuna mambo mengi ambayo yanaenda kinyume na bibilia na mambo mengi yanafanyiwa na watu wakijifanya wanaabudu mungu lakini ni Mungu pekee yake anastahili kuabudiwa. Na pia wakati wakuabudu, watu wengine mara nyingine watu husumbuliwa wakati wa kuhubiri ama kuabudu, na tunaona kazi zingine kama upande wa madiscos, ma-bars, wengine wanapiga kelele hata usiku. Lakini ikiingia wakati wa kumtumikia Mungu mara nyingine wakiristo wanakanywa kuhubiri ama ama kuabudu wakati wa usiku, ila tunaona kuna bar zingine zinaendelea mpaka asubuhi ama mpaka saa sita. Kwa hivyo upande wa kuabudiwa serikali pia iwe inaangalia vizuri inasuguza vile watu wanaabudu ili ibada ya shetani isije ikahalalishwa katika nchi yetu ya Kenya.

Jambo la pili, ningeomba, wakati wakubadilishwa kwa katiba, serikali iachane na haya mambo mengine inafanya, tuseme kama mtu ni mfanyi kazi wa serikali, inajulikana vizuri, ameiba, na amechukua vitu vingi vya nchi, amefanya kuwa mali yake halafu kunasemekana iudwe kamati ya kusunguza na ile inajulikana vizuri sana yule mtu ameiba na wengine wanajulikana kama ni pesa wameiba kiasi fulani ya pesa. Kwa hivyo mambo kama hayo iwe inachukuliwa hatua mara moja, huyo mtu akipeleka kama ni hizo pesa akizipeleka nchi za nje, irejeshwe katika nchi yetu ya Kenya ili ikawasaidie wale ambao wana mahitaji kwa sababu tuna hata watoto wengine wanafanya mitihani wanapita vizuri sana, lakini wanakosa pesa za kuwapeleka shule na ila watu wanapola mali ya serikali, wanaifanya kuwa mali yao. Kwa hivyo mali kama hiyo, inaweza ikatumiwa kuelimisha watoto kama hao. Tunaona hata kuna wengine nao wanaenda hospitalini, mtu anaenda hospitali, inakuwa anataka kiasi kikubwa cha pesa, kuna wengine hata wanahitaji nusu million, lakini anakosa, pengine huyo mtu anakufa, na kuna pesa kama hizo zinaibiwa, mpaka watu wanaitawala. Kwa hivyo ningeomba kusiwe na mambo ya kusema, kuchunguzwe kama mtu amekosea serikali ama amekosea nchi, awe ashikwe mara moja, na achukuliwe hatua.

Jambo hilo lingine, ni katika serikali yetu ya Kenya, mtu tuseme amekufa na alikuwa anafanya kazi na serikali, akiaga dunia, watu wake wakianza kufuata ile mali yake ama pesa, zile ambazo zinatakikana baada ya kifo, ama baada ya kuwacha kazi, watu wanasumbuliwa sana, mpaka anatomia zaidi ya zile pesa ambazo alikuwa anafuata. Kwa hivyo ningeoeba, kuwe na mabadiriko, kama anajulikana wasi amekufa na alikuwa mfanyi kazi wa serikali, kama ni mke wake ama bwana yake, akienda kufuata mali yake, asiwe anasumbuliwa kwa sababu tayari anajulikana na serikali amekufa.

Jambo hilo lingine ni serikali iangalie vizuri sana upande wa elimu, tuseme kama upande wa Primary schools, najua serikali ina uwezo wa ku-provid vitabu, inaweza ikapeana kalamu, na vile vitu vingine ambavyo vinatumika shule. Kwa hivyo ningeoomba, upande wa elimu ya shule ya mzingi, iwe ni bure. Inaweza kuwa bure kwa sababu ninajua serikali ina uwezo wa kuelimisha watu wake.

Na upande wa hospitali, pia ningeoomba serikali, iwe inawashughulikia wale ambao wanaenda hospitalini kama ni wagojwa wawe wanashughulikiwa kulipiwa sehemu fulani ya pesa, kwa sababu mtu anaweza enda hospitali, na hana uwezo wa kumlipia pesa zile ambacho zitatumika hospitalini. Ningeoomba serikali pia iwe inalipia watu kama vile watoto yatima, na wale wazee wakongwe kabisa. Pengine mtu anaweza kuwa amezeeka kabisa, na vijana wake hawana mali, ama anaweza kuwa pia hata yeye hana mali, na ikifika upande wa kuenda hospitalini, kwa hivyo unaona wengine wanazuiliwa hospitalini, wengine kama ni akina mama wakienda kujifungua pale, wanaenda wanakaa hospitalini, mtoto anaanza kutembea akiwa hospitalini. Kwa hivyo ningeoeba serikali, iwe inashughulika hata na ma-hospitali, ikitazama ama ikitafuta watu kama hao, ili wapate kusaidiwa.

Jambo lile lingine la mwisho, ni upande wa utawala, ningeoomba wakati kutakuwa kunabadilishwa katiba, kama ni chiefs, na assistant chiefs, waweze kuwa wanateuliwa na raia ama wananchi, kwa sababu tuseme kama mtu anajua ameajiriwa na serikali, ndio anafanya vile anataka, kazi mingi anawachia chafuiliyas, lakini ikiwa ameteuliwa na wananchi, atawatumikia vizuri akijua, nikikataa kufanya vizuri, basi watanitoa miaka ikiisha. Pia naye Rais awe anachaguliwa na raia na asiwe anachukua mamlaka yote, lakini kwa kila jambo awe anaakilisha kwa wale wengine anafanya kazi nao wawe wanajadiliana ili wawe wanafanya kazi ambayo inapendeza watu na pia inamfurahisha Mungu.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana Daniel Kithure, hamna swali, tafadhali joo adikisha hapa.

Not clear. Kwanza anza na majina, kisha uendelee.

Rev. Daniel Kindiki: Majina yangu ni Rev. Daniel Kindiki, kutoka kanisa la kimethodist. Ningependekeza, katika sheria ambazo tunataka kutengeneza, Rais asiwe mbunge. Yeyote anataka kuwa Rais wa nchi hii, asitafute kiti kingine, asiwe mbunge.

Pia, tuwe na Rais asiwe kiongozi wa serikali, awe ni Rais ambaye anatetea raia, lakini Rais huyo, tuwe na kiti cha waziri mkuu ambaye atakaye unda serikali. Na huyo Rais atakuweko, awe na nguvu ya kufuta serikali ambayo iko mamlakani kama inashindwa na kazi yake.

Jambo lingine, bunge, ipewe uwezo ama nguvu ya kuchagua kama ni viongozi wa vikosi vya jeshi, police, magereza, pia hata mashirika ya serikali, bunge liwe linachagua hao watu. Na hapo ndipo ningetaka kusema, wakati bunge linachagua, ndio watafuatilia, huyo tunampatia hiyo kazi kama afaa ama hafai, kwa sababu atawafilisha makaratasi yake na ile historia yake yote,

Number tatu ningependekeza utawala wa mikoa afutwe kabisa. Mtawala wa mikoa uondolewe kabisa, na asikali ambao wanafanya kazi na utawala wa mikoa wapelekwe kwa kikosi za police na GSU. Kubuniwe kamati ambazo ni cha wananchi, wale ambao watakuwa wakiongoza, mambo katika wilaya na mambo katika talafa dogo na talafa yenyewe, na hata katika hiyo mkoa, kuwe na kamati, na mtu ambaye anaajiriwa na serikali awe ni kama karani tu, mtu wa kuhusanya habari ambazo tunahitaji, kama ni mambo ya kujenga barabara, daraja na mambo mengine.

Jambo la nne, kubuniwe sheria, kwa sababu wakati huu serikali inatudanganya, wakisema ati kuna masomo ya bure, matibabu ya bure, sasa tunataka kubuniwe sheria ya kulazimisha serikali, kutengeneza masomo ya bure, na matibabu ya bure, kwa raia wake bila kuwa wanaongea kwa mdomo, na tunaona tunalipa pesa tu, na wale wasio na pesa hawawezi, kama elimu, kama hauna nguvu ya kusomesha mtoto, hawezi akasoma, lakini serikali wanasema kuna elimu ya bure na hakuna kabisa.

Jambo la tano, kubuniwe sheria ya kushtaki kila mtu hata awe nani, apelekwe kotini, awe Rais, awe waziri mkuu, awe mawaziri wengine, awe kiongozi wa police, awe nani, katika nchi yetu ya Kenya, awe anaweza kusimama bele ya koti na kujibu kile alikuwa anaulizwa. Pia tuwe na sheria ya kulazimisha wale ambao ni viongozi, kama waziri, kama huyo waziri mkuu nataja hapo mbeleni. Wakati mwingine mtu anaona kwa kazi yake kuna dosari, lakini hataki kujiuzulu, kuwe na sheria ya kumlazimisha kama kuna dosari, katika kazi yake ajiuzulu iwezekanavyo.

Jambo la mwisho kwangu, ni matatu, matatu katika nchi yetu ya Kenya kuna matatu nyingi sana, na ni kazi ambayo serikali ikiweka sheria, na ikipangiwa vizuri, hiyo matatu inaweza kuajiri hata watu. Na mambo ya makanga kudanganya watu katika stage, wakaondolewa. Kuwa kuna watu wanaajiriwa kuonyesha watu vile wanatakikana, na kutoa receipt na matatu iwe na utaratibu wa kwenda. Hata ikiwa ni ya hapa Tharaka Mutindwa, Tharaka Chuka, hata ikiwa ni za Nairobi, ziwe zinaenda kwa utaratibu. Ukiingia kwa stage, kusiwe na makelele ya kusema kuja hii inaenda hivi inaenda hivi, iwe, inampangilio, kuna watu wanaajiriwa pale, watu wameelimika, watu wanajua vile wanafanya, wanatoa receipt, kama kwa mfano, unataka kwenda Nakuru, unaenda pale kwa matatu, unakata receipt unagojea matatu inakuja, unaingia. Wakati ulikuwa unalipa pesa hukuwa unaona matatu, lakini unalipa, unaogojea, kama yale magari ya Kensilver, hata hiyo magari ingine ikifanyiwa utaratibu, na ikifanywa kama shirika, inaweza ikaendelea vizuri. Namalizia hapo.

Comm. Lenaola: Asante sana, swali moja tu, subiri kwa swali. Masomo ya bure mpaka kiwango gani?

Rev. Kindiki: Masomo ya bure ni kuanzia primary and University level.

Comm. Nunow: Tafadhali njoo andikisha hapa, na kama una maandishi, unaweza kutuachia. Grace. Tafadhali tafadhali, nawaambia tena kwa mara ya pili, tuheshimiane kama mtu anatoa maoni, ni zake, ni maoni yake, na utasikiza, ukiona hautaki kumsikiza, unaondoka pole pole bila makerere. Mazungumzo muache, kwa sababu hii tape ina-recordiwa ni muhimu sana. Hatutaki baadaye tufike huko tuambiwe, ni noise tu, ni kelele tu inasikika. Mkimie, mtu ambaye anaongea asikike kwa hiyo tape. Sawa sawa? Endelea.

Grace Nduyo: Thank you, my names are Grace Teddy Nduyo. I am presenting views and recommendations from three women groups, of Gikingo and Dita location, this division and their views that they wrote together. I'm a member of the three groups and I'm the chairlady of one of them. So they sent, Let it be put in law that the elimination of violence against women and getting rid of harmful cultural tradition practices e.g FGM without putting years, i.e up to the age 18 when you can decide because that time, then men can force you to be circumcised even when you are 20 years.

And then provision of adequate security for women both in public and private spheres. A women political participation and presentation in all decision making forums. Women should comprise a third of total composition in the following organs of government and decision making, that is: (a) cabinet, judiciary, civil service, and discipline forces.

(b) Land and property rights for women is another issue

(c) Equity in employment

Protection of disabled women against rape and responsible men to be accountable for children born out of such cases.

Establishment of gender, equality or gender commission

Affirmative action in education or free education from primary level to secondary level

Separation of powers, e.g. non partisan civil service

Exemption of women from education levies and in registration fees paid by candidate.

Children right and family protection

Dual citizenship for ladies who marry foreigners and their spouses if foreign.

Ensuring equal assets of resources and equality before the law to women, men, boys and girls without discrimination on basis of gender, race, region or way of life.

Recognize the diverse groups that constitute Kenya in all aspects of life.

In the preamble, define the aggregation values upheld by women and men of

Kenya, in the preamble.

Capture women, historical experiences, e.g. that of freedom fighters, highlight the law played by women. The law of women in the second liberation develop (inaudible) that emphasizes all.

Capture issues of pushing economy towards e.g. caster plights exporting or our resources.

The national development and security – ensure women representatives on national security influence, national defence and security.

Reduce President powers in declaring war independently.

There should be a constitution professional, for commissions/council for the same.

We need a statement i.e in the principle of state policy, we need statements in our constitutions capturing the national philosophy and guiding principles. And a system where power is shared between the President and the prime minister. If the President is a man, then the prime minister should be a woman.

Parliament – the composition of parliament, a third of members be women, through affirmative action and should be increased to 50%. Out of the third at least, one disabled woman from each province ending up with 8 disabled women in parliament.

Election through district representation by women only, and right to recall MPs who are known for not performing may be within 2 years if they are not performing.

Cheques and balances to ensure that power sharing between parliament and executive is balanced.

With those few they wrote their names below there we had Thite mothers group where we had Janet Mutura, Everlyne Muchenji, Stella Nyaga, Viviana Njeru, Grace Karambia, Grace Musee, Mary Nyaga, Jerrica Kiragu, Mary Njagi, Dominic Nyaga, Jemimah Kathure, Rebecca Isharia, Mary Muteria, Flora nyaga.

For Oriani Mothers we have Continata Muithi, Martha Mugo, Grace Kiriya nduyo, Stella Kithure, Janet Kithure, Salome Mbiti, Selena Karonjo, Helen Nuria, Helen Methia, Janiffer Kiria, Elizabeth Kiria, Flora Njagi, and milka Karimi.

From Mwiteithia Women Group we had Jerusa Mwambu, Stella siamiti Treasurer, Teresa Gatuku, Kariuki, Kamara, Jane Gateria Cyrus, Monica Gakindu, Stella Gatura, Kayuki Makonyi, Margaret Kaguna, Rebecca Mukembu, Grace Thabi Ali, and Silvia Kagendi.

And then I'm the chairlady I signed. Thank you.

Comm. Nunow: Please let us have the memorandum and then you can sign the register. Gaichu Paul, Gaichu Paul is where,

Joshua, utamfuata akimaliza.

Gaichu Paul: Mimi ni Gaichu Paul, mimi ni sub area na kile kiko zaidi kufanya katiba, ni mimi nilienda shule 1972, na nilipiwa shilingi 15 na sikuitishwa kitabu wala kalamu. Hujaitishwa kitabu, wala kalamu, wala kitu yeyote, nilikuwa nafudishwa hivo tu na uniform ya mzazi, wakati huu, uniform ni yangu, kila kitu kuhitaji mtoto ni yangu, pamoja na bibi ni mimi tu, na hakuna usaidizi naona. (inaudible) Ningependa, kama kitabu hii ikionekana hii, mimi nalipia mtoto uniform, hiyo ingine nisimamiwe.

Comm. Nunow:

Gaichu Paul: Jambo lingine, mimi mfanyi kazi wa serikali, kama sub area, I have nothing, mimi sipati hata ndururu hata kama ni miaka kumi ama ishirini sipati ndururu, na ninafanyia wananchi kazi. Jambo ni hivi, hata mimi nitafutiwe kitu, hata kama ni mia tano, iwe ni yangu naweka mfukoni.

Comm. Nunow:

Point ingine, niko na ID yangu naweka mfukoni, naonekana mimi ni mtumishi wa serikali

Jambo lingine, tufanye hivi, kama itawezekana hivo, tufanye hivi tupeane, kuna watu wengine, nasikia watu wanasemanga wanasemange, machief na ma-subchief hawana maana, hata sisi natandikangwa na hawa. Wale wako na bunduki ndio wenye nyumba. Tunapigwa pamoja na bibi na watoto, na huwezi kumuona police, ujue huyu ni police, unamuona raia, pamoja na kofia ya hathara hii ya makonge hii na viatu ajivalie ni mjue. Askari havai kitu, hata kama tunaondoka hapa saa hii huwezi kumjua, utamkuta akiwa bankrupt kuliko mimi. Huwezi kumfahamu. Haweki number yake ndio nimfahamu kama ni askari.

Jambo lingine, kile kiko, tunafinywa, sisi upande wetu wa dawa, kama mtoto ni mgonjwa, hospitali yetu, ile tunapewa, tukaabiwa hii ni hospitali ya wale wasiojiweza, hata kama unafika huko, unaambiwa hakuna dawa, unaandikiwa karatasi, unambiwa enda chogoria na sina pesa ya kwenda chogoria. Tuko na dawa. Upande wa kwetu, sisi, mahali tuko, na wewe imeshachukuliwa kitambo, hata nyinyi mlikuwa mnasikia mkiwa huko Nairobi. Mali kwisha enda, hatuna kitu. Tutafutiwe vile itawezekana, ndio tusaidike, tufundishe hawa sababu elimu, ndio msingi wa maisha. Na kama hatuna kitu, tutafanya nini ndio tusaidike? Mapendekezo, mjaribu kutusaidia, sababu kuna mtu alibaki na kitu, na yule hana kitu, na mtoto yule amepita, kama mzazi anakosa kitu, huyo mtoto anakaa nyumbani, anakaa raia kama mimi. Kuongea mingi unajua ni kuharibu,

Comm. Nunow:Asante Gaichu, tafadhali joo hapa, jiadikishe umetoa maoni. Joseph, baada ya Josphat, Gerald Muchee, wewe unafuata akimaliza. Josphat endelea.

Josphat Nyaga: Majina yangu ni Josphat Nyaga Mungania. Nitaanzia kwa upane wa elimu. Hapa kwetu tunasubuliwa sana na elimu, kama ni watoto, kutoka kwa jamaa masikini, hawa watoto kweli, wakienda na watoto wa matajiri, hawa watoto wa

jamaa masikini, ndio wanafika na fursa ya kwanza, lakini wakati wa kwenda secondary, hawaendi, sababu hawana pesa, na tuna serikali, lakini hii serikali, hatujui inasaidia watu kama gani, sababu hawa watoto watarudi nyumbani, na niwale walikuwa wa kwanza, ningetaka, watoto kama hao waangaliwe na serikali, kama ni masomo ya bure, wapewe ili waweze kusaidia vizazi vijavyo.

La pili, hapa kwetu, kwa upande wa utawala, tunaletewa askari, tunakuwa na askari kama ni wa chief, ama ni wa kambi yenyewe, kama wale wako Gatunga wanakuja hapa kwetu ati kama ni mtu ameiba, hawataki huyu mtu, hawatafuti mtu, lakini wakisia iko mtu ako na pombe, kwake kunaingiliwa hata kama ni usiku, nyumba inavujwa, kama huyo ako na bibi mzuri anachukuliwa, ama ni mtoto mzuri anaenda na askari, Sasa mii nashangaa hii ni serikali gani? Hii inachukua bibi ya mtu na kwenda naye. Ningetaka, tutawalwe vizuri na serikali ile inajulikana iwe ni ya kweli, sio kusumbua watu ati inasema inatafuta pobe lakini haitafuti yule mtu ameiba. Ng'ombe zilichukuliwa hapa zote zikaenda lakini hakuna mtu ameshika hao watu, lakini mabibi na wasichana hawa wazuri wanachukuliwa. Mimi na shangaa.

Ningependa tena kama ni mtu ameshikwa na ameenda kotini, hapa ananyashwa ananyashwa, na huyo amemleta kwa koti, pengine ni mtu tajiri, anamuonea, naulikuwa hapo wewe, na unaogopa kwenda kusema huyu mtu anaonewa. Mpaka ananyanyashwa kabisa na hii si jia ya kutawala watu. Kama ni ukweli, usimame tutawalwe na ukweli, na hiyo iwe ni sawa badala ya kutawalwa kama mnyama.

Ingene, upande wetu wa mashamba, sisi tuko na mashamba, na sio mashamba mazuri, Ningetaka serikali iangalie upande wa Tharaka, ki-mimea, sababu hata kama ni mazao sisi tunapata, tunapata mazao, tualima maweale, na hii maweale sasa wakati huu unatoka shilingi 3 na watoto wako shule. Kweli shilingi tatu, haiwezi ikatusaidia kusomesha. Ningetaka serikali, itafute vile iwezavyo, ili hata hii maweale, iwe inanunuliwa na pesa inatosha ili tuweze kuelimisha watoto. Pia ningependa serikali iangalie, kama mtoto anafaulu mtihani, na wazazi wake hawana kitu, huyu mtoto achukuliwe asome. Ni hayo tu.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana Josphat, tafadhali joo andikisha. Gerald Muchee, Baada ya Gerald, tutamuita George Gitura.

Gerald Muchee: I am Gerald Muchee, retired headteacher. I'm 65 years old. I would like our constitution to be reviewed this way. I have a few points on education.

I would like free education to be in all primary schools and secondary schools with the supply of equipment.

Another point, I would like free medical care, and no cost sharing should be there in all hospitals as it is now, because some of the people nowadays are unable to attend the medical service due to lack of finance.

The third point is about land cases, land cases, should be dealt with tribunal courts, because the current trend is leading to loss of proper land ownership due to corruption. In this point there should be no appeal in all land cases because the ones who are

dealing with land cases should be local people who understand the condition of the land itself.

With civic education, I would like all councilors to be elected with minimum education of at least Std. 8 because some areas have inadequate education. In the civic election, say, election of the council chairman or mayors, they should be dealt with by the people and not the councilors themselves to elect the chairman because it is wananchi who understand, people who can serve them better than those who are there because they only choose because of their own interest and if people themselves choose, I am sure they will choose the correct people.

I have another point, the 6th point is about retirees. I noted that one because many who are old have served the government with a lot of hardship, and when they grow old, they go home and some die because of their poverty, because the government does not take any care. I think if that one is considered properly, those old men will serve more in the public as advisors.

The seventh point is about game department, this one has become a menace because when these animals destroy the property of the people, they don't pay, they don't compensate, I think if the government takes a lot of measures, the compensation should be made quickly because they know the deceased or any damage that has been caused by the wildlife is there, and there is no need of saying they are investigating whether that thing is there, if it was there, it was found and it should be dealt with right that time.

I think I don't have much to say, that's all my points.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much mzee Gerald Muchee. Tafadhali joo adikisha hapa. George Mutura, baada ya George nitaita Patrick ,

George mutura: Mimi naitwa George Mutura, na jambo langu la mwanzo kabisa, ni kuhusu shule. Elimu ya msingi ningepomba kama serikali inaweza, maanake zamani, kulikuwa tunanunua vitu kutoka kwa serikali, unaleta shule watoto wanaelimika nayo bure, kama vitabu, desk, na pia kulipiwa karo ya shule. Ningepomba kama serikali inaweza, kuanzia primary mpaka secondary, iwe free.

Ya pili, ni kuhusu retirement, ambaye naona hiyo inafanya watu waudhike sana, tuseme kama mtu ako na miaka 55 kama mimi sasa, nifanyiwe retirement, niambiwe miaka imeisha, kweli nitakuwa nime benefit ama nitakuwa nimesomesha watoto wangu? Hapo pia serikali ingeangalia, kama inaweza kuongezea ma-officers wenye wanafanya kazi miaka ndio mtu awe amelimisha, na amejipanga vizuri.

Jambo la tatu, hii retrenchment ilikuwa inafanyiwa watu, kufutwa bila kujua unaenda kufutwa. Hiyo inafanya watu wengi sana, hata wengine wakufe sababu ya shida. Inawezekana serikali kama inaweza, kuweka sheria, kwa maana hatujui ni nani

anaongea ukweli, yule amefanyiwa retrenchment kama alifanya makosa, ama ni mtu amemuonea tu na kumfanyia retrenchment.

Kwa hivyo, pia ingefaa sana wawe wakichunguza vizuri kabla yakufanyiwa hayo mambo.

Ya nne, ni kuhusu mambo ya afya, ama mahospitali, kama hapa tunahangaika sana kwa sababu hakuna mahospitali ambayo yako karibu, na yale yako bali nayo tukienda huko, tunaitishwa pesa zingine tunaambiwa ni cost sharing. Wacha tuseme mzee ametoka nyumbani sasa hana chochote ni masikini, na aende huko aambiwe atoe shilingi mia mbili ndio aandikishe receipt, kweli huyo mzee ataweza kuhudumiwa? Atakufa hapo hapo. Ningependa sana serikali irudishe sheria ambayo ilikuwa hapo zana watu wawe wakihudumiwa free in government hospitals.

Ingingine, tuseme kama ni watoto wanafanya vizuri sana shule, watoto wale wengi ni wa masikini na hawana pesa ambaye wanaweza kuendelea nazo bele. Ingefaa sana, Chief na Sub-Chief, awe akishughulika na ni mtoto gani alifanya vizuri, na hakuenda shule, ndio serikali ifuatilie vizuri huyo mtoto apelekwe shule asije akapotea bure maanake hao ndio, wengine wako na akili ya juu sana lakini anapotea bure hapa akiwa mambo yake inaishia hapa primary. Kwa hivyo ningependa, kama ingewezekana, kutoka primary mpaka secondary, iwe ni free ndio huyo mtoto apate nafasi ya kwenda mbele na elimu yake.

Ya tatu, mimi ni chairman wa kikundi abacho kinahusika haswa na mambo ya dawa za miti. Ningependa kama serikali, inaweza kuweka sheria hata sisi tuwe tukiangaliwa vile wana angalia mahospitali zingine. Kwa maana hata hapa tunatibu watu na wanapona, hizo vikudi ambazo zinatibu watu na dawa za miti, kama serikali ingeweka sheria, pia sisi tupewe pahali tunaweza fanyia hiyo kazi na tupate barua ambayo ni ya kufanya hiyo kazi bila kuwa ni mtu mwenyewe unajiwesisha peke yako, anaenda kujitafutia licence ama nini, iwe ni kitu ambayo, serikali inatambua vizuri na tujengewe pahali pamoja, ama tuletewe huduma karibu ndio tuwe tukihudumia wale wagojwa. Ni hayo tu.

Comm. Lenaola: goja goja, kuna swali, Ulisema kama mtu akiwa na miaka 55, hajakomaa kwenda nyubani. Ungetaka retirement age iwe miaka migani?

George Mutura: Miaka themanne ni nzuri.

Comm. Nunow: Patrick Menzo, Jacob mwithi, wewe diye utamfuata.

Patrick Menzo Mitambo: Mimi naitwa Patrick Menzo Mitambo, kutoka area hii ya Kikingo location Nithi sub-location. Kazi yangu ni mzee au member wa kanisa wa Methodist. Yangu ile mimi niko nayo, kuhusu kulekebisha katiba hii yetu ya Kenya. Ya kwanza, ni kuhusu sheria, sheria isiwe ni mtu. Isipokuwa mtu akivunja sheria, afuatwe na sheria, hiyo yangu ni ya kwanza.

Ya pili, kuna mtu hana pesa na mwingine ako nayo. Sheria hiyo isimamie mtu yeyote mvuja sheria, kuchukua vitu ya

mwenyewe, ama pesa, sheria iwe iko imetengwa ya kuchukua kitu ile imechukuliwa na pesa kurudisha kwa huyu asioweza.

Ya tatu, kutoka 1960, mimi nilikuwa sisikii mambo ya majambazi katika nchi hii ya Kenya, wakati huo mimi nilikuwa mtoto wa miaka 10. Na wakati tunapewa uhuru yetu ya Kenya in 1963, kulitokea majambazi, pembe yetu ya Kenya, kwote. Mtu akiwa na ng'ombe zake hamsini ama zaidi yake, ng'ombe mia ama zaidi, hiyo ng'ombe inachukuliwa na majambazi siku moja, na sioni ng'ombe hiyo tena, kwa area hii yetu, mimi ni mmoja wa kuungana na kulekebisha katiba, ya kufuata mali ya mtu yeyote na kwenda mkoa ule ama mkoa huu, ama district ile na hii kwa maana wakati huo, kuna mambo sisi raia hatuelewi. District ile ina kisasi na district hii na ni serikali moja, district ile ikichukua mali ya district hii, haipatikani. Kuwe na sheria ya serikali yote ili mambo ya uvungaji wa sheria ukafuatiwe. Sheria kamili iwekwe ya kutengeneza vitu vyote ama ichuguze wananchi, ili mtu asije kujifunua yeye ni mtu wa kuchukuwa vitu ya wenyewe awe tajiri. Mimi siwezi kusema mingi, ya mwisho na sema sisi ndio wazazi wa kusomesha watoto, lakini tunashindwa, hatuna nguvu, nchi yetu hii ama pande ya Tharaka hakuna kahawa, hakuna majani, hakuna matunda. Serikali ichukue hatua ya kuona nchi ile haina nguvu ama ni pande hii ione watu hao wasitaabike ndio watoe sheria ya kuwasaidia. Upande huu kuna ukame kali sana. Wasije wakawachwa nyuma na maendeleo yoyote, ama masomo ya msingi. Kutoka hapo, kutoka primary to form 4 masomo iwe ya bure. Mimi nasimamia hapo.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana Patrick, tafadhali joo uandikshe hapa, Jacob mwithi, Baada ya Jacob nitamuita Japheth Nthiga

Jacob Mwithi Gathenya: Majina yangu ni Jacob Mwithi Gathenya, mimi ni clerk wa electoral Commission. Kwanza ningetaka constitution yetu iwe na kumheshimu Mungu kwa utangulizo wake kama ndiye Mwenyezi wetu, ndiye mumba wa kila kitu. Mwananchi yeyote ni sawa na mwingine, na aheshimiwe na waheshimiane moja kwa moja pasipo mawaa au ubaguzi. Ni taratibu kwa katiba kuwa kidemocrasia, kuwe na elimu ya bure, kwa shule za msingi na secondary. Raia wapewe haki zao na serikali walioiunda kuhusu ubaguzi na utumishi wa rasilmali za nchi kama wananchi wa that country. Kila mwananchi wa Kenya awe chini ya sheria, there is nobody who should be above the law but all should be liable to the constitution. Hatia, huwa kwa kila mtu, kwa hivyo basi, hukumu ni kwa kila mtu aedae kinyume cha sheria.

Rais wa nchi, awe na kiwango au kipindi maalum katika utekelezaji wa katiba au kazi aliopewa na wananchi. Mimi ningependa iwe muda wa vipindi vitatu,.

Usalama wa nchi uwe kutoka kiwango cha chini, cha wananchi hadi kwa mamlaka ya serikali.

Machief pia, wawe na muda au kipindi maalum cha uongozi na wawe wanachaguliwa na wananchi, na ningetarajia kipindi hicho, kiwe miaka mitano kwa sababu ya kuepusha pengine kwa mfano, uongozi mbaya au tofauti za mtu kwa mwingine, kimaisha na biashara.

Rais awe na uwezo wa kuhakikisha kwamba kazi na muenendo wa serikali kuhusu utekelezaji wa sheria, kikatiba, inaendelea iposavyo bila ubaguzi, ukabila, na kulingana na muundo wa katiba au maamuzi ya wananchi.

Serikali ishughulikie walio walemavu na werevu wasiojiweza, kama vile kwa njia ya elimu, na haki. Katiba pia ishughulikie masilahi ya wote, wanaume au wanawake, mtoto kwa mtu mzima, iposavyo. Bila kutia uzitu, kwa upande mmoja, kwa mfano, kama vile elimu ya wasichana, elimu ya vijana, serikali au katiba ishughulikie masirahi ya wote, waume kwa wake. Mwananchi awe na uhuru wa kuishi na kutembea kote nchini yake.

Raia wa nchi awe na haki ya kugawiwa lasili mali za nchi iposavyo, kama vile bara bara zikijengwa, zijengwe kwa kila mahali, si watu pengine mahali fulani mahali fulani. Kila mtu anahitaji barabara, kila mtu anahitaji elimu, kila mtu anahitaji mali __ yote, kwa hivyo kila mtu apate lasili mali za nchi. Money in terms of human figures, should not be found in either coins or notes regards of may be mountains, or other natural resources, they be used.

Inefficiency with the leaders of the government, has been found, therefore, there should be un-independent body, that will go round checking and making sure that what is required of the human or the common man is done according to how the constitution has been set. Thank you for this chance.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you tafadhali unaweza peana maandishi yako, na ujadikishe pale. Japheth Nthiga, baada ya Japheth, Mukothima girls, mko? Your representation is ready? After him you will

Japheth Nthiga Gaitu: Mimi kwa majina naitwa Japheth Gaitu, na pia mimi ni vice-chairman wa kikudi cha walemavu kinaitwa “Tharaka Disabled of Kenya”. Mimi katiba ningetaka irekebishwe, matunda yote ya uhuru, tuwe tunangawanyiwa katika sehemu zote equally, kwa maana sasa hivi tunaelekea kama sehemu za Meru, Nairobi, Mombasa tunakuta lami, sitima, na kathalika, lakini hapa tharaka hakuna hata moja, hakuna lami, hakuna stima hakuna nini. Ile telephone tuko nayo, hata wakati mwingine haisikiki. Hivo nikumaanisha katiba ya sasa haihudumii watu wote, kuna wale inahudumia na wengine hawahudumiwi na hiyo katiba.

Ya pili, tunataka President awe chini ya sheria, asiwe above the law, kwa maana, akiwa above the law, hakuna mtu atamhukumu.

Ya tatu, wale wote wanachagua judge mkuu, watu kama Kibuito, hawa wa electrol commission, na hata mkuu wa sheria awe anachaguliwa na wabunge, sio President, kwa maana ukimchagua mtu, hawezi akasema yako mbaya kwa maana utamuachiza kazi ile umemujiri.

Jambo lingine, sisi walemavu, hatuna uwezo na hata serikali haijali masilahi yetu kwa maana tuko na watoto, hata mabibi zetu, na wakati tunashindwa na lakufanya, kwa maana tukienda hospitalini hatuhudumiwi. Unaona tunaitishwa pesa lakini sisi hatuna. Pengine watoto wetu wanakufa kwa ajili ya magojwa.

Elimu pia, hatuna uwezo wa kuelimisha watoto wetu, Ningetaka sana katiba ya sasa, ituhudumie walemavu hata wale wasio na

nguvu za kuelimisha watoto wao. Elimu iwe kutoka standard 1 mpaka form 4 iwe ni ya bure. Hata ikiwezekana university.

Jambo lingine, ni kuhusu wanawake, na walemavu pia, kuwe na katiba ambayo hata sisi walemavu tuwe tunachagua watu wakututetea kule parliament hata kwa hii local authorities, councilors, na hata kwa district kwa DC tuwe na representative. Kwa maana sasa, tuko nyikani, hatuhudumiwi, hata hatuna la kufanya, ukienda hapa unaambiwa tengeneza kikundi, ukitengeneza kikundi ukienda kuomba pesa, unaambiwa ngoja ngoja, mtoto anakaa nyumbani, sasa hatuna la kusema. Ningeomba katiba ya sasa, ilekebishe hayo yote. Ni asanteni sina mengi sana.

Comm. Nunow: Asante bwana Nthiga, kwa hayo maoni, tafadhali joo adikisha, kwamba umetoa maoni, Mkothima Girls, tell us your names and then you may proceed. After that,

Lucy Gacoe Mwithi: I'm Lucy Gacoe Mwithi, on behalf of Mkothima Girls we would like the constitution to be amended in the following:

In areas of education, semi arid and arid areas should be considered. Students coming from these areas are not exposed like urban areas. Sometimes they are told things they have never seen or they have never heard of, for example, when you teach a student about computer and it is a computer she has not seen, that student cannot understand like the person living in urban areas. For their own reasons, students living in rural areas, should have better faculties than the people living in urban areas, that is, if somebody has a C and above should qualify to go to university from arid areas or D+. Again, it has been said that a person who has done class 8 should go to the secondary school in his home areas, this law disintegrate national unity because the person coming from Tharaka, will go to secondary school coming from Tharaka, and this person cannot learn what that the kikuyu do, cannot know what the other tribes do, for that reason, somebody who has done KCPE in Tharaka should have a bigger chance of going to the national schools or schools above Tharaka. Again, it has been given out the 1st marks that should be attained by a class 8 student. In this case, these pass marks should be lowered for the people living in rural area. Reasons, because the student is not exposed like students in urban areas. It has also been passed that the syllabus in primary schools should be reduced. In this system, the education in primary schools has become useless that it cannot give the person who has undergone it a chance of being self-employment, a subject like home science, art and craft and commerce can give somebody skills to start her own business or even make some few equipment to sell and earn some income.

In the court of law, somebody is arrested as a suspect or having committed a certain crime, his case should be listened to as soon as possible. Not in cases where we have these people staying in remand and afterwards the case is listened to. If this circumstance cannot be avoided, then we should have Attorney General for every problem so that he be issuing out those files for those criminals. Again a solution for that problem a person who has stayed for many days, and has been listened to found guilty, his punishment should include the days that he has stayed in remand. If that person is tried and found innocent then he should be paid for the time that he has wasted in remand.

Most of the girls are dropping out from school due to pregnancy. The boys who do such jobs should be taken to juvenile court and dealt with accordingly. In case its somebody in high position in government who have done something of the kind, first he should lose job and imprisonment of not less than 7 years. This is because its not only the girl who suffers from this problem but even the country. The children born are thrown out of street and the government has to step in to help them economically.

Again in the court of law, somebody has committed robbery by violence or other bigger crimes should not be given a death sentence. In lifetime, a person has so many chances of reformation. This person can reform and help our country economically.

Or even be a preacher.

Again a person who is supposed to be voted for as an MP should be somebody who is learned and knows what to speak in English and kiswahili only. This is because this person is given a lot of money to manage the constituency, for example that person is given millions of money to manage a project, if the only thing that this person can do is speak in kiswahili, I believe that this person cannot manage that water project.

When the President votes into appoints a certain minister, to head a ministry, then he should consider the following: the person he is appointing should have a thorough knowledge concerning the ministry. Note in case where we have a professor in engineering he is appointed to be a minister in finance. Engineering and finance are different professions and again a doctrine to be appoint cannot give security to the own state.

In cases of Chiefs, Chiefs have become so corrupt in our days, this is because they are given very little salary, to come into give their families the basic needs, they have to accept the corruption and if a location is very corrupt, then we believe that our country has to be corrupt because location is the basic unit of our country.

In the culture, I think we should have amendment that women have chances equal to men. Somebody who beats his wife should have a punishment equal to the person who fights his neighbour. And after the constitution amendment, lets have those books supplied to common mwananchi so that the rules will be known by everybody. Thank you.

Comm. Nunow: thank you very much Lucy Mwithi. Tafadhali there is a question of clarification,

Comm. Lenaola: When you said MPs should be qualified, what level of education are you talking about

Lucy: He should be a professor.

Comm. Nunow: Lucy please let us have your memorandum and register yourself there. John Gumbaru, after John we have Jeremiah Mwithi

John Gumbaru: Kwa majina yangu naitwa John Gumbaru, kutoka ntoroni, Yangu ningetaka katiba hii tumekuja kubadilisha

hapa, tuwe sisi wananchi tunawachiwa tumuandike chief, Assistant Chief, ili awe anatutumikia.

Jambo lingine la pili, ni upande wa security, wale masecurity sisi tunaletewa, hawakuletwa kuja kuchunga sisi, wanakuja kunyang'anya sisi vitu yetu. Anatembea kila mahali, na tungetaka hii katiba iwe security awe anakaa kwa kambi, nikipata tabu naenda kumuita mimi mwenyewe, baadala ya kuwa anarandaranda hapa na pale, watoto wanakimbia,

Jambo la tatu, kuna huyu mtu mnaita judge, judge naye mtu akishikwa na makosa, huwenda ukawa anawekelewa maneno, nikiwekelewa ni kienda huko kotini, namaliza miaka huko saba na nikuwekelewa na wekelewa awe anaharakisha hio ma-case speed speed.

Jambo la nne, sisi watu wa Tharaka, sijui kama kuna uhuru, hatukupata uhuru hata kidogo, kwa sababu mimi mwenyewe nimesha tembea zaidi, unaona barabara inaingia kwa kila mtu kila mtu, sasa si tukauliza sisi watu wa Tharaka, hawa wanajengewa mabarabara, na wanategenezewa maneno yote, hio barabara na magari yao inaenda kuleta nini huko mbugani. Unaona tunatebea na barabara ya lami kutoka hapa kwenda tuseme mpaka Marimanti na barabara ya lami, na hakuna market huko, na sisi Tharaka ile market yetu kubwa, hakuna lami. Ukienda na mtu hospitali, anafia barabarani kwa sababu ya mabondemabonde. Hiyo serikali ile itakuja, iwe inaangalia masirahi ya watu wa Tharaka zaidi. Tuwe tuna fanana kama vidole ya mkono, sio kusema wale wako na elimu, wale wako na kahawa, wale wako na nini, unajua mimi sikuandika application ati nizaliwe Tharaka, na hakuna mtu mahali alizaliwa aliandika application.

Jambo la mwisho, kwa sababu kuna mtu mmoja alisema hapa, kusema mengi ni kuharibu, langu la mwisho in upande wa elimu, upande wa elimu kuna watu wengine ambaye ni masikini, ukimuona yeye ni masikini kabisa, hata kujiweza yeye mwenyewe hajiwezi, lakini mtoto wake ni mwerevu kuliko hata wa wale watu wameajiwa kazi, na huyo mtoto akifanya mtihani tuseme ni wa class 8, amepita mzuri sana, badaala ya serikali iwe inamsaidia, yeye anarudi tu kwa baba yake kumsaidia kulima huko. Huyo mtoto anapotea na hakutakiwa na serikali ingine kwa sababu huyo mtoto akipotea hakuna serikali tutakuwa nayo ingine. Kwa hivyo huyo mtoto akiwa, naomba hawa watu wanashughulikia hiyo maneno, iwe mtoto akiwa anapita mzuri, awe anachukuliwa, anapelekwa shule mzuri, anaangaliliwa na serikali mpaka huyo mtu anasoma anapata elimu ya juu anarudi kusaidia Kenya yetu. Ni hayo tu.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana bwana John, hamna swali, kwa hivyo joo adikisha hapa tafadhali. Nimemuita Jacob. Joseph utamfuata.

Jacob Makony ferese: My names are Jacob Makonyi Ferese, I'm a civil servant and a voluntary ordained minister with the Methodist Church of Kenya. My views are, education and health services to be provided free by the government of the day which should also provide capital to those who are not employed so that they can start small businesses in order to eradicate poverty.

Second view, the President's term of office to be limited to 2 terms of 5 years each and his or her powers should be reduced and he can be impeached. There can be impeachment.

Three, there should be an office where the poor people and powerless can be listened to or be heard, when they are wronged by those in authority or in power. So the three arms of the government, i.e the executive, the legislative and the judiciary, should be equal and no arm should be longer or powerful than the other. They should also be counter checking each other.

Five, the legislative, should be the one which can unjoin and prolong the life of parliament and not the executive like the way it is done in our country Kenya.

The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 3 or 4.

The constitution should also point out clearly, how those people who are killed by wild animals, should be compensated without any problem.

The constitution should also state that no man should beat his wife, or likewise, no woman should beat her husband.

The aged and disabled people should be taken care of by the government e.g. getting free medical care when they are sick and free education.

The President should not belong to any political party, for if he or she belong to any, will favour her party while in power.

The retrenched workers and the retired or the retiring people, should be paid their benefits before they leave the service for when they leave, no one is concerned with them any longer.

The name of the police should be changed from police force to police service for they are using this force to torture the suspects.

The government should provide water for irrigation to arid and semi-arid areas Tharaka being included. Thank you, those were my views.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much, Jacob, you were very clear please let us have your writing and sign the register. Muriungi, and after Joseph we will have James Njeru.

Joseph Muriungi: kwa majina ni Joseph muriungi Ngadika, jambo la kwanza ningependa kuunga upande wa Rais. Rais anatakikana awe ni mtu ambaye hana cheo cha MP. Upande mwingine ni upande wa Ministers, ministers wanatakikana wawe wakichaguliwa na MPs waliochaguliwa na wananchi.

Upande wa tatu, kugawanya pesa au mipango ya serikali, inatakikana, iwe imegawanywa kila district hata malocations, sio kulingana na powers za MP, sio kulingana na powers za President, igawanywe iwe inapitia kwa kila watu pesa inagawanywa inaenda kwa kila mashinani.

Jambo la tatu, kuwe na commission, ya kuchunguza na iwe permanently employed. Corruption, wale watu wenye kutaka pesa kidogo kidogo, wale watu ambao hawadhibitishi yale yanatakikana na serikali.

Upande mwingine, ni upande wa elimu, elimu, kwa sasa hivi, inaonekana wananchi wanataabika sana, na tena hakuna kazi, kwa hivyo, tungeomba, kwa ile katiba inatengenezwa, mwananchi wa kawaida apatiwe nafasi ya kufudisha watoto.

Upande wa sita, ni upande wa mahospitali, hospitali, ni kitu cha maana sana, kwa mtu aliye na pesa, na mtu asiye na pesa, kwa hivyo tungeomba kwa commission, let it bann out all private hospitals ndio mwananchi ambaye ako na pesa, na ambaye hana pesa, aweze kupata matibabu nzuri kutokana na upande wa serikali.

Upande mwingine ni, police, hawa askari wa barabara, askari wa utawala, inaonekana, wengi sana wanaajiriwa wanachukua jukumu yao ya kupata pesa. Tungeomba, kuwe na tume maarufu ya kuchunguza wale ambao wanakiuka kazi ambaye walipatiwa na viongozi wengine.

Upande mwingine, ningengea upande wa mijadala, mijadala iwe inatengwa, ambaye itakayohudumia wananchi sio ambayo pengine ina-favour ma-MPs. Kwa sasa hivi tunaona MPs wamejitengea kiasi kubwa cha pesa, ambazo tungeomba kama itawezekana, iregeshwe chini, na ndio mwananchi wa kawaida, ile pesa pengine ilikuwa inaenda upande mwingine, iwe inatumika kwa njia sawa.

Upande mwingine, ningengea upande wa maneno ya hii chakula, mwananchi wa kawaida, kuwe na soko aina fulani, watu wawe wanatafutiwa soko bali bali, ya chakula, kulingana na areas, kama ni upande wetu wa mawe, tutafutiwe pengine. Tunaweza tengeneza liquor ambayo tunaweza uza within our country. Tutafutiwe vile tunaweza faidika.

Upande mwingine ni, upande wa ma-industries, sijui kama ni ministries ndio iko corrupt, saa zingine unakuta kitu ilikuwa shilingi tano inapanda, kuwe na constant price, watu wawe wanapatiwa bei fulani, tax iwe reduced ndio mwananchi afaidike na njia moja au nyingine.

Upande mwingine, ministers kama wamekuwa corrupt, MPs wapatiwe nafasi ya kumtoa, ndio apatikane mwingine atakayetengeneza ama atakaye fanya kazi kulingana na mapendekezo ya wananchi. Na kwa hayo sijui kama nina ingine, majina ni Joseph Muriungi.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana joseph, kuna swali,

Comm. Lenaola: Umesema nini juu ya masomo?

Joseph Muriungi: Ningeomba, serikali iangalie sana, pendekezo wananchi wawe hawalipi pesa kwa mashule kuanzia, std 1 upto form 4 ndio mtu awe na elimu ambaye inaweza jitafutia mbali.

Comm. Nunow: njoo andikisha hapa, James Njeru, na baada ya james, Gideon Kathare. Uko?

James Njeru: Kwa majina yangu ni James Njeru. Ningependekeza kwanza serikali yetu tukufu iwe serikali ambayo inajali uhuru wa kuabudu, na si kuabudu kwa mashetani kwa sababu hata Waislam wenyewe hawaabudu shetani, wanaabudu Mungu.

Na sisi kama Kenya tunajua serikali yetu ni serikali ya kikiristo, ingawa tuna hata waislamu katika nchi ya Kenya, na hatuwezi kusema Waislamu wasiabudu mungu wanaoabudu, lakini kuwe na mkazo wa kuambudu mungu na wala si ibilisi.

Jambo la pili, ni wananchi wa kawaida, kama hawa wakulima, tuwekewe maji yaani kila mkulima awe na maji mahali pake ama katika shamba lake ile aweze kulima vyakula ambavyo vitamuwezesha, na hata kuuza katika maeneo ambao yanawezekana na ni afaidike katika maisha yake.

Tatu, ingalikuwa mhimu sana, kwa elimu kuwa free, kuwe na free education in Kenya, ile kuwezesha wale masikini kuelimika vya kutosha kwa sababu upande mwingine unakuta, una vijana, ambao ni werevu sana lakini wakifika darasa la nane, wanaondoka, na hao wanatupwa nje na wanakuwa ni kitu tu masilahi yao hayajaliwi tena.

Pendekezo lingine, wale vijana ambao wameelimika mpaka darasa la nane, wachunguzwe, wale wamepita mitihani watafutiwe jambo fulani la kutenda kwa sababu pia wao ni raia wa Kenya. Unakuta kama ni hawa watu, yaani ukisikia kuna interview ya police ama wanajeshi ama hii hali ya kuwateuwa ma-forces, unakuta mtu wa darasa la nane, huyu hachukuliwi kama mtu ambaye amelimika. Na wengine wameelimika, wana elimu hata iliozidi watu wengine waliopata D ama E katika kidato cha nne. Pia hao, masilahi yao yajaliwe.

Jambo la nne, ningependeke pia upande wa afya ushughulikiwe vizuri, kuwe na madawa ya kiserikali ambayo yanawafaidi wananchi wa kawaida kwa njia inaofaa. Kwa sasa kuna cost sharing, lakini hii cost sharing, kuna wengine ambao hata hawajimudu kutoa kile kinachohitajika, kugharamia malipo ile ya hospitali, iwe ni free.

Inginge kwa upande wa serikali kuu, serikali ambayo – hawa watu tunaowateuwa sasa, kama Rais na watu wa local government.

Ningependekeza, Rais asiwe na mamlaka ile kubwa kabisa, lakini hii ipewe upande wa bunge. Bunge wawe ndio wenye mamlaka, yaliyo ya juu. Mahakama iwe na mamlaka kuliko Rais pia, kwa sababu, kama ni Rais atakuwa na mamlaka, kuliko mtu yeyote hata akitenda ovu la namna gani, yeye atasema mimi ndiye na sema kwa maana yeye ndiye atakuwa amemteuwa huyu Attorney General, mkuu wa sheria, ndiye atakuwa pia anamteua judge mkuu, ama case inapelekwa kotini, juu ya Rais, sasa Rais itambidi kumuonya yule judge mkuu ili asije akashughulikia case ile kulingana na haki. Ningependekeza, iwe Rais ana mamlaka madogo kuliko koti na pia kuliko bunge.

Namalizia kwa kusema, upande wa hawa handicapped people, pia washughulikiwe kwa sababu unakuta kila sehemu ya Kenya, kuna watu hawa ambao ni handicapped lakini hawashughulikiwi vya kutosha. Unakuta wengine wanaishi njiani wanaombaomba, wana taabika, na wana jamii yao, lakini ingawa wana jamii, hawashughulikiwi vya kutosha. Naomba iwe sheria kwa Kenya wa shughulikiwe na serikali vya kutosha. Asanteni.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana bwana Njeru, subiri kidogo kuna maswali,

Comm. Lenaola: Uhuru wa kuabudu, unasema, watu waabudu Mungu peke yake na si ibilisi, sijui ungeweza kunifafanulia vizuri, unajua je kwamba huyu ni ibilisi na huyu ana abudu Mungu. Sijui kama unaweza kunifafanulia kwa sababu sielewi sana.

Njeru: Naweza kukufafanulia kwa kuwa wale wanaabudu mungu, wanaenda makanisani, na wengine wanaenda kwa misikiti. Waibilisi, wakati mwingine wanaenda usiku na hawaendi katika makanisa.

Comm. Nunow: Asante James, joo adikisha hapa, Gideon, nest is Wilfred Nyaga, utamfuata akimaliza.

Gideon Kathare: Jina langu ni Gideon Kathare, mimi ningependa katiba ya wakati hii, ya kwanza Rais awe akitoka kwa community direct, pia kupitia kuwa mjumbe, yule ambaye anapendwa na watu, sababu akichaguliwa kama mjumbe, pengine anapendwa kutoka kwake, watu wa Kenya wote hawampendi.

Ya pili, ningependa, President awe chini ya sheria, asiwe obove the law wa sheria sababu akiwa above the law wa sheria, anafanya apendavyo, kila wakati, anafanya wananchi wake na hawezi kutumikia watu sawa sawa.

Na la tatu, nataka ile devil worshippers wako hapa Kenya, na mimi nafikiri Kenya, serikali iko na nguvu sana kuliko hawa watu. Wakati wa kutengeneza katiba hii mpya, ningeomba kuwe na sheria, ya kufunga hawa watu wale wenye kuendesha devil worship hapa.

Na ya nne, ningeomba, ministers wachaguliwe na bunge badala ya kuchaguliwa na President. Kuanzia, Ministers, Chief justice na hata Attorney General. Hawa wote wawe wanachaguliwa na bunge kwa sababu wakichaguliwa na President, hawatafanya kazi ya President ile mbaya, na hawataharibu jina lake, kwa sababu wanaogopa kufutwa.

Wakati wambunge wanachagua ministers, ministers watoke kwa ile local areas, for example like Tharaka. Tangu tupatiwe Uhuru, sisi hatujapata Minister kwa serikali ya Kenya, na wanachagua ministers kutoka mahali ile iko developed, kama ni kikuyu, kama ni huko Busia, kama kakamega, mahali watu wameshaona minister mara mingi. Hapa kwetu hata watoto wale ambao wamemaliza masomo hawajui minister ni mtu wa aina gani. Wanaskia minister tu, na ndio unaona wakati mwingine, wakiulizwa minister wa education au minister of agriculture hawawezi wakajua. Kwa hivyo, wakati mwingine, tuchaguliwe ministers from the local areas.

Ingingine ni free education from standard one up to university. Na mtu akifika university, ile career ya mbele ilikuwa inatumika, yule student ako university awe anapewa mshahara kama mbeleni, mbeleni alikuwa anapewa mshahara, na first born yake, pamoja na bibi yake. Siku hizi, iko shida, hawapati kitu, ni kidogo sana.

Na hiyo ingine, ni matibabu ya bure, hospitali ziwe mtu anatibiwa bure bila kutoa dururu. Kwenda hospitali na kuandikisha jina na ugonjwa yako, halafu unapewa madawa, unaenda nyumbani. Hiyo ndio matunda ya uhuru.

Hiyo ingine mimi ningeomba hivi, sisi Assitant chiefs wawe wanapigwa transfer, Chief anatoka hapa, anapelekwa Muthambi, yule mwingine na sababu ni hii, mtu akikaa mahali pamoja, milele, hafanyi kazi, sababu hakuna competition. Anakaa hapo tu, ile kazi alifanya miaka kumi iliopita, ndio ataedelea na kufanya, lakini akiwa anaenda trasfer, infact atafanya kazi vizuri kwa sababu kule ataenda atakuta watu wengine, werevu kuliko wale alikiwa anatawala hapa. Pengine anaweza kuwa alikuwa anatawala watu wajinga, aende kwa watu werefu, na atafudishwa na atafanya kazi vizuri.

Na hiyo ingine, iko wakati kulikuwa gazzeted hapa kwa gazzeti ya serikali, wale watu walikuwa wapora mali ya Kenya, wengi ma-millions, lakini iko wakati mwingine kulisemekana, mwizi apigiwe kura kama ameiba, na watu wanaona kabisa amechukua pesa, huyu ako nazo, Gideon ako nazo, mimi ningeomba wakati hii, mkitengeneza katiba, kuwe mtu hata ni nani hata kama ni President, hata kama ni minister, hata kama ni mama yako apelekwe kotini na ahukumwiwe vile inawezekana kulingana na sheria.

Sio kuogopa, serikali yetu inaogopa ministers sana, na inaogopa wale wako na vyeo. Na hii serikali yetu, kama si wale watu wamechukua hii pesa ya serikali, hatungekua na uchumi namna hii iko sasa.

Na pia ingine, hapa kwetu, hatuna title deed, na kwingine hio ndio inasaidia watu kusomesha watoto, ndio inasaidia watu kununulia bibi zao manguo, dress na kila kitu na viatu, hata mimi mwenyewe, naweza nunua na pesa ya title deed. Kwa hivyo, katiba sasa, itengenezwe watu wale ambao hawana title deeds, wapewe na isikae miaka thelathini, kama watu wa Egembe hapa wamepewa mashamba yao ilipimwa kitambo, na mpaka wa leo, ingali iko njiani.

Na ya mwisho, ningeomba hivi, wale watu walikuwa wanaenda na golden handshake mwaka uliopita tangu 1997, 98, hawa ni watu kama wale walikaa kama yule mtu anakutana na dovu, anapigwa anakufa, na huyu mtu, hatakiwi kuambiwa angojee miaka hamsini na tano ili apewe ile pesa yake. Kama inawezekana, yule mtu, sababu wale watu walienda na golden wengine wako na miaka 30 wengine wako na miaka ishirini na kitu, wengine wako na arobaine, na kukaa hio miaka yote ikiwa nyumbani na anataabika na ana watoto na pesa yake ziko, mimi sionelei kama ni mzuri. Hiyo inaweza kuwa moja katika katiba.

Na mimi nasema asante, jina langu ni Gideon Kathare, mimi nafanya kazi na project ya Daniel na Mugambo, kama coordinator wa Gikingo location and doroni location, thank you.

Comm. Nunow: Ngoja Gideon,

Comm. Lenaola: Hujanimalizia mambo ya ibilisi. Hii mambo ya devil worship, umesema iko Kenya nzima, iko Tharaka?

Gideon: Hii apana iko Tharaka, na hata kama iko, pengine mtu mmoja yule anaenda safari anatoka hapa na anaishi huko. Lakini Nairobi nasikia iko.

Comm. Nunow: Gideon andikisha hapa tafadhali, Wilfred Nyaga, karibia tafadhali tumia ile madakika tano ambayo tulisema, baada ya Wilfred, nitamuita Mboti Mukura, uko.

Wilfred Nyaga: I'm Wilfred Nyaga, I'm from Miruduni sub-location, I our ruling party The President should not represent any constituency.

Again, everybody to appear in court if he commits a crime and the court to be the final place.

Again, I wish every employed member in Kenya not to be serving one place for more than 2 years. This will eliminate discrimination because when one stays for more than 2 years, he gets to know people and the methods of mis-using funds.

Again I wish the new constitution to set a clause where the armed forces should be working for 10 years and then employ others who are out there and are strong to fight.

Com. Nunow:

Silfred Nyaga: In case of war, we will have enough people who are trained and can fight.

Again I would request that the new constitution be taught as a subject in schools so that everyone would know and understand the laws of Kenya.

The other thing is Chiefs and Sub-chiefs – They should not rule for more than 5 years and should be elected like MPs

Again medical should be free in Kenya for many Kenyans cannot afford to pay hospital bills and even many end up dying because they cannot afford to buy medicine.

Comm. Nunow: Thank you very much Wilfred Nyaga. Hamna swali tafadhali joo adikisha hapa. Kisha na muita Mboto Mukira, na baada ya Mboto Mukura, nitamuita mtu wa mwisho ambaye ni Douglas Mutiria. Tutafunga naye, isipokuwa kama kuna mama anataka kuzugumza. Kuna mama yeyote anataka kuzugumza hapa? Tutamaliza sherehe na Douglas muturia.

Mboto Mukira: (vernacular)

Translator: Anaitwa Mboto Mukira

Mboto Mukira: (vernacular)

Translator: Wakati tulipata uhuru, tulipata uhuru ambao hatujauona ama hatujautumia. Tunatumia uhuru nusu.

Mboto Mukira: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Wakati tulipata uhuru tuliambiwa tutapewa muongozo wakufunza watoto wetu ama kuelimisha watoto wetu bila malipo na vitabu vikiwa bure.

Mbotu Mukira: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Kulingana na hivyo, huo msaada ama njia ya kusaidia hatujapata tangu wakati huo.

Mbotu Mukira: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: usaidizi wa madawa hatupati kwa sababu tukienda hospitalini, tunapewa tu karatasi tunaambiwa twende tukanunue dawa pahali pengine halafu tunauliza, wakati tuliambiwa tutapewa madawa, yako wapi?

Mbotu Mukira: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Napendekeza hii elimu iwe ya bure kwa sababu hatuna nguvu ya kufudisha kwa sababu vitabu na pesa zinatolewa sisi wenyewe ni masikini.

Mbotu Mukira: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Kama vile ilikuwa elimu ya bure, na hospitali ya bure, nataka pengine hata madawa yawe ni ya bure.

Mbotu Mukira: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Tulikuwa na ahadi ya kwamba mahospitali itakuwa ya bure lakini sasa ile hospitali tuko nayo ni ya Marimanti na barabara ni mbaya na hatuwezi kufika huko. Kwa hivyo hata hospitali haina dawa. Ningependekeza mahospitali yawe mengi na yawe karibu.

Mbotu Mukira: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: vyakula ambavyo tunavuna upande huu, tungependa serikali itafute bei yake kwa sababu hata ng'ombe zilienda na shifta wakati shifta ilishuka 1964.

Mbotu Mukira: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Kwa ufupi ni kwamba, serikali ilichukua jukumu, ya kuona elimu ni bure, kusaidia wananchi, chakula imepata bei, ndio uchumi uwe mzuri. Sina Mengi.

Comm. Nunow: Asante Mboti Mukira, njoo andikisha hapa tafadhali, na sasa nitamuita mtu wa mwisho ambaye tutafunga naye kikao hiki. Kwa nini hamkuandikisha? Mmekuja saa hii. Kwa hivyo baada ya huyu, tutapatia mzee, kisha huyu kijana na tutafunga naye huyu kijana.

Douglas Mutiria: Mimi ni Douglas Mutiria, ningependa yafuatayo,

1. Kwanza kabisa, serikali kuu, central or the local government should build offices for the MPs and the councilors so that we may be able to reach them easily, instead of going to their homes when they are not available.
2. Gender equality – jambo hili, la usawa wa wanawake na wanaume, nafikiria kwangu mimi, haiwezekani, na kama itawezekana, tusitoe mahari, dowry should not be there. Kama mimi nitatoa mahari, nioe huyu bibi, halafu niwe niko sawa na yeye, itawezekanaje na ni hali mimi nimepeana kitu kwao? Kama basi itawezekana, huyu mwanamke apewe mali ni babake na babangu anipe mali, halafu tuwe pamoja. Wakati tutaachana, ataenda na mali yake na mimi niende na mali yangu tugawane watoto. Hi ni kwa sababu gani? Kuna wanawake wengi walio wajanja, kwa njia hii, unaweza kuona mwanamke amekaa na mwanamume fulani kwa muda fulani, ila hali huyu bwana ana mali yake, huyu mwanamke analeta madharau ili waachane, kuzudi tu wagaane ile mali ya yule bwana na huyu bibi hajakuja na chochote. Hii ni njia moja, ya undanganyivu, na kama wanataka kumaliza undanganyivu, watafanya vile nimesema.
3. Jambo la tatu. – Relieve food, chakula cha msaada, isipitie kwa chief au kwa assistant chief, hii ni kwa nini? Baada ya kuletewa magunia tuseme mia moja kwa sababu lorry moja ni ngunia mia moja, wanasema wanaweka gharama, ngunia ishirini, watu wakupakua na wa kupekuwa ngunia ishirini, wananchi waliokusudiwa kupewa ile chakula, hawapewi, there should be a free body set to deal with that food. Na shirika hilo lisiwe limeingiliwa na chief au sub-chief. Na pia kuwe na shirika lingine la kusuguza shirika hilo, ili hao pia wasiwe watu wa kisadi.
4. Transport and communication - serikali ijenge barabara kutoka mashambani, sio ati kwa mijini peke yake. Hii ni kwa sababu, mashambani ndipo kuliko na mahali rough nyingi kama vile mchanga uliopatikana hapa kwa wingi hapa Tharaka. We can sell the sand and earn Tharaka community money. Na kwa vile sisi hatuna njia, Lorry haziwezi kufika tusema kutoka mahali kama huku kuchukua hiyo mchanga. Ila hali tu kuna wale watu wanakaa mjini ndio wanaendelea kujengewa hizo barabara, na wanaponda waliochini huku tu mashambani.
5. Mwisho ni elimu – elimu iwe ni ya bure, hii ni kwa nini? Kwa sababu sasa mzee wangu sasa amenielimisha mpaka kidato cha nne, ametumia kilicho nyumbani kabisa na ndugu yangu mwingine na mwingine pia. Mimi sina kazi, tukiwa watatu nyumbani hatuna kazi, lazima mimi nitaiba, kwa nini? Kwa sababu kile kilikuwa nyumbani kimeisha, ameza kila kitu, sasa mimi ndiye nategemewa kwa sababu nina elimu. Baba yangu alitumia hiyo mali yote kunifundisha, yaani kunipeleka shule. Kama kungekuwa na elimu ya bure, mzee hangetumia ile mali na mimi basi ningekuwa pale

nyumbani nikirudi nitatumia ile mali kusaidia wengine. Sina mengi ni hiyo tu.

Comm. Nunow: Asante Douglas, Keti,

Comm. Lenaola: Umepata mwanamke, umemuoa, mkapata mali pamoja, halafu mkaachana, hiyo mali ni ya nani?

Douglas: Kama tumepata mali pamoja, tukaachana, tunaweza kugawa hiyo mali, lakini kwa njia fulani, tuseme shamba ni la baba yangu, nimegaiwa mahali ingine, tutagawanya pia hiyo mali?

Comm. Lenaola: Wewe ndiye unijibu. Mimi sina majibu. Apana jibu swali na swali,

Douglas: Ile mali tumetafuta naye, tugawe,

Comm. Nunow: Na ile ya baba yako?

Douglas: Ni yangu.

Comm. Nunow: Andikisha Douglas. Kuja mzee, keti utueleze majina yako kamili, halafu

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: jina langu naitwa Nt'kwenga Webai.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Jina lingine naitwa Kwenga Webai

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: lingine naitwa King'ang'i webai

Comm. Nunow: Mapendekezo?

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Wakati wa kwanza, wakati rais Kenyatta alikuwako, sikuwa naitwa hio jina lakina wakati huo ndio niliitwa king'ang'i.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Nilikuwa chairman wa youth wing – kiongozi wa youth

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Nimefurahi kwa kuja hapa leo

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Kwa sababu ilikuwa imepitishwa ya kwamba tutakuwa tukisaidiwa sisi tukiwa chama cha watu watatu.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Tukiwa Kikuyu Embu na Meru.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Tulikuwa tumeambia, sisi tutaonyeshwa na macho yote ya Kenya itaelekea sisi wote na watu wa Kenya.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: walifikia mahari wakati huo hata upande wa Tharaka, sisi tuliambiwa tulitengwa kama watoto yatima.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Wakati huu wa kugeuza katiba, tunaomba, iwe katiba ya kila mtu, na sisi wote tuangaliwe sio vile tulitengwa kama wakati ule mwingine.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Ndio sababu nasema hio katiba itengenezwe kwa sababu ile katiba ilitengenezwa, iliharibiwa na wale viongozi walitangulia.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Kuna wakati kiongozi mmoja alisema, kwani kuna mlima gani inazuia Tharaka isionekane? Na hata kwa sasa Tharaka imefungiwa haijaonekana.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Hatuonekani kwa sababu kuna mwingine alisema ya kwamba, ng'ombe zake zilichukuliwa, na hakuna mtu alijali maneno au masilahi ya hao watu wa Tharaka ambao ngombe zao zilienda.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Translator: Napendekeza ile katiba itatengenezwa iangalie kila pahali na ifaidishe watu wote pamoja na sisi.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Translator: Upande wa elimu, tungependekeza kwa sababu kuna watoto ambao ni yatima ambao waliachwa na wazazi wao, na sasa wangependa wasomeshe pia ama waangaliwe kwa masomo.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Translator: Katiba iangalie kila mtu kwa sababu kama ni katiba ambaye inaangalia masilahi ya watu wengine na sisi wote ni watu wa Mungu inakosea hata Mungu.

Mt'kwenga Webai: (vernacular)

Translator: Maneno yangu imekoma hapo

Comm. Nunow: Asante bwana Mt'kwenga, andikisha hapa tafadhali, Wewe ni nani, Jina?

Stanley Muriithi: Katika serikali kuu, rais asiwe na mamlaka katika nchi na kwanza awe amechaguliwa na wananchi wote. Pia, asiwe above the law. Tena, asiwe anatumikia kazi mbili katika serikali tuseme kama sasa Rais Moi, ndiye jeshi mkuu wa majeshi yote ya Kenya, vice Chancellor wa vio vikuu, asiwe akitumikia hizo, ziwe na mtu mwingine wakutumika. Rais asiwe na mamlaka ya kuchagua mawaziri. Mawaziri wawe ni viongozi wakuchaguliwa katika bunge na wabunge wenzao.

Kitu ningependekeza, kwanza elimu iwe ya bure kwa wote. Pia serikali itumikie wananchi kwa njia inayofaa kwa uongozi

Afya, washughulikie kila mwananchi apewe haki yake ya afya na atunzwe vyema.

Mambo ya kumiliki ardhi – Mkenya ana haki ya kuishi popote katika nchi yake na kufurahia popote anapoishi bila kujali nchi yake au kabila lake.

Ingene, serikali ipeane haki za kumiliki mashamba kwa muda ufaao. Tuseme kwa miaka miwili ama mitatu. Serikali ihudumie watu kwa barabara na pia kwa kilimo. Tena kuwe na serikali ambayo inajali masilahi ya wananchi bila kujali atokako na kuwe, na tuseme kwa mfano, ma-chief washughulikie wananchi mahali wanawahudumia kwa njia inayofaa bila kujali tajiri au masikini.

Ningependekeza tena, Rais awe na kipindi cha miaka kumi na sio zaidi. Tena ma-chief wawe na transfer katika wilaya yao. Tena serikali ishughulikie na iangalie zaidi mambo ya ufisadi dani ya nchi. Na wale watakao patikana na hatia, wachukuliwe hatua kali kisheria.

Tena Raisi asiwe na mamlaka ya kuchagua tusema judge mkuu, au mkuu wa sheria, wote wachaguliwe na bunge.

Ile kitu ingine ningeeomba, ningeeomba wananchi wote na serikali pia, ichuguze mambo ya ukabila, tena iwape ulinzi wa kutosha, na mwananchi wa kawaida, asiwe na haki ya kumiliki silaha kinyume cha sheria kama buduki.

Tena ningeeomba police wasiwe na nguvu, ya kuhukumu mtu au kupiga mtu wakati wamemshika kwa makosa yeyote, lazima wampeleke mbele ya koti.

Comm. Nunow: utasimama huko uulizwe maswali,

Nakuuliza swali moja mimi, kwa nini umesema elimu iwe ya bure, hujasema hadi kiwango gani.

Muriithi: Elimu iwe kutoka darasa la kwanza to university level. Iwe ya bure.

Simon Nyaga: Kwa majina naitwa Simon Nyaga Rumuri. Jambo la kwanza ambayo ningependekiza, ningependekiza kubuniwe tuseme wilaya fulani, kama mtu anadhulumiwa na chief ama anadhulumiwa tuseme na askari, awe ako na mahari atampeleka. Kwa sababu adithulumiwa na chief, akienda kusitaki ataambiwa needa kwa chief ambaye alimdhulumu. Kwa hivyo ikiwezekana kufunuliwe mahali mtu anaweza kwenda ku-report.

La pili, ningeeomba sababu ukabila umeenea katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya, kuwe na vyama viwili tu vya kisiasa ambacho ni chama ambacho kinatawala na chama kimoja tu ili tupunguze ukabila na kupunguza maafa.

Jambo lingine, ningeeomba sababu ya hii gender, ningeeomba hapa Kenya tuwe na ithibitishwe kama katiba, msichana, wazazi wa msichana na wazazi wa mvulana watoe mali wote, kama wamesikizana watoe ng'ombe kumi ni ngo'ombe kumi halafu wapee hao ambao wanaenda kuoana, msichana na mvulana, halafu wakati wa kuachana, wagawane hio mali equally, na kusiwe na kuonewa hati msichana ni mdogo ati aliolew, mambo kama hayo.

Ingene ningeeomba, hawa watu ambao ni wakisiasa, tuseme ma-councillors, maMPs, kama anakuja anatwambia ati nichague, nitakufanyia, nitakufanyia, akikosa kutufanyia, tumpeleke kotini. Tumuulize kwa nini ulikuja kutudanganya?

Ingene ningeeomba, la mwisho, napendekeza kuwe na usawa, kama tunaambiwa tutafanyiwa hivi, tuseme kama ni Rais, awe na haki zake. Asiwe anabvuka kwa judiciary ama registrar, kama ni executive, awe kwa executive peke yake. Nafikiri yangu ni machache.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana Simon, tafadhali joo andikisha hapa. Mama, majina kwanza,

Janet Kirima: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Majina yangu ni Janet Kirima

Janet Kirima: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Kutoka Ntoloni location

Janet Kirima: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Serikali yetu haitunzi wananchi ama sheria, inatunza pesa

Janet Kirima: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Kwa sababu unapokonywa mali yako wewe ambao hauna pesa na wale ambao wako na pesa kwa sababu ukiitishwa ile mia tano inatakikana wewe hauna na hio mali yako itaenda tu kwa sababu hujatoa hio pesa.

Janet Kirima: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Wale akina mama ambao hawana mabwana, mashamba yao inachukuliwa na watu pengine wale wanapakana na hao kwa sababu wako na pesa ya hio njia ya kuhongana.

Janet Kirima: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Ningependa sheria ifuatwe kwa sababu, sheria inaonekana inaongozwa na pesa na provincial administration ndio wanafanya hio kazi zaidi, kuanzia kwa assistant chief, mpaka kwa DO.

Janet Kirima: (vernacular)

Tlanslator: Sina mengine ni hayo tu, ndio wale hawana uwezo, waangaliwe na sheria. Ni hayo tu.

Comm. Nunow: Asante sana Mama Janet, tafadhali njoo andikisha hapa.

Nakufikia hapo, ndio tunafika mwisho wa kikao hiki, nashukuru nyote kwa uvumilivu wetu, na kwa kutulia, na kwa kutoa maoni yenu. Nawahakikishia ya kwamba, hayo maoni, baada ya tume kuyaandika na kuchapisha, yatarudishwa hapa hapa, ikiwa imeandikwa, co-ordinator daktari ako hapa, atachunguza hiyo yote katika kila division, na kila location, watu wasome na waone kweli, ile maoni walitoa, imechukuliwa. Na kama kutakuwa na kasoro yeyote, tume itazunguka tena ije iangalie ni nini wananchi kuhusu machapisho ambayo tumefanya. Kwa hivyo hii si kusikiza tu, ni kusikiza na kuhakikisha ya kwamba, maoni yote ya wananchi wa Kenya, itawekwa pamoja. Na kwa hio tumefika mwisho wa - Na kufikia hapo sasa nilikuwa nataka Rev. Makunyu lakini nasikia ameondoka, mwalimu atatuombea. Tafadhali mwalimu.

Mwalimu: Basi tuombe, Baba katika jina la Yesu tumo mbele zako, jioni jema ya leo, ninaishukuru jina lako ni kwa sababu ya

wema na fadhili zako. Asante kwa jinsi umekuwa na si katika kikao cha leo, asante bwana kwa kutuwezeza na kutupa nguvu, ili tuweze kujadiliana na kutoa maoni yetu kwa tume yetu hii, ni kwa sababu ya nchi ambayo tunaipenda, na jinsi ambavyo tungependa katiba iwe, ili kila mmoja na mwenzake, wakaweze kuishi kwa amani. Ni asante bwana, kwa sababu ya kila mmoja aliyekuwa hapa, asante hata kwa sababu ya Ma-commissioners na ambao uliwapa safari jema, kufika mahali hapa, sote tunaomba ukaweze kutumbaliki na mawazo yetu bwana ukaweze kuyafanya mema, ili tukawe tunadumisha upendo, katika roho zetu, na ili kila mmoja akaweze kupata baraka zako. Ibariki nchi hii, bariki yote yalio mbele yetu na yote BI`wana tunajikabithi katika mikono yako. Hata wakati huu tunapoenda kuondoka ama kuwachana, tunaomba baraka zako zikaweze kutuongoza na ukaweze kuwa pamoja nasi katika kila jambo tutakalofanya, na katika kila jambo tutakalofikiria, ni katika jina la Yesu tuneomba na kuamini.

Amen

Meeting ended at 6.00 p.m.

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