

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 12th April, 2000

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

PRAYERS

POINT OF ORDER

DISRESPECT TO THE CHAIR

The Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports (Mr. Sumbeiywo): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I do not know whether you noticed hon. Wako crossing the Floor without going to the Bar and bowing to the Chair?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I did not see him, but if that is what he did---

An hon. Member: But you did not see him!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! If that is what he did, then he must go back and do the right thing.

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! There is a point of order already.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did the right thing and I do not need to repeat it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Question No.061

MEASURES TO CURB WILDLIFE MENACE IN LAIKIPIA

Mr. Kiunjuri asked the Minister of State, Office of the President, what urgent measures he is taking to ensure that wildlife menace in Lanching, Sosian, Muthengera, in Laikipia West and Marura, Matanya, Sirima, Sweet Waters and Njogu-ini areas of Laikipia East is curbed.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to request that this Question be deferred because there is certain information which I have not yet received. Maybe, I will answer it on Tuesday next week.

Mr. Kiunjuri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Question is of great importance to the people of Laikipia. I concur with the Minister that the Chair defers the Question so that the Minister can bring a comprehensive answer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Minister, this Question asks you what that department ought to be doing on a daily basis, anyway. What information are you still looking for?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have just changed dockets. So, I am not quite well-versed on it, and that is why I wanted to have more time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All right, will you make it on Thursday?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Question is deferred to Thursday.

(Question deferred)

Next Question, Dr. Awiti!

Dr. Awiti: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not received any written reply to my Question.

Question No.037

SHORTAGE OF SEED COTTON IN KARACHUONYO

Dr. Awiti asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (a) whether he is aware that there is a serious shortage of seed cotton variety for farmers in Karachuonyo;
- (b) whether he is further aware that cotton-growing farmers buy farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers and insecticides) at exorbitant prices and that there are no extension services offered to farmers in the area; and,
- (c) if the answers to parts "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, what urgent measures the Ministry is taking to improve the situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is there anybody here from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development?

An hon. Member: There is nobody!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We will come back to the Question later when, hopefully, the Minister will have come, and we will ask him why there has been no written reply supplied to you.

Next Question, Dr. Ochuodho.

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there seems to be a tradition of not giving written answers this new Millennium.

Question No.043

ESTABLISHMENT OF FISH DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Dr. Ochuodho asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (a) when the Government will establish the Fish Development Authority as recommended by Parliament; and,
- (b) what plans the Government has to promote fish consumption and marketing in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is there anybody here from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development? Well, we will come back to that Question. Next Question, hon. Katuku?

Question No.051

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO MWALA

Mr. Katuku asked the Minister for Renewable Energy Development:-

- (a) when the Ministry will supply electricity to the following areas in Mwala Constituency:
 - (i) Masii Girls, Mbaani Secondary School, Kyethivo Girls, Muthetheni Girls, Miu Boys and Miu Water Project.
 - (ii) Lema Market, Katulani Market, Ikalaasa Market and Kibauni Water Project.
 - (iii) Wetaa Market, Mwala Market, Mwala Health Centre and Muumbuni wa Mundu Market; and,
- (b) how much it will cost in each case.

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) (i) The Ministry will supply electricity to Masii Girls', Mbaani Secondary School, Kyethivo Girls', Muthetheni Girls', Miu Boys and Miu Water Project, when sufficient funds are secured and in accordance with Machakos District Development Committee.

(ii) The Ministry will supply electricity to Makutano, Malema, Katulani, Ikalaasa markets and Kibauni Water Project when sufficient funds are available and in accordance with Machakos District Development Committee priorities.

(iii) Wetaa Market, Mwala Market and Mwala Health Centre will be supplied with electricity before the end of the year 2001.

Muumbuni wa Mundu market is already supplied with electricity.

(b) It is estimated that the total cost for each project is as follows:-

(i) Kshs23 million, (ii) Kshs25 million, and (iii) Kshs34 million.

Mr. Katuku: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I appreciate the fact that the Minister has the figures, but he does not know when electricity will be supplied. He is talking of priorities by the DDC. May I know from the

Minister, according to the priorities he talks about, where do these areas fall? Are they under priority number one or number two? Could the Minister as well let us know when this survey work was done because he is giving us figures yet in some of these areas he talks about no survey work has been done?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, electricity supply to Masii Girls, Mbaani Secondary School, Kyethivo Girls, Muthetheni Girls, Miu Boys and Miu Water Project is estimated to cost Kshs23 million. I would not know because he did not indicate in his Question when the estimates were done. If he wanted that, he would have put it in his Question. I quote the estimates because these places require Kshs72 million to be supplied with electricity which my Ministry does not have, but as soon as I get them--- If I get them tomorrow, I will move in.

Mr. Katuku: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I asked the Minister a very pertinent Question here, but in his answer, he talks about priorities of the Machakos DDC. I would like to table Minutes here from the same DDC he is talking about which gave this project as a major priority. These are institutions which are running without water because of lack of electricity. Could he tell us where we are now?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Katuku! That is not a point of order, but a speech! Give that document to the Clerk at the Table.

(Mr. Katuku laid the document on the Table)

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is good that the hon. Member has tabled the DDC Minutes because the Minister had denied that he had information from the DDC. Could he tell us how many chairmen of DDC are there in Machakos District? The recommendations of the DDC are never followed. It seems as if there are other priorities which the Ministry follows and gives more emphasis?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not deny anything! What I am saying is that if I get funds, I will move my people to the site. I require Kshs72 million to do this job, but I do not have that money right now.

Col. Kiluta: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a lot of respect for this hon. Minister. Could he tell us which project his Ministry has undertaken in Mwala to justify the statement he made to the effect that he will do the work when funds will be available? What other projects has he ever done in Mwala?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, currently, I am not doing anything in Mwala.

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hopefully, Kenyans will have a Government in place that will look for money to solve problems and not one that does not have money and does not put effort to get money to provide services. When is the Minister going to table the list of rural electrification projects for this year and next year as directed by Mr. Speaker, on a district by district basis?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Permanent Secretary is away for 21 days. As soon as he comes back, I will do exactly what the hon. Member wants. I also need electricity in my area. In fact, the 65 districts of this country are also waiting for the same list!

Mr. Angwenyi: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell this House how he spends the Kshs90 million which he collects from electricity levy every month?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: I shall do that when the Permanent Secretary comes back.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I think that is a different question. It could be wise to get supplementaries on this Question.

Mr. Katuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you heard the Minister say that he has no projects in my constituency right now---

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Katuku! The Minister did say that in respect to part (a)(iii) of the Question, he is going to complete that project by the end of next year.

Mr. Katuku: In part (a)(iii) of his answer, he says that he will complete the project by the year 2001. We had been promised many times that the projects at Wetaa and Mwala Markets would be completed by last year. Now he has shifted it to the year 2001. Why was this project abandoned? There was money secured from a donor for this project, but it was diverted to another project. Why did this happen?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member talks about another Minister who was here last year. I would like to tell him that this project will cost Kshs34 million. I think this falls under the Spanish sponsored projects and it will be done because we have the money.

Question No.058

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO ENDEI
AND IELANTHI MARKETS

Col. Kiluta asked the Minister for Energy:-

(a) whether he is aware that Endei and Ielanthi Markets have not been supplied with electricity and that electricity supply lines pass over these two markets; and,

(b) what action he will take to ensure that power is supplied to the two markets.

The Minister for renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware.

(b) The two markets will be supplied with electricity when sufficient funds are secured in accordance with the Machakos DDC priorities.

Col. Kiluta: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you have heard, that is a rehearsed answer. The answer he has given to me is the same one he gave to hon. Katuku. Could the Minister tell this House what sort of work is pending, and how much money is required to do this work? In those two markets, there are no works required. It is a question of supplying two transformers only. What amount of money is required for those two transformers?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the two markets require Kshs4 million. I have quite a number of centres in the constituency of the hon. Member where works will commence but the two markets are not priorities. The others in the list come first. I do not know whether he needs them.

Mr. Obwocha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have heard the Minister say, "when funds become available." Could he tell this House where he gets funds from, for the rural electrification scheme?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget is passed by this House and the Treasury releases funds to various Ministries. I have not got money for the projects in Question.

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of power supply in this country comes from Masinga Dam. The agreement by the World Bank who funded the project was that about 2 per cent of the revenue generated from the dam will be used in that area to supply water, power and to develop other amenities. Why does the Minister tell us that he has no money and yet the revenue from that area which is so much is used elsewhere to supply water? Could he confirm that he can utilise this amount of money to supply water and power to that area?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have the same problem as hon. Munyao and hon. Kiluta. We have Masinga Dam in his constituency; I think, he has got three hydro-electric power stations in that place. The power is generated from there and the cables fly over the district to Nairobi. I have Turkwell Gorge and the cables fly over four districts, namely; West Pokot, Marakwet and Keyio, and they land in Nandi. It is assumed that the locals who have *manyattas* do not require power. But in future, we shall correct the situation.

(Laughter)

Mr. Sungu: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it not in order for the Minister to resign, since he is in charge of a Ministry which supplies power to the whole country but by-passes his own constituency?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is not a point of order.

Mr. Katuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said that he is working hard to correct the problems in his Ministry. We are very concerned because in Machakos where this power comes from, there is no electricity in Col. Kiluta's constituency and even in my own constituency. The Minister talks about priority of the DDC. Can he table the list of priorities in Machakos? It appears priorities are passed in the DDC. I have tabled the Minutes here indicating all those priorities, but he is not even following the priorities. What priority does he have in Machakos?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have the priority list. That is not the argument; the argument is the money. We do not have money. We can have a long list, like the one I have here and in my office; so, that is not the argument. It is cash which is the problem.

Mr. Angwenyi: The Minister has said that he has no funds available. Does he want to tell this House that there are no funds for his Ministry and, therefore, could he request the Government to scrap the Ministry of Energy since it has no funds?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is not a supplementary Question.

Col. Kiluta: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think, the Minister is trying to avoid a very pertinent question. In 1984 when the Masinga Dam was constructed, there was an agreement which said that, the Government will provide services worth the 2 per cent of the money it collects. You have not confirmed whether you are aware that the 2 per cent is supposed to go Masinga? If you are aware then, surely, are you telling me you cannot raise Kshs4 million out of the 2 per cent? You said that the two projects will cost only Kshs4 million and the transformer posts are already in place; all we need is the transformers. Somebody constructed the place, put the transformers there and then, took them

away. Can you not afford to raise only Kshs4 million out of the 2 per cent, Mr. Minister, and you are my good friend, surely?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: It is true, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Colonel. is my friend. He may be talking about the TARDA which we give money for the development of the area, the same way we give to Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) around Turkwell Gorge, but not directly to them.

Mr. Gitonga: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell this House how much money has been set aside during this financial year, for rural electrification programme in the country?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not come with that figure because I did not expect hon. Gitonga to ask me that question.

Mr. Shill: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Have you noted that today's Order Paper reads: Wednesday 12th December, 2000? I think, 12th December, 2000, is Jamhuri Day, so we should go away.

(Laughter)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Hon. Shill, the front page of that Order Paper reads: Wednesday, 12th April, 2000.

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! I am responding to a point of order. Hon. Dr. Ochuodho, when will you ever learn? Hon. Shill, that error was brought to my attention but it does not invalidate the Questions; that is why we are proceeding with them.

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a virus called "Jamhuri Day". When you have that virus, your computer dates appear 12th December. Can we be reassured that our computers are compliant?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Dr. Ochuodho! This is the National Assembly, we are not in a computer class. If you have information to give, you can give it in the office; almost 90 per cent of these Members are computer illiterate!

(Laughter)

Col. Kiluta: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am pleading with the Minister, because he has said that the responsibility of supplying the service for the 2 per cent rests with TARDA. But as far as I know, they have not given TARDA any money. Can he assure this House that he is going to give TARDA Kshs4 million to carry out that work?

Mr. F.P. Lotodo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, TARDA, like KVDA, cannot survive without money from us. He should know that. Secondly, we do not contract TARDA to put cables and transformers; we do it ourselves.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Mwakiringo!

Question No.038

PAYMENT TO PLAINTIFFS OF CIVIL CASE NO.548

Mr. Mwakiringo asked the Attorney-General :-

(a) if he could inform the House why the plaintiffs of Civil Case No.548 of 1991 (Mombasa) have not been paid to-date while judgement was passed in their favour on 9th February, 1993; and,

(b) when they will be paid.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am indebted to hon. Mwakiringo who has understood my difficulties and has kindly agreed to defer this Question for two weeks. I am indebted to him for that understanding.

Mr. Mwakiringo: I appreciate what the Attorney-General has told me, and I have no objection, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Attorney-General, two weeks is rather far extended when this is a matter that was decided in 1993.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Wako): It is a Mombasa case and he understands my difficulties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Well, the Question has been deferred to two weeks from now.

(Question deferred)

Mr. Kamolleh: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. It has come to my notice that we are actually answering Questions of December, 2000?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Kamolleh, you may not have been in this Chamber---

Mr. Kamolleh: Yes, but it even escaped my notice, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I just brought it to your notice and if you have dealt with that, it is okay.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! That matter has already been dealt with.

Dr. Awiti's Question for the second time.

Question No.037

SHORTAGE OF SEED COTTON IN KARACHUONYO

Dr. Awiti asked the Minister for Agriculture for the Second Time:-

- (a) if he is aware that there is shortage of seed cotton variety for farmers in Karachuonyo;
- (b) if he is further aware that cotton-growing farmers buy inputs (seeds, fertilizers and insecticides) at exorbitant prices and that there are no extension services offered to farmers in the area; and,
- (c) if the answers to "a" and "b" above are in the affirmative, what urgent measures the Ministry is taking to improve the situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is anybody here from the Ministry of Agriculture? None. Well, the Question is deferred. When the Ministry of Agriculture is represented here, we will have something to say about it.

(Question deferred)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The next Question, again for the Ministry of Agriculture. The same rule applies; the Question is deferred.

Question No.043

ESTABLISHMENT OF FISH DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Dr. Ochuodho asked the Minister for Agriculture:-

- (a) when the Government will establish the Fish Development Authority as recommended by Parliament; and,
- (b) what plans the Government has to promote fish consumption and marketing in the country.

(Question deferred)

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Question by hon. Musila is deferred because he is unwell and, therefore, unable to attend. It is deferred until he is back in attendance of Parliament.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT OF MWINGI DISTRICT HOSPITAL

(Mr. Musila) to ask the Minister for Medical Services:-

- (a) What is the staff establishment of the Mwingi District Hospital for all cadre of staff?
- (b) What is the present staff strength?
- (c) What action is the Minister taking to ensure that the hospital and other health institutions in the district are adequately staffed in order to meet the increased volume of work in these institutions?

(Question deferred)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Next Question, Mr. Katuku!

WATER SHORTAGE IN WAMUNYU MARKET

Mr. Katuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Water Development the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) Is the Minister aware that Wamunyu Market in Mwala Constituency has been without water for the last three months (January - March, 2000) due to power disconnections as a result of non-payment of the electricity bill by the Ministry?

(b) Could he consider handing over Wamunyu Water Project to the local community?

The Assistant Minister for Water Development (Mr. Kofa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the Question to be deferred until tomorrow. We have not got responses from our district offices.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Katuku, is that okay with you?

Mr. Katuku: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the Assistant Minister replies to my Question tomorrow, I will appreciate. However, I do not think that this information is supposed to come from the field. The Ministry's headquarters has the relevant data, which shows that the electricity bill for that project has not been paid.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Assistant Minister, when did you get this Question?

The Assistant Minister for Water Development (Mr. Kofa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Question was initially directed elsewhere. So, we received it slightly late.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: When was that?

The Assistant Minister for Water Development (Mr. Kofa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we received the Question about two days ago.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The time of reply for this Question is well overdue. Well, bring the reply tomorrow. Are you all right with that, Mr. Katuku?

Mr. Katuku: Yes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, we have come to the end of Question Time. So, we shall proceed to the next Order.

POINTS OF ORDER

KIDNAPPING OF DP CIVIC BY-ELECTIONS CANDIDATE

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order to seek a Ministerial Statement from the Minister of State, Office of the President in charge of internal security.

On the evening of Monday, 10th April, 2000, Mr. Michael Kipkoech, who is vying for the Chepsigot Ward seat on a DP ticket in the forthcoming Parliamentary and Civic by elections, was in Tambach to confirm the schedule of campaigns.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Koech had been called to Tambach Township by the District Security Committee to confirm his schedule of campaign meetings. While in Tambach Township, the Soi District Officer, Mr. Mbaruk kidnapped the councillor in front of the DC and the Office Commanding Police Division (OCPD).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Mr. Munyao! Mr. Koech is not a councillor yet; he is a candidate.

Mr. Munyao: Thank you for that correction, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We like you because of the *Mzungu* English you speak. You know, I come from an area where English is not spoken much.

That candidate was taken away in a motor vehicle, registration No. KDV 466, which belonged to the Iten County Council Chairman. He was returned to the Keiyo DC, Mr. Amdany, at 8.00 p.m. Since then, that candidate has not resurfaced. His family is very worried because they do not know of his fate. You will recall that about a week ago, I brought a similar issue relating to a DP candidate in Baringo East Constituency, who had been kidnapped by an hon. Member, whom I saw in this Chamber.

Hon. Members: Who is that?

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that candidate did not resurface for two days. I understand that he was, later on, taken to the Head of State. We want to know what is happening in that area. The Provincial Administration (PA) there is, really, killing democracy. I have seen the Chairman of the Electoral Commission with regards to this matter. His officers tried to find the whereabouts of that man, given that there are only three days remaining for the campaigns. We would like the Minister in charge of internal security to assure us that candidates can campaign freely in that area. We want some freedom, and an assurance that candidates can vie for seats in this country without interference. Even the Minister knows that the people of that particular area have decided to join the DP.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Minister, when will you make that Statement?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the hon. Member to clarify whether he wants me to report on the whereabouts of Mr. Kipkoech? If that is what he wants me to do, I will make that Statement in the afternoon.

Mr. Munyao: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have already explained that the families of the two candidates, whose names I have mentioned, are worried about their security. As the DP Secretary-General, I am worried too, as is the entire DP fraternity. We, first of all, want an assurance from the Minister that Mr. Kipkoech is alive. Could he, then, assure us that he can continue to campaign for the seat freely?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will, first of all, check the facts, then report the position regarding the matter to this House, possibly, this afternoon.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Could you specify when you intend to report that position to this House, Mr. Minister?

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Maj. Madoka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said that I will do so this afternoon.

PROVISION OF ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS LIST TO HOUSE

Dr. Ochuodho: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of rural electrification is very important to every hon. Member of this House, and to all Kenyans. I rise on a point of order further to a directive given to the Minister for Energy by the Chair during the last Session of this House to table a list of on-going rural electrification projects on a district by district basis. I beg the Chair to, once again, give the same directive to Minister. With or without a Permanent Secretary, we expect the Government and the relevant Ministry to continue functioning. When will the list of rural electrification projects being undertaken in this country be laid on the Table of this House? The list should contain projects being undertaken in the current financial year and those which will be undertaken in the next financial year; the details should be given on district basis.

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F. P. Lotodo): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to promise hon. Members that I will bring to this House the list the hon. Member has asked for. However, I do not know how much time I will take to get all the details, because my Permanent Secretary is away. Nevertheless, the KPLC will avail those details since they are the ones who have been undertaking the projects. Maybe, I will bring the details on Thursday next week.

Dr. Ochuodho: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Last year, the Government brought to this House a list of projects that were completed five years ago; that is not what hon. Members wanted. Could we be reassured that, this time round, we are going to get the information we have asked for? Also, the Minister seems to imply that when there is no Permanent Secretary, the Ministry stops functioning. He should be reminded that the Permanent Secretary is not answerable to this House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! The Minister will bring that list on Thursday next week. The list will include all the projects that are being funded in the current financial year and those which will be funded in the next financial year.

Let us go to the next Order!

MOTIONS ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES COUNCIL

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kupendekeza Hoja ifuatayo:-
KWAMBA, huku tukipongeza uteuzi wa Kiswahili kuwa lugha ya taifa la Kenya na moja wapo ya lugha mbili zinazotumiwa katika Bunge, na uteuzi wake kama lugha ya lazima na ya kutahiniwa katika shule za msingi na za upili nchini; na tukitambua umuhimu wa lugha ya taifa katika ujenzi, ukuzaji, na uimarishaji wa mawasiliano, uelewano, utamaduni, na utambuzi wa kitaifa; na huku tukitambua sera ya elimu nchini ambapo lugha za mama hufundishwa katika madarasa ya kwanza katika shule za msingi; Bunge hili linapendekeza uundaji wa Baraza la Lugha za Taifa (BALUTA), ambalo litafanya kazi na Wizara mbali mbali zinazohusika ili kujenga uzalendo, utamaduni, fasihi, na utambuzi wa kitaifa kupitia lugha zetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kwanza, ningependa kusema kwamba ninatambua historia ambayo imekuwa katika ukuzaji wa lugha zetu kwa miaka mingi sana tangu Kenya kuwa koloni. Pia, ninatambua kwamba kumekuwa na juhudi kubwa ya kukifanya Kiswahili kuwa lugha ambayo inatambuliwa katika nchi hii pamoja na nchi za Afrika Mashariki na Kati. Tukiangalia siku ambazo zimepita, tutaona kwamba Wakoloni walijaribu kukifanya Kiswahili kitambuliwe katika Afrika Mashariki na tutaona kwamba Wazungu walijaribu kukutanisha mataifa ya Tanzania au Tanganyika, Uganda na Kenya kwa kukikiza Kiswahili kuwa lugha ambayo inaweza kutumiwa katika eneo hili. Pamoja na hayo, katika

Tanzania, Uganda na Kenya, tumekuwa tukisema kwamba ni rahisi sana kupoteza tamaduni zetu kwa sababu hatuna lugha ambayo inaweza kutuunganisha. Katika nchi hii, tumeona kwamba uelewano umekuwa wa kiwango cha chini sana kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa lugha ambayo inaweza kuunganisha makabila mbali mbali. Pia, imekuwa vigumu kutatua mambo ambayo yanahusiana na biashara na viwanda kwa sababu lugha moja ambayo ni Kiingereza inatumika kila mahali, na huku kuna watu wengi ambao hawawezi lugha hiyo na hawawezi kuizungumza. Kwa hivyo, imekuwa vigumu kukuza biashara.

Katika nchi yetu, tuko na lugha kama 58 ambazo zinatumiwa kwa makabila kama 42. Lugha hizo 58 zinaweza kupunguzwa zikawa 12 ambazo zinaweza kuambatanisha makabila 42 ya nchi hii. Watu wengi wanaogopa kwamba huenda Kiswahili kisifundishwe na kueleweka na kila mmoja kwa muda fulani. Lakini ikiwa nchi imejiandaa kutumia na kufundisha lugha fulani, ni lazima tukubali kwamba ni jukumu la nchi hiyo kuona kwamba kuna lugha fulani ambazo zinaweza kutumiwa. Kwa mfano, katika nchi ya Tanzania kuna makabila zaidi ya 100, na kwa muda mfupi sana, nchi hiyo iliweza kuunganisha makabila hayo yote kwa kutumia lugha moja, na sisi hapa tuko na makabila 42. Ni vigumu sana kujua ni kwa nini hatuwezi kuwa na lugha moja ambayo inaweza kutuambatanisha. Nilipokuwa ninawaza juu ya Hoja hii, nilizungumza na watu mbali mbali. Mtu mmoja aliniambia kwamba yeye anaogopa kwamba kukifanya Kiswahili kuwa lugha ambayo itatumiwa katika nchi hii, itakuwa vigumu sana. Kwa mfano, Wajaluo kukifahamu Kiswahili ni vigumu sana kwa sababu wanasema kwamba hawajafundishwa, hawajakizungumza na hawaoni ni jinsi gani Kiswahili kinaweza kuingizwa katika shule zao. Uoga wa aina hii unafaa kutupiliwa mbali. Hii ni kwa sababu ikiwa kabila lolote la nchi hii haliwezi kufundishwa na kuelewa lugha ambayo inatokana na lugha zetu, basi itakuwa vigumu sana kujua lugha nyingine. Labda ni bahati walijua Kiingereza. Jambo ambalo ni muhimu sana ni kwamba wakati tulianza kusoma Kiingereza ilikuwa ni dhamira ya Mzungu kubadilisha fikira zetu ili tuweze kuelewana naye kwa mambo mbali mbali, kwa mfano, mambo ambayo yanahusu sheria, elimu na siasa. Ukiangalia kwa makini, utaona kwamba Mzungu alitufundisha Kiingereza ili aweze kubadilisha utamaduni wetu. Na hivi sasa, ninaona kwamba kidogo ameweza kubadilisha mila zetu. Tunapongea juu ya mila tunamaanisha kwamba mkosa mila ni mtumwa. Hakuna mila yoyote ambayo haina lugha yake. Ikiwa tunataka kudumisha tamaduni za Kiafrika na kuwa na mila yetu kama Wakenya, ni lazima tuwe na lugha ambayo inapendekeza, inaungana, inaandikwa katika vitabu vyetu na inazungumzwa katika Bunge hili ambalo ni kielelezo kwa mambo ambayo yanatendeka katika nchi yetu.

Mr. Maitha: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Mwenye kuwasilisha Hoja hii ambayo inahusu lugha ya Kiswahili anatakiwa azungumze Kiswahili sanifu. Ninasikia akitamka neno "ndirisha" na maneno mengine katika lugha yake ambayo anazungumza. Ningependa atie fasihi ili ionekane kwamba anazungumza Kiswahili sanifu.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika, ninaposimama katika Bunge hili, sikuleta vitabu vyangu vya fasihi ili niwaeleze ni maneno gani yanastahili kutumiwa katika lugha ya Kiswahili. Nimetoka Runyenjes na kuja hapa kusema kwamba ningependa Kiswahili kitiliwe umuhimu ndiyo Mbunge wa Kisauni apate nafasi siku moja ya kuifundisha lugha hiyo kama anavyofikiria.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Lakini ni lazima Mbunge wa Kisauni afahamu kwamba hili si darasa la kufundisha watu Kiswahili. Endelea Bw. Kathangu!

Mr. Kathangu: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development (Mr. Ethuro): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Ningependa kumpinga Mbunge wa Runyenjes kwa kusema kwamba tulifanya mtihani wa lugha ya Kiswahili tulipokuwa tunaingia katika Bunge hili. Kwa hivyo, hawezi kuleta lugha ya Runyenjes hapa.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Bw. Ethuro, huwezi kusimama kwa jambo la nidhamu kumpinga mwenzi.

Mr. Kathangu: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika. Hoja tulio nayo hapa inauliza Bunge hili lifikirie juu ya lugha za taifa, mojawapo ikiwa ni Kiswahili. Kwa hivyo, tunapofikiria juu ya lugha mbali mbali, tunasema kwamba kutakuwa na maana kufikiria lugha ambazo zinaweza kuambatanisha nchi hii. Pia, ni heri Kiswahili kiwe kielelezo cha lugha hizo, kwa sababu, kama vile nimesema, nchi yetu ina makabila mbali mbali, lugha tofauti, na itakuwa na maana ili tukuze elimu, utamaduni, biashara na viwanda katika nchi hii. Ili kudumisha umoja wa nchi hii ni lazima tuelewane kama nchi au taifa moja. Hii ndiyo maana ninasema kwamba ni lazima tuone vile tunaweza kukifanya Kiswahili kuwa lugha ambayo inaweza kufundishwa kuanzia darasa la nne. Kama taifa, ni lazima tutoe nafasi kwa kila mtoto ili aweze kusoma lugha yake ya mama, na hata wakati anapoanza kusoma Kiswahili, atakuwa na maneno ya kuongeza katika istilahi ya Kiswahili.

La pili ni kwamba ikiwa tunataka watoto waelewe utamaduni wao, ni muhimu kwamba lugha za mama zikuzwe kwa kiwango fulani. Tumeona kwamba katika sayansi ni vigumu sana kwa mtoto mchanga kuanza kufikiria juu ya sayansi ikiambatanishwa na lugha ambayo haelewi. Ni lazima yule mtoto ajikuze akifikiria juu ya sayansi na lugha ambayo inaambatanishwa na ile sayansi kulingana na lugha inayozungumzwa pale nyumbani. Nina mfano ambao ningetaka kutoa hapa; kijana mmoja anayelitwa Njoroge kutoka upande wa Othaya alianza kufikiria juu ya chombo cha redio. Huyu kijana aliweza kuunganisha waya na vyombo mbalimbali ili aweze kujitengeneza redio yake mwenyewe. Hii ilitendeka miaka kumi iliyopita. Yule kijana aliweza kutengeneza chombo cha kupasa sauti. Ikawa

katika kile kijiji hakuna mtu aliyeweza kusikiza hata stesheni ya KBC kwa sababu aliweza kuvuruga mawimbi ya sauti na akaweza kuzungumza na kijiji chake. Lakini kwa sababu yule kijana hakuwa na lugha ambayo angeweza kutumia kutamka mambo yake ili yaeleweke, hakuweza kuiendeleza sayansi yake. Kwa hivyo, ilimbidi aende huko Marekani kusoma Kiingereza ili aendeleze sayansi yake. Kwa hivyo, kuna umuhimu kwetu sisi kama Bunge la Kenya kufikiri jinsi tunavyoweza kukuza lugha zetu za mama na hata pia Kiswahili ili tuweze kuangalia vile sayansi inavyoweza kukuzwa katika nchi yetu.

Jambo la tatu ni kwamba ni vigumu kwa nchi ambayo haiwezi kukuza lugha zake kukuza sheria ambazo zinaweza kueleweka. Katika nchi yetu tunasema kila kabila lina utamaduni wake. Kila kabila lina sheria wanazotumia ambazo ni muongozo wao wa kuhusiana na maisha, utamaduni, watoto na wale ambao wanaonyesha vielelezo mbalimbali katika maisha. Sheria zetu haziwezi kuambatana na tamaduni zetu ikiwa zimeletwa labda kwa njia ya kikoloni au kwa njia nyingine ambayo watu hawawezi kuelewa. Wakati huu tunazungumza mambo ya Katiba. Utasikia kwamba watu wengi sana wanataja neno "Katiba" na ukiwauliza maana yake, hawaelewi neno hilo ni nini kwa sababu katika lugha zao hakuna neno kama hilo.

Bunge hili litakuwa na kazi rahisi sana katika siasa na hata katika utangaji wa sheria ambazo tutataka ziongoze nchi yetu ikiwa litatilia mkazo ukuzaji wa lugha kadhaa katika nchi hii na hata lugha ya Kiswahili. Ni aibu kubwa kwamba mnamo 1975 kulikuwa na Wabunge hapa ambao hawangeweza kuelewa lugha ya Kiingereza mpaka Mzee Kenyatta akiwa Ikulu akasikiza mambo hayo na akaona kweli kuna aibu kubwa katika nchi yetu. Alileta wazo kwamba kuna maana kuwe na mazungumzo ya Kiswahili katika Bunge letu ili wale ambao hawangeweza kuelewa ama kuzungumza kwa lugha ya Kiingereza waweze pia kuwa sehemu moja ya Bunge. Na kutoka wakati huo tumeanza kuzungumza Kiswahili katika Bunge hili.

Aibu nyingine ambayo Kenya inaendelea kuona ni kwamba ufikapo mpaka wa nchi kama Tanzania, Wakenya wanaenda huko na masuti na magari za Mercedes Benz zile kubwa. Watanzania wanasema: "Ingawaje una Mercedes na suti ile, lakini tuelewane ndugu yangu." Wanaanza maelewano na lugha kwa kusema: "Hujambo bwana? Habari ya nchi yako Kenya? Karibu Tanzania. Tunaweza kukufanyia nini?" Saa nyingine Mkenya atasema: "Tafadhali, can you speak in English, my brother?" Yule Mtanzania atasema: "Siwezi, kwa sababu Kiingereza ni lugha ya kikoloni na tuna lugha za mama hapa ambazo tunaweza kukuza." Yangu ni kuliuliza Bunge hili liondoe wasiwasi kutoka kwa nchi yetu ili tuweze kuonyesha nchi yetu muongozo wa utamaduni, sheria na elimu. Hii itatuwezesha kutoa watu wetu katika ukoloni wa fikira. Ukoloni wa fikira unatokana na kuwa huwezi kufikiria kwa lugha yako au ya jirani ila unafikiri kwa lugha ambayo haijulikani.

Nchi yetu na bara la Afrika limegawanywa na wakoloni kama vile Mwingereza, Mfaransa, Mreno, Mjerumani na kadhalika. Utaona kwamba kwa sababu ya mgawanyiko huo Afrika haiwezi kuelewana kwa sababu watu wamekuza Kireno, Kiingereza, Kifaransa na kadhalika. Umefika wakati ambapo nchi zetu zinaweza kuanzisha mfumo wa kuona kwamba kuna mageuzi ya fikira ambayo yatatuletea umuhimu wa kuona kwamba lugha ya mama na Kiswahili zinaweza kuunganisha nchi yetu, Afrika Mashariki na Kati, na Bara la Afrika. Si kwamba hakujakuwa na majaribio ya kukifanya Kiswahili kuwa lugha ambayo inatambuliwa katika nchi hii. Kumekua na majaribio makubwa tangu mwaka 1950 mpaka mwaka huu. Historia inaonyesha kwamba Mwingereza amekuwa anapigania kiingereza kiendelezwe katika Afrika lakini Waafrika walikuwa wanasema kati ya miaka 1950 na 1960, Kiswahili kiwe lugha ambayo inaweza kutumika katika nchi yetu.

Mnamo 1975 Gachathi ambaye alisimamia Tume ambayo ilikuwa ikichunguze mambo ya elimu na lugha alileta ripoti kwamba Kiswahili kiwe lugha ambayo itafunzwa na kutumiwa katika mitihani. Ripoti hii ilikubaliwa. Kulikua na wakati Bw. Mckay alikuja kutoka Canada kuchunguza jinsi elimu yetu inaweza kubadilishwa na ikawa kwamba kutakua na mfumo wa Nane-Nne-Nne (8-4-4). Alitoa ripoti mwaka 1982 kusema kwamba Kiswahili kiendeleze kama vile Bw. Gachathi alivyosema. Wakati huu tunaendelea kusema hivi kwa sababu Serikali imekuwa inayafanya haya yote lakini Bunge hili halijaweza kutilia mkazo kwamba Kiswahili kiwe lugha ambayo inaweza kupanda kiwango ikawa lugha ya taifa. Sisi kama Wabunge tunafaa tuone jinsi lugha kadhaa za mama zinaweza kukuzwa. Ninafikiria inawezekana kwa sababu Afrika Kusini wamefanya hivyo. Wameteua lugha kama 12 ziwe lugha ambazo zinaweza pia kuzungumzwa katika Bunge.

Ningelipenda kumuona Mhe. Otita akisimama hapa siku moja na kwa Kijaluo safi aseme mambo ambayo tunaweza kukubali hapa katika Bunge hili. Ninaomba Wabunge hawa waionee nchi hii huruma kwa kukubali kwamba Kenya inaweza kuzungumza lugha kama 12 katika Jumba hili na kwamba inaweza pia kukuza lugha ya Kiswahili ikawa lugha ya taifa. Hii inafaa iwe lugha ambayo tunaweza kujidai nayo. Tunapotembea ulimwenguni kote, tunaweza pia kwenda na watu wa kutafsiri wakati tunazungumza katika mikutano mbalimbali na tuseme kwamba Kiswahili itakuwa lugha ya kutafsiriwa katika mikutano mbalimbali ulimwenguni. Kwa mfano, ninapotoa mchango wangu katika mikutano ya kimataifa kama kule Singapore, Washington DC na Uingereza, kutakuwa na mtu ambaye atakuwa akitafsiri yale yote nitakayosema katika lugha za nchi hizo. Lugha ya taifa hufundishwa Marekani, Uingereza, Ujerumani na Japan, kati ya mataifa mengine. Kwa hivyo, hatuoni haya tunapozungumza kwa lugha hii, ila tunaiona

fahari.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ni matumaini yangu kuwa waheshimiwa Wabunge wataunga mkono Hoja hii. Bw. Badawy itaiunga Hoja hii mkono. Asante sana.

Mr. Badawy: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika. Ninatoa pongezi zangu kwa mwenzangu, mhe. Kathangu, kwa kuwasilisha Hoja hii katika Bunge hili. Ni fahari na furaha kubwa sana kwa mhe. Kathangu kutoka nyanda za juu au bara kuwasilisha Hoja hii. Jambo hili ni dhahirisho kwamba lugha ya Kiswahili inakubalika na itaendelea kukubalika kama lugha ya kuunganisha taifa hili.

Viongozi waliotutangulia katika uongozi wa taifa kama vile mwanzilishi wa taifa hili, hayati Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, na waheshimiwa Wabunge walipokubali na kupitisha lugha ya Kiswahili kuwa lugha ya pili rasmi Bungeni, kulikuwa na sababu tosha ya kufanya hivyo. Haikuwa ni kwa sababu ya kuwafurahisha Waswahili wa Mkoa wa Pwani, wala kuwapa waheshimiwa Wabunge ambao hawakuifahamu kikamilifu lugha ya Kiingereza, lugha nyingine ya kuzungumza hapa Bungeni. Pengine hiyo ndio sababu moja ambayo imefanya lugha ya Kiswahili hata katika Bunge hili isiendelezwe, na sisi waheshimiwa Wabunge kushindwa kuchanga mawazo ya kuikuza lugha hii katika taasisi tofauti tofauti nchini mbali na Bunge hili.

Sisi tunaongumza lugha ya Kiswahili nyumbani mwetu tunaona fahari kuchangia Hoja na Miswada inayowasilishwa Bungeni kwa lugha ya Kiingereza, kwa sababu tuna kasumba kuwa mtu akizungumza lugha ya Kiingereza ni dhahirisho kuwa yeye ni msomi au amesoma sana. Lakini akizungumza lugha ya Kiswahili, ni uduni, udhaifu, na kwamba hajasoma vizuri. Hii ni sababu moja nadhani waheshimiwa Wabunge hawapendi kuzungumza lugha ya Kiswahili. Hata hivyo, wengine wetu huzungumza lugha ya Kiswahili kwa sababu tunataka kuikuza na kuionea fahari kama lugha ya taifa. Tunaweza pia kuzungumza lugha ya Kiingereza kama waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ninaunga mkono Hoja ya kuundwa kwa baraza la kuikuza lugha ya taifa kwa sababu, hata kama nilivyosema, tumeikubali lugha ya Kiswahili katika Bunge hili kama lugha ya pili rasmi, lakini tutaona ya kwamba wakati mwingine, sisi hutumia istilahi za lugha ya Kiingereza katika kueleza maneno tofauti tofauti ambayo tunalazimika kuyatumia tunapochangia Hoja na Miswada katika Bunge hili. Ni dhahirisho la kwamba ijapokuwa Bunge hili lilipitisha lugha ya Kiswahili kuwa lugha ya pili rasmi, halikutoa nafasi, kupitia kwa Serikali, kwa watekelezaji wa maazimio yanayopitishwa hapa na hata wasomi katika vyuo vyetu vikuu kuweza kuikuza lugha hii kwa njia mbali mbali.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kama nilivyotangulia kusema, lugha ya Kiswahili inazungumzwa katika pembe zote za taifa letu. Tuna wasomi ambao ni mabingwa wa lugha ya Kiswahili kuliko sisi ambao tulizaliwa katika mazingira ya lugha hii. Nilifurahi kumsikia mhe. Kituyi akizungumza kwa lugha sanifu ya Kiswahili. Nilishangaa kwa sababu ninakumbuka mwaka wangu wa kwanza katika Bunge hili, nilipokuwa nikizungumza kwa lugha ya Kiswahili, alinikatiza na kuniuliza kwa nini sikuwa ninazungumza kwa lugha ya Kiingereza. Pengine wakati huo hatukuwa tumejuana vizuri na mhe. Kituyi na ninafikiri alidhani sikufahamu lugha ya Kiingereza. Lakini jambo ambalo lilimfanya kuzungumza kwa lugha ya Kiswahili, pengine ni vile alikuwa ametoka kuzuru Tanzania. Jambo hili ndilo lililomfanya azungumze kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nikirejea mchango wangu juu ya Hoja hii, kuna haja ya kutilia nguvu kuanzishwa kwa taasisi ambayo itaikuza lugha ya Kiswahili; taasisi ambayo itawakutanisha wataalumu na wasomi wa nyanda tofauti tofauti, ili waweze kubuni istilahi kwa upande wa sheria, sayansi, teknolojia, uandishi wa magazeti na kadhalika. Ninapozungumza juu ya Hoja hii, ningependa kupongeza runinga ya Nation Newspapers Media Group. Hii ni kwa sababu mimi husikiliza kwa makini taarifa ya habari ya saa moja jioni na ninafurahia sana jinsi wanavyotumia lugha sanifu ya Kiswahili na ujuzi wao wakutumia istilahi nzuri zinazonasibiana na matamshi ambayo ni dharura sana katika uendeshaji wa Serikali, na hasa katika mabadiliko kama ya ubinafsishaji wa mashirika, mambo ya mabadiliko ya Katiba, na kadhalika.

Kwa hivyo, taasisi ya lugha kama hiyo ibuniwe kama kule Tanzania. Ni lazima tukubali kuwa lugha ya Kiswahili ilianzishwa Tanzania na ikakuzwa Unguja, ikafia Kenya, ikazikwa nchini Uganda, na leo inafufuliwa katika Democratic Republic of Congo. Ni aibu kuwa Wakenya tulichangia katika "kifo" cha lugha ya Kiswahili. Jambo hili lilitokana na sababu kuwa hatukuweka miongozo maalum kuambatana na mwongozo wa taasisi ya lugha ya Kiswahili kama Tanzania. Hali hii imefanya wananchi wetu kuzungumza Kiswahili kwa njia na lafudhi mbali mbali. Kwa mfano, Mswahili huzungumza lugha ya Kiswahili anavyotaka na bila kujali kwamba anaweza kuzungumza neno lolote na kuleta istilahi yoyote, na huko anajivunia kuwa hii ni lugha yake. Mjaluo kama Bw. Naibu Spika huzungumza Kiswahili chake; pia mhe. Ethuro ana lafudhi yake ya kuzungumza Kiswahili na kadhalika. Hii ni kwa sababu tumeshindwa kuweka kaida ambayo ingebuniwa na taasisi ya lugha, ili kuleta fahari katika lugha hii ya Kiswahili na kumfanya kila mtu kuwa na hamu ya kujifundisha lugha hii bila ya kuogopa au kuona haya. Hii ni kwa sababu mtu akifanya makosa leo, kesho atajirekebisha.

Ningependa kuhimiza zaidi waheshimiwa Wabunge hapa, hasa wale ambao wana nia na hamu sana ya

kuliongoza taifa hili, wajifundishe lugha hii. Ni lazima ujue ya kwamba kukosa kwako kuzungumza na kuielewa lugha ya Kiswahili vizuri ni pigo kubwa sana kwako kama unataka kuongoza. Ni lazima tukubali kuwa lugha ya Kiswahili huunganisha wananchi wengi sana katika taifa letu. Kwa hivyo, kiongozi yeyote ambaye ana nia ya kutaka uongozi wa taifa hili ni lazima afahamu lugha ya Kiswahili kikamilifu kwa kuizungumza, ili aweze kutoa maoni yake juu ya mabadiliko ya Katiba kwa lugha hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika, vyyo vyetu vya kitaifa vinasomesha lugha ya Kiswahili, lakini vinasomesha kama lugha ya pili. Wanafunzi wanaochukua lugha hii kama somo ambalo wanataka kupata shahada, huwa na shida nyingi. Utaona kima kinachopewa lugha hii ni hafifu sana kikilinganishwa na kima kinachopewa wanafunzi wanaosoma lugha za Kiingereza, Kifaransa na kadhalika. Jambo hili halimaanishi kuwa wasomi na wahadhiri katika vyyo vikuu hawana uhodari wa kusomesha lugha hii, hakika kuna upungufu wa vifaa, vitabu na njia za kufanya utafiti juu ya lugha hii. Mambo haya ya utafiti wa lugha, isipokuwa zile za kigeni, hayatiliwi maanani sana. Hapa nchini tunajishughulisha sana na lugha ya Kiingereza kwa sababu ndio lugha tuliorithi kutoka wakati wa zama za ukoloni. Leo, kama nilivyosema, kisaikolojia utaona ya kwamba mtu anaona yeye ni hodari zaidi na bingwa kumshinda mwingine kwa sababu anaweza kuzungumza Kiingereza zaidi kuliko lugha ya Kiswahili kwa sababu ni urithi alioupata kutoka kwa wakoloni. Fikira hiyo inamfanya kuona kuwa lugha ya Kiswahili ikifanyiwa utafiti ni kupoteza wakati na kuharibu rasilimali za taifa na kadhalika. Lakini kama alivyosema mhe. Kathangu, lugha moja ya kitaifa ambayo tutakubaliana imejitokeza kama lugha ambayo ni rahisi kuifahamu na kuikuza, na ambayo hutuunganisha katika tamaduni zetu, uzalendo, umoja, utetezi wetu na kadhalika ni lugha ya Kiswahili. Ni lazima tuitilie nguvu na kuikuza kikamilifu. Ikiwa sisi tumekomaa kiumri na kuwa wapevu zaidi, na kuona wakati wetu wa kujifundisha lugha ya Kiswahili umekwisha, tuisahau kuwa sisi si watu wa mwisho katika dunia hii. Tuna haja ya kujiunganisha katika taifa letu na kujiunga na wenzetu ambao wanazungumza lugha ya Kiswahili ulimwenguni. Leo lugha hii inazungumzwa kule Afrika ya Kati, Afrika ya Kusini, Uarabuni, Marekani, Canada na nchi nyingine nyingi. Kwa sababu hiyo, kubaki nyuma kwetu kwa lugha ya Kiswahili katika taifa letu na katika Afrika Mashariki ndio leo iliyosababisha watu watawanyike katika pembe zote za dunia. Kiswahili kimetawanyika katika pembe zote za dunia.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuwe na fahari na hata tukuze na tukubali Kiswahili kama lugha moja rasmi katika dunia hii. Kwa nini Kiingereza, Kifaransa na lugha nyingine zote tu ndizo zinazotambulikana? Saa nyingine, tunafikiri kwamba Kiswahili hakijitoshelezi, lakini tunaweza kuangalia isilahi ya neno la HIV/AIDS; Ukimwi. Hata neno lenyewe la Kiingereza halikuwa katika Kamusi ya Kiingereza. Mabingwa wa lugha, maradhi na sanyansi walikaa na wakaunganisha zile isilahi za neno lile na wakalitoa neno AIDS na hivyo ndivyo walivyofanya wabingwa wetu wa lugha ya Kiswahili na wakalitoa hili neno la Ukimwi.

Kwa hivyo, Bw. Naibu Spika, naunga mkono Hoja hii, kwani iko haja ya kuundwa kwa Baraza la Lugha za Taifa (BALUTA).

(Applause)

(Question proposed)

Dr. Kituyi: Bw. Naibu Spika, nashukuru kwa kunitunikia fursa hii nami nichangie kidogo angalau. Kama mbara wa kawaida, nalemewa na msamiati; siwezi kuongea Kiswahili maridadi kama mwenzetu, Bw. Badawy, kutoka Malindi. Ningependa kumshukuru rafiki na ndugu yangu, Mtumishi Kathangu, kwa kuleta Hoja ya maana Bungeni. Nafikiria tukiitumia vizuri, itakuwa ya maana kihistoria, na huu uwe mwanzo. Mfano huu uwe uzinduzi wa vuguvugu la kueneza Kiswahili katika Kenya.

Shida moja tulionayo katika hili Bunge ni kuwa wengi wa wale Wabunge ambao wanahitaji kuhamazishwa zaidi juu ya utenzi na utumishi wa Kiswahili wametoka nje wakati tunapoongea juu ya hilo jambo. Wale Wabunge ambao tungewaelezea juu ya shida wanazokabiliwa katika utumishi wao wa Kiswahili hawako hapa sasa. Wale wameona na wametambua maana ya lugha ya taifa na jinsi vile lugha inaweza kuchangia uzalendo wetu ndio wamebaki hapa, na ni wachache sana. Hilo ndilo jukumu letu, na sijui tutalieneza namna gani, hasa kwa wale wanaokaa zaidi sehemu hiyo karibu na mlango wa kuingilia Bunge hili. Unajua ni akina nani ninaongea juu yao. Nao pia wajihusishe na kujihamasisha kujifunza utenzi na utumizi wa Kiswahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kuna tofauti mbili kubwa sana zinazomhusu mgeni anapozuru Tanzania na Kenya. Kwanza, nitaongea juu ya mtalii. Mtalii anapoingia Tanzania, wenyeji humfundisha Kiswahili kidogo ili aanze kuwasalimu watu na kuuliza vitu vya kununua. Akija Kenya, tunafanya utoto. Tunamfundisha maneno machache ya kuimba tu, kama rekodi ambayo imeharibika: "Hakuna matata; iko matiti."

(Laughter)

Lakini hatuoni kama hiyo ni fursa ya kueneza heshima kwa lugha yetu, kwa sababu sisi wenyewe hatuheshimu Kiswahili chetu. Ukichukua mfano wa mwekezaji wa mitaji, kwanza kabisa anapoingia Tanzania, huenda katika taasisi fulani ili ajifunze Kiswahili, kwa sababu akiajiri watu kazi, atakuwa akiwaongelesha kwa Kiswahili. Akiita mtu, au aajiri mtu mwingine kutoka nje ya Tanzania, kwa sababu yeye ana mahitaji yake na fursa hiyo, huyu mtu naye itambidi ajifunze kuzungumza Kiswahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika, katika Kenya, Kiswahili ni lugha ya taifa, lakini mwekezaji akitoka nje na mitaji yake na awekeze Kenya, wewe Mkenya ni lazima uonyeshe ya kwamba unaweza kuongea Kiingereza ndio upate kazi. Kufuzu kwako na kutumia Kiswahili hakuna maana kwani huwezi kupata kazi katika nchi yako. Tunaendelea kujigamba ya kwamba Kiswahili ni lugha ya taifa la Kenya.

Bw. Naibu Spika, wengi wetu ambao tulizaliwa baada ya Mau Mau na tulioko hii leo, wengine wamekuwa na bahati ya kuwa na wazazi walioenda shule. Wakati huo, kuonyesha kwamba umesoma na umeerevuka kulikuwa ni kujitahidi sana kuongea Kiingereza. Watu wa makamu na wako hai sasa wamepitia huu muda ambao ulikuwa uonyeshe wewe umesoma kwa kuongea Kiingereza. Huku kukiwa na mahitaji ya kuwasiliana na wananchi wazalendo, inatubidi tujaribu Kiswahili. Matokeo yake yamekuwa nini---

The Minister for Medical Services (Dr. Anangwe): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Vile nilivyomsikiliza mhe. Kituyi, nafikiri anapotosha hili Bunge kwa kusingizia ya kwamba Hoja hii inahusu Kiswahili. Vile nilivyosikia, Mtumishi Kathangu anataka kubuniwa kwa Baraza la Lugha za Taifa (BALUTA) ambazo ni lugha zaidi ya moja. Lakini Dr. Kituyi anaendelea kuweka mkazo lugha ya Kiswahili; ni kama anafikiria BALUTA itashughulikia lugha moja tu. Katika BALUTA, kusema ukweli iko kiswahili---

Dr. Kituyi: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika---

The Minister for Medical Services (Dr. Anangwe): Bw. Kituyi, sijamaliza. Shika adabu na kaa chini. Katika BALUTA, iko Kiswahili, Kijaluo, Kikikuyu, Kiluyia na lugha nyingine. Hivyo ndivyo ninavyoelewa. Nataka aelewe hivyo na wakati nitakapochangia Hoja hii, ningetaka nifafanuliwe zaidi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Lakini Mtumishi Kathangu hajamaliza kuongea. Hatujui kama katika zamu ya pili ataingilia lugha za Kiluyia, Kiluo au Kikamba. Kwa hivyo, Hoja inaendelea.

Dr. Kituyi: Bw. Naibu Spika---

(A mobile phone rang)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, Dr. Kituyi!

Dr. Kituyi: Bw. Naibu Spika, sio mimi mwenye hiyo simu.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Nani mwenye simu hiyo? Tafadhali, mwenye simu hiyo atoke nayo nje saa hii.

(Mr. Nderitu stood up in his place)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Jitoe na hiyo simu yako kwanza!

(Mr. Nderitu withdrew from the Chamber)

Endelea, Dr. Kituyi.

Dr. Kituyi: Bw. Naibu Spika, ukifanya uchimbuzi wa Kinifu, utakumbuka kwamba mwenzangu hajafahamu zile mila zetu kuhusu kuchangia Mswada na Hoja katika Bunge. Anafikiria ya kwamba ni lazima katika kila sentensi niseme: "Lugha hii pia itumike kwa mawasiliano kwani ndiyo nzuri." Dr. Anangwe, nitakupa fursa ya kusema kwa nini tuongee Kiluhya katika Bunge. Nina haki kuongea juu ya lugha moja ya kitaifa, kama inaweza kuchangia kwa matumizi ya lugha za taifa. Kwa hivyo, niwache niongee juu ya Kiswahili. Ninasema nguzo za utu wetu kama Wakenya ni yale tutakayowaachia watoto wetu, na hii inatokana na vile tuna fikara endelevi, au vile tutaendelea kuonyesha ufukara wa mawazo.

(Laughter)

The Minister for Medical Services (Dr. Anangwe): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Haja ya mzungumzaji yeyote ni kueleweka. Lakini mimi sielewi anachosema mhe. Kituyi.

Dr. Kituyi: Bw. Naibu Spika, tangu nichaguliwe katika hili Bunge sijaona kosa la kuelewa matumizi ya msamiati kuliko Wabunge wengine. Ikiwa mwenzangu amelemewa, inafaa atafute mbinu zinazoweza kumsaidia

kuutoa huu ufukara wa matumizi ya Kiswahili.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Lakini inafaa wakuelewe!

Dr. Kituyi: Bw. Naibu Spika, mimi ninaelezea historia.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mhe. Kituyi, Mbunge akisimama kwa jambo la nidhamu, anaelekeza swali hilo kwa Bw. Spika na wala si kwa mzungumzaji.

Endelea!

Dr. Kituyi: Bw. Naibu Spika, ikiwa wewe ndio unaulizwa ubadilishe msamiati ninaoutumia kwa sababu mwenzangu hafahamu Kiswahili, ninafikiri itakuwa vigumu kwako kumsaidia. Inafaa umshauri arudi shuleni.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kuwauliza wenzangu: Huu mstakabali tunaotaka watoto wetu wastahimili, utakuwa mstakabali gani kwa watu ambao hawafahamu Kiingereza wala Kiswahili, kwa sababu tumekosa mwelekeo na fikra endelevi kuhusu wapi tunapoelekea? Ninawashukuru viongozi wa Tanzania kwa sababu wamewalazimu wale viongozi ambao wamejihusisha na ukombozi wa Afrika Kusini na Uganda, waliopitia Tanzania, kuzungumza Kiswahili. Juzi tulipokuwa katika uzinduzi wa Jumuiya mpya ya Afrika Mashariki, tulikuwa na bahati kuketi kwenye meza moja wakati wa chakula cha mchana na Rais wa Afrika Kusini, Bw. Mbeki. Alikuwa anaongea Kiswahili, hata Wakenya wakaona aibu kwamba, yeye kwa miaka michache alipokuwa Tanzania wakati wa harakati za ukombozi wa nchi ya Afrika Kusini, alijifunza Kiswahili kilicho na msamiati muafaka, huku tukijigamba kwamba Kiswahili ni lugha yetu ya taifa, lakini tunazungumza vile watoto wetu wanavyozungumza, *Sheng*. Tunadhuru heshima ya lugha na ustaarabu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nchi yetu ina shida kubwa sana hivi kwamba, kumeenea ukosefu wa adabu. Ustaarabu umeanza kudidimia kwa sababu hatuna mbinu za kuwaweka Wakenya pamoja ili wawe na utu unaowasawazisha. Yule anayeongea Kiingereza kizuri hajihusishi na mila za yule ambaye hajui Kiingereza. Kwa hivyo, ni vigumu kusawazisha uzalendo wetu. Matumizi na heshima kwa lugha zetu ndio msingi wa usawazishaji wa uzalendo wa Wakenya. Hili ni jukumu kubwa ambalo hatuwezi kuwaachia wanaofanya utafiti katika vitivo vya sayansi ya sanaa, ama katika vyuo vikuu peke yake. Ni jukumu letu kama viongozi wa kisiasa kuona kwamba tunaheshimu lugha zetu kuliko nyingine zote. Inafaa tuzingatia kuenea kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kuna sehemu nyingi katika hili taifa letu ambako watu hawafahamu Kiingereza hata kidogo, kwa sababu historia haijawapatia fursa ya kuwa na mashule kama sehemu nyingine. Kwa hivyo, ni vigumu kuwasiliana na hao watu unapowatembelea. Ukiwa na mtalii anayezuru hapa nchini, inakubidi utafute mkalimani ili ufahamu mazingara yao. Unakuwa kama mtalii katika nchi yako. Haifai tuendelee kurudia kusema yale wengine wamekuwa wakisema kama kasuku bila kufikiria mbinu tunazofaa kutumia, ili kujikomboa kwa huu ufukara wa mawazo. Inafaa tutafute mbinu ambayo tutaitumia ili kuleta umoja miongoni mwa watu wetu, kutokana na kuheshimu mila zao na lugha zao, na haswa kuenea lugha ambayo hajihusishi na historia ya mkoloni. Tusipofanya hivyo, tutakuwa tumepoteza fursa kubwa.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono Hoja hii.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kuunga mkono Hoja hii kwa kusema kwamba, taasisi hii ikiundwa, inafaa itilie mkazo lugha ya Kiswahili, kwa sababu, ingawa Kenya ina makabila mengi yanayozungumza lugha tofauti, itatubidi tutilie mkazo lugha ya Kiswahili. Wakati wakoloni walipofika hapa nchini, walikuta kwamba hatukuwa taifa kwa lolote, iwe ni lugha moja, mila na mambo mengi ya kushahibiana. Lakini, wakati Dr. Krapf alipofika Pwani ya Kenya, alijaribu kukuza lugha ya Kiswahili kwa kuandika kamusi na vitabu vya Kiswahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika, mimi ningependa kutofautiana na wale ambao wamesema kwamba, kuna lugha moja ya Kiswahili. Hata wakati Dr. Krapf alipofika hapa Afrika Mashariki, alitambua kwamba, hata kule Pwani, hapakuwa na lugha ya Kiswahili moja. Kwa mfano, kuna kile Kiswahili kinachozungumzwa na mhe. Badawy; kuna Kiamu, na hata kile cha Mvita kinachozungumzwa na mhe. Nassir. Kwa hivyo, kuna lahaja nyingi za Kiswahili, kama vile Kiunguja, na kile ambacho kimeathiriwa na lugha zetu za kwanza. Ningependa kusema kwamba, hakuna namna moja ya kuzungumza Kiswahili ama hata Kiingereza. Kwa mfano, Waingereza wa Wales na wale wa England hawazungumzi kwa njia moja. Wazungu wa Amerika hawazungumzi kile "Kiingereza cha Malkia". Kwa hivyo, tusidharauliane kwa sababu pengine nitazungumza Kiswahili ambacho kimeathiriwa na lugha yangu ya Kimaasai. Hicho ni Kiswahili kwa sababu, kwa mfano, mhe. Muite atanielewa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, inafaa taasisi ya Kiswahili isawazishe lugha ya Kiswahili inayotahiniwa katika shule zetu. Inafaa tukuze Kiswahili ambacho kitaeleweka na kila mtu kama vile kilivyokuzwa na Dr. Krapf. Hatuwezi kuzungumza kama Watanzania. Na pia, kuna methali ambazo mtu anayetoka Pwani ataelewa, na yule wa kutoka Kilgoris asielewe. Kwa mfano, ukienda kule kwa Wamaasai na useme, kwa mafano: "Huyu hasikii la mwadhini wala la mteka maji msikitini", hawatakuelewa. Watu wa Pwani wana mazingira tofauti na yale ya watu wabara. Kwa hivyo, hatuwezi kuzungumza Kiswahili kama Watanzania kwa sababu wana namna yao maalum ya kuzungumza Kiswahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kuna kwekwe ambayo "itakula" Kiswahili chetu, hasa watu wa bara. Kwekwe hii ni lugha

ya *Sheng*. Hii ni lugha ambayo imechangiwa na Kiingereza, Kiswahili na lugha nyingine. Watu wengi huizungumza hii lugha kama Kiswahili. Siku hizi, mimi sielewi Kiswahili kinachozungumzwa hapa Jijini. Kwa mfano, utasikia mtu akikuuliza: "Umeona *budaa* ama *mathee* wangu?" Au, "story zako ni deadly". Hiki si Kiswahili muafaka. Wengi wa watoto wetu wamezingatia lugha hii, na hatujui kama itamaliza ama kukuza Kiswahili. Kwa hivyo, inafaa hiyo taasisi ikiundwa, ijaribu kukomesha uundaji wa lugha inayoweza kumaliza lugha nyingine. Kiswahili ni lugha ambayo ina utamu wake. Hata mashairi ya Kiswahili ni matamu sana. Kuna kijana mmoja katika NYS kwa jina Ramadhan, ambaye akiimba mashairi ya Kiswahili, unatamani arudie. Kiswahili ni lugha yenye methali nzuri na ni lugha tamu, na itakuwa vibaya ikiwa itaharibiwa na *Sheng*. Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kumuunga mkono Mtumishi Kathangu kwa kuleta Hoja hii. Lakini siyo taasisi hii pekee yake ndiyo itakayokuza Kiswahili kama lugha ya taifa. Inafaa kila Mkenya aikuze lugha ya taifa. Kitambo kidogo, tulikuwa na stesheni moja ya radio, KBC, ambayo ilikuwa ikikuza lugha ya taifa, kwa sababu inatangaza kwa Kiswahili, na watu wanaweza kuelewa Kiswahili sanifu kupitia KBC. Lakini hivi sasa, kuna stesheni nyingine mpya ambazo hazikuzi lugha ya taifa. Kuna *Radio Kameme* ambayo inatangaza kwa Kikikuyu kitupu. Inafaa katika Bunge hili tukatae stesheni za redio za kikabila. Kwa sababu stesheni ambayo inaanzishwa kuzungumzia kabila moja haina faida. Mhe. Mbunge wa Kikuyu anasema ya kwamba Kikikuyu ni lugha ya taifa kwa sababu yeye anakubali kwamba Kabete ndio taifa la Kenya. Lakini akikubali kwamba Kikikuyu hakieleweki katika pande za Wilaya ya Trans Mara, basi hakitakuwa lugha ya taifa.

Nilipinga mimi mwenyewe mambo ambayo yaliandikwa na Bw. Ngugi wa Thiong'o kwamba waandishi wanaweza kuandika kitabu katika lugha yao peke yao na hali ni waandishi wa kitaifa. Hili si jambo la kukuza umoja na uzalendo wetu. Ni vizuri, kama tunataka kukuza lugha ya taifa, tuanzishe stesheni za redio za kitaifa, na waandishi wetu waandike kwa Kiingereza au Kiswahili kwa sababu hizo ndizo lugha ambazo zinaeleweka na kila mtu. Mhe. Badawy amesema kwamba Kiswahili kinachukuliwa kama somo la pili. Hata kwa magazeti, ni nani anayesoma gazeti la *Taifa Leo*? Watu wanaolisoma hili gazeti la *Taifa Leo* ni wale watu wa mashambani tu. Sisi wengine hapa, hakuna hata mmoja wetu ambaye ananunua gazeti la *Taifa Leo*. Labda rafiki yangu kutoka Kisauni alinunua kwa sababu kulikuwa na matangazo fulani ya kibiashara aliyotaka kutazama pale. Tunasema tu kwa kuongea kwamba tunataka kuunga mkono lugha ya kitaifa ya Kiswahili, lakini hatunui magazeti ambayo yameandikwa kwa Kiswahili. Inatubidi tutilie mkazo lugha ya Kiswahili na tusitumie lugha ya Kiswahili tu katika kuwazungumzia watu kutoka mashambani. Hata sisi wenyewe katika Bunge hili, ni vizuri tukuze hii lugha ili itumike kwa njia nyingi. Kwa hivyo, hata sheria za Kenya, inabidi zibadilishwe, zitafsiirwe na ziandikwe kwa lugha ya Kiswahili kwa sababu watu wengi katika taifa hili wanaelewa Kiswahili wala si Kiingereza. Nimeona kwamba Mawaziri wenzangu, na hata wenzangu kutoka upande wa Upinzani, wanapotaka kusoma hotuba iliyoandikwa, hotuba zao haziandikwi kwa Kiswahili. Sijawahi kumwona mhe. Mbunge hata mmoja akisoma hotuba yake katika lugha ya Kiswahili. Kila mmoja anataka kusoma hotuba yake kwa lugha ya Kiingereza peke yake. Ni lazima tukisambaze Kiswahili ili kizungumzwe katika kila sehemu katika Kenya. Inafaa tusiogope kuzungumza Kiswahili chetu ambacho kimeathiriwa na lugha ya mama, bora kieleweke na msamiati uwe ni ule ule.

Mimi ninapenda vile watu wa Pwani wanavyozungumza Kiswahili. Wanakizungumza kwa maringo sana na inakuwa lugha nzuri, lakini mimi siwezi kuwaiga. Hiyo ni lugha yao waliyozaliwa nayo. Tukianzisha leo Kimaasai kuwa lugha ya taifa, hao watu wa Pwani watanitegemea mimi kwa jinsi lugha hii itakavyozungumzwa. Hii ni kwa sababu Kimaasai ni lugha yangu ya mama. Kwa hivyo, ningependa kuwasihii kwamba hata mkizungumza hapa, msioogope kuzungumza eti kwa sababu mtachekwa na rafiki yangu kutoka Kisauni kwa sababu yeye hajui lugha nyingine. Yeye anajua Kiswahili tu ambacho kinajaa mila za pale kwake.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ninaunga mkono.

Mr. Maitha: Bw. Naibu Spika, kwanza ningependa kukushukuru kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niunge mkono Hoja hii.

Kabla sijatoa maada yangu ya leo, ningependa kumkosoa aliyeileta Hoja hii. Niliposimama kwa jambo la nidhamu, nilitaka kumrekebisha katika usemaji wake wa lugha kwa sababu unapoleta Hoja hasa, katika Bunge hili, ni lazima uwe umefanya utafiti. Kwa sababu ya umuhimu wa usemaji wa Kiswahili kama lugha, ni vizuri sana wakati tunapochangia na kutoa maada yetu katika Hoja kama hii, yaonekane kweli ni maada yanayohusiana na Hoja hii, na pia yawe na lengo la kukifanya Kiswahili kiwe lugha ambayo inazungumzwa katika hali ya ufasaha kabisa.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Bw. Maitha, lengo la Hoja hii ni nini? Ni kuundwa kwa baraza la lugha za taifa.

Mr. Maitha: Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kumkosoa aliyeileta Hoja hii kwanza, ningependa kutokubaliana na yeye kwamba ni baraza la kuunda lugha "za". Hii ni lazima iwe lugha "ya". Matamshi ya "za" na "ya" katika msamiati ni tofauti.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ni tofauti ndio, lakini hilo ndilo lengo lake. Kama unataka kuleta marekebisho, unakubaliwa kufanya hivyo.

Mr. Maitha: Ningependa kuendelea, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa sababu nikimkosoa mhe. Mbunge aliyeileta Hoja hii, unamsaidia. Ningependa kwanza kabisa---

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human resource Development (Mr. Maizs): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Mimi mwenyewe katika uamuzi na muundo wa lugha ya Kiswahili, ninaona kwamba msemu "lugha za taifa" ni sahihi kabisa. Tunaweza kusema "lugha moja ya taifa" lakini hatuwezi kusema "lugha nyingi ya taifa". Ni lazima tunyambue lugha kwa njia sahihi.

Mr. Maitha: Bw. Naibu Spika, ingawaje leo hatuko katika darasa, kama tungetaka kuwafundisha ndugu zetu ambao wangependa kusema Kiswahili safi, wangependa maana ya maneno "za" na "la". Lakini "za" na "la" katika msamiati, hayawezi kuwa tungo.

Nikiendelea katika maada yangu, ninamshukuru sana Mtumishi Kathangu ambaye aliileta Hoja ambayo inazungumzia kudumisha lugha ya Kiswahili. Kwanza ni lazima tuangalie na tuone uswahili ni nini. Kwa kweli, historia ya uswahili, hapo mwanzo, ulikuwa ukiitwa kingozi. Kingozi ni lugha ya watu wa Pwani wachache ambao waliishi kule Pwani na walikuwa wakizungumza Kingozi. Baadaye, Waarabu walipokuja, kwa Kiarabu mtu anayeishi Pwani huitwa "Msaal". Ukisema "Msaal", unamaanisha mtu ambaye anaishi Pwani na jina "Waswahili" lilitokana na neno "Msaal".

Lugha hii ilianza huko Pwani, na kwa sababu ni lugha ambayo inawajumuisha watu wote, ikawa ni lugha tamu na lazima idumishwe. Hata hivyo, ni makosa kusema kwamba ndugu zetu kutoka Tanzania ni Washahili. Ndugu zetu kutoka Tanzania wana Wamaasai, Wakikuyu na kila kabila, lakini kwa bidii yao, walikubaliana kuikuza lugha ya Kiswahili ili iwe ya wazalendo. Basi, mpaka sasa, wazalendo wote wa Tanzania huzungumzia lugha ya Kiswahili kama lugha ya taifa. Ndipo sasa sisi hapa katika Bunge hili tunaweza kukubaliana kuondoana utando wa macho. Kuondoa utando wa macho ni kusema kwamba tunaweza kuzungumzia lugha ya kigeni sana kwa sababu sisi ni wasomi, ama tunaweza kuzungumzia lugha ya Kizungu kushinda lugha ambayo tunaweza kuikuza sisi wenyewe kama wengineo. Unyevu wowote ambao hutanda nyasi ni ule ambao huja wakati wa usiku, lakini jua likitokea na likiangaza, unyevu ule huondoka.

Kwa hivyo, ni kama vile sisi tunavyozungumza Kiswahili hapa. Ukuzaji wa lugha ya Kiswahili katika Kenya unatakiwa utiwe maanani kwa sababu ni aibu kuona kiongozi, ama kuona mtu ambaye anastahili kupewa heshima yake kama kiongozi, akisimama mbele ya wananchi na kuzungumza lugha ya Kiswahili na kuichanganya na lugha ya kikwao. Pia, ni vizuri sana kutumia lugha ambayo inaeleweka na watu katika Kenya nzima kuliko kutumia lugha ambayo watu wengine hawaelewi.

Bw. Naibu Spika, hivi majuzi, katika Mkoa wa Pwani, niliona Waziri anayehusika na utamaduni na mambo ya akina mama akiwahutubia wananchi wakati wa kusherehekea siku ya wanawake duniani. Aliwasomea wanawake wengi ambao hawakuelewa lugha ya Kiingereza, hotuba ya ulimwengu mzima kwa lugha hiyo. Ile hotuba ingetafsiriwa kwa Kiswahili. Ilikuwa inasomewa katika uwanja wa Manispaa ya Mombasa, na akina mama wengi waliokuwepo walikuwa Waswahili. Hii ni aibu moja ya Mawaziri wetu. Wamechukulia lugha ya Kiingereza huzungumzwa kila pahali, hata mbele ya Wazungu.

Katika kujua Kiswahili, rafiki anayetoka Umaasaini amezungumza mengi. Hiyo ni kuonyesha kwamba, yeye ana riwaya ya uswahili. Ana habari kuhusu Kiswahili. Uswahili mwingi unaozungumzwa kule Pwani umechanganyika. Kuna Uswahili wa riwaya, tamthilia na kadhalika. Lakini lengo kubwa ni kwamba, wakati tutakapoliunda baraza hilo, ni lazima liwe na ukamavu wa usemaji wa lugha. Wenye lugha mara nyingi huwa ndio wenye lugha. Wanapoisema, huja na utamu wake. Kwa hivyo, baraza hilo likiwa linaweza kushirikiana na taasisi mbali mbali, hasa Wizara ya Elimu--- Ngingependa kuilaumu Wizara ya Elimu kwa kitu kimoja. Usemaji na usomaji wa Kiswahili katika shule zetu unachukuliwa kwa mzaha. Watoto wetu wakizoeshwa lugha wakiwa shuleni, ziwe za msingi, upili na vyaoni, Kiswahili Kenya kitakuwa kinazungumzwa bila matatizo yoyote. Lakini utakuta mashule mengine yanawakataza wanafunzi kuzungumza lugha ya Kiswahili. Utakuta ya kwamba hata adhabu hutolewa kwa wale wanafunzi wanaopatikana wakizungumza Kiswahili.

Ikiwa Bunge hili litapitisha Hoja hii leo, lazima kuwe na njia za kuhamasisha wanaotaka kuzungumza lugha ya Kiswahili. Lazima wapewe nafasi ili waizungumze lugha hiyo vile wanavyotaka. Sisi tunaopenda kuzungumza lugha hiyo, ni tamu sana. Mara nyingi, katika Bunge hili, mhe Kathangu amejaribu kutumia lugha ya Kiswahili kila wakati. Hata sisi wenyewe tunaotoka sehemu ya Pwani mara nyingi tunajaribu kuikwepa lugha ya Kiswahili, ili tuzungumze lugha za kigeni. Lakini, hata hivyo, dau likipiga mwamba, ni lazima omo liumie! Hapo tunasema ya kwamba, mwamba ukipigwa, hauonekani. Tutaendelea kuunga mhe. Kathangu mkono kwa sababu lugha ya Kiswahili ina utamu wake.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nikimalizia, nataka kusema kwamba, Wizara inayohusika na kuleta makadirio ya pesa katika Bunge hili, ifanye hivyo kwa lugha ya Kiswahili. Makadirio yanapaswa kujulikana na kila mtu, awe mdogo au mkubwa. Hata pesa tunazotumia zinaandikwa kwa Kizungu kama pauni au dola. Watu hawajui aina hizo za pesa. Kama tungeandika makadirio kwa lugha ya Kiswahili, watu wengi wangepelekewa stakabadhi hizo ili wazisome. Watajua sisi tumeikabidhi Serikali pesa ngapi ili wazitumie.

Kwa hayo machache, naunga mkono.

Mr. Kombe: Bw. Naibu Spika, nasema ahsante sana kwa kunipa nafasi hii, ili niweze kumuunga mkono Mtumishi Kathangu kwa kuleta Hoja hii ya muhimu. Hoja hii inalitaka Bunge hili kupendekeza kuundwa kwa baraza la lugha za taifa, ambalo litafanya kazi na Wizara mbali mbali zinazohusika, ili kujenga uzalendo, utamaduni, fasihi na utambuzi wa kitaifa kupitia lugha zetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, naunga mkono Hoja hii kwa sababu chache zifuatazo. Kwanza, ni kuhusu vile ambavyo tumetekwa, au tumechukuliwa mateka na Waingereza. Mwingereza alipokuja hapa nchini, alitulazimisha kufanya mambo yake aliyokuwa anayaelewa. Alitulazimisha kuzungumza lugha yake kutoka ng'ambo. Tumewekwa chini ya ukoloni miaka mingi. Natambua ya kwamba, tulipoanza kupigania Uhuru, tulisema tunataka kujitegemea, tuwe huru na tuweze kufanya mambo ambayo yanahusu utamaduni na uzalendo wetu. Lakini jambo la kushangaza ni kwamba, baada ya kupata Uhuru, tuliendelea kukaa na tabia na ustaarabu wa Kiingereza. Tuliendelea kuzungumza lugha ya Kiingereza ambayo ni ya kigeni. Baada ya kutoka kwenye ukoloni, bado tuko katika hali ya umateka. Nasema hivyo kwa sababu nilipokuwa nikisoma katika shule ya msingi, walimu wetu wa Kiingereza walitulazimisha kuzungumza lugha ya Kiingereza. Tulisahau kuzungumza lugha zetu muhimu za nchini. Wakati huo, ukizungumza lugha nyingine, ulikuwa unapewa adhabu ya kuvishwa gogo zito na kutandikwa viboko vingi kwa sababu ya kuzungumza lugha yako au Kiswahili. Hiyo inadhihirisha kwamba, bado tuko chini ya ukoloni. Mpaka sasa, unapotembelea nyumba za marafiki katika nchi yetu, au mitaa tunayoishi, utawasikia watoto wetu hawazungumzi lugha nyingine, ila ni Kiingereza. Na hiyo haitatimarisha katika utamaduni na kizalendo. Kwa hivyo, ninaunga mkono kabisa kwa moyo wangu wote kwamba Baraza hili la Lugha za Taifa liweze kuundwa ili liimarisha lugha zetu za hapa nchini.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nilipoingia hapa Nairobi miaka mingi iliyopita, kama 30 hivi, nilikuwa najua Kiingereza kidogo na Kiswahili kidogo. Nilipofika hapa Nairobi nikasikia lugha nyingine geni ambayo ilikuwa ikisemekana kuwa ni Sheng; na nikapitia mtaa mmoja na nikasikia mtoto mdogo akizungumza na mwenzake kwamba alikuwa amekasirishwa na alipokasirishwa, nikamsikia akisema maneno haya: "Nikakipiki kiotoni nikamgei nacho". Sasa sikuelewa hii ni lugha gani. Si Kiingereza, Kikikuyu, Kijaluo na wala si Kiswahili. Nilipouliza wenzangu, nikaambiwa kwamba yule kijana alikuwa anamaanisha kwamba aliokota jiwe na akampiga nalo. Sasa, uchanganyikaji wa maneno ya lugha mbali mbali hauwezi kuimarisha utamaduni na uzalendo wetu. Ningesema hivi: Baraza hili laweza kuundwa haraka, liweze kusimamia na kuimarisha lugha zetu za kitaifa hasa lugha hizi za makabila makubwa kama Kikikuyu, Kijaluo ama Kigiriyama, ili siku nyingine tunapoiningia hapa Bunge, Wamaasai, Wajaluo na Wakikuyu waweze kusema lugha zao ambazo pia wengine watakuwa wanazielewa. Hiyo nafikiri itatuimarisha katika mawasiliano yetu ya kitaifa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, hapa tuna ugumu. Kuna wengine katika Bunge hili hawaelewi vizuri Kiingereza. Kuna wengine pia hawaelewi Kiswahili - itakuwa ni jambo la busara Bunge hili, siku za mbeleni, ikiwa lugha za taifa zitakuwa zimeimarika, kila mtu aruhusiwe kuzungumza ile lugha ambayo anaelewa na ambayo inaeleweka na wale wengine. Baraza hili litakuwa lina kazi ya kufundisha na kuimarisha zile lugha nyingine, ili mawasiliano nchini yaweze kuwa rahisi. Mjaluo anapotoka kule Siaya akifika Mombasa, hajui Kiswahili na akiwa anajua Kiingereza na Kijaluo peke yake, hawezi kufanya mawasiliano na hiyo inataabisha na inaleta ugumu katika hali ya kuelewana. Sisi wananchi wa Kenya wenyewe tumechukuliwa mateka na lugha ya kigeni ambayo ni Kiingereza.

Bw. Naibu Spika, wacha nikupatie mfano. Nilipoenda kusoma kule Uingereza miaka mingi iliyopita, nilipata Mzungu mmoja aliyekuwa amepitia katika nchi zetu za Afrika Mashariki, na aliposikia kwamba kuna Mkenya hapa anayesoma katika chuo kikuu fulani, akaja na akawa anatamani kuongea lugha ya Kiswahili. Jambo la aibu ni kwamba sikujua Kiswahili kingi zaidi ya yule mgeni aliyekuwa hapa. Nakwambia kama Baraza la Lugha za Taifa lingekuwa hapo awali, mimi singeaibika kule Uingereza kung'ang'ana na kuzungumza lugha ambayo inasemekana kwamba ndio yetu. Ni jambo la aibu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, unapofika Ufaransa siku ya leo, utajaribu kuzungumza Kiingereza na Mfaransa lakini atakujibu kwa Kifaransa. Kwa sababu gani? Yeye anasikia kwamba ni vizuri kuzungumza lugha yake. Hapa Kenya, mgeni anapokuja, Mkenya atakuwa ni wa kwanza kuzungumza lugha ya kigeni kwa sababu yeye haoni maana ya kuzungumza zile lugha ambazo zinaimarisha utamaduni wa nchi ya Kenya. Kuna umuhimu wa sisi wazalendo wa nchi ya Kenya kujua lugha hizi muhimu, na kuweza kuwasiliana na wenzetu wa hapa nchini katika hali ya uzuri na wema.

Mr. Maitha: Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda. Kufikia hapo tungetaka Kiti chako kitupe mwongozo. Tunazungumza juu ya Kiswahili, na Hoja hii imeandikwa: "Baraza la Lugha za Taifa". Sasa ningetaka Kiti chako kituambie kama tunazungumzia juu ya Kiswahili ama hata lugha za Kigiriyama na Kijaluo tuwe tunaweza kuzungumza?

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development (Mr. Maizis): Jambo la kufahamisha, Bw. Naibu Spika. Mheshimiwa huyo haelewi lengo la Hoja hii. Ni lugha zote za Kenya wala si Kiswahili pekee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hoja hii inauliza sisi Wabunge kufanya nini? Inatuuliza kukubali kwamba Baraza la Lugha za Taifa libuniwe, na hakuna taabu kuwa na zaidi ya lugha moja au mbili za taifa. Kule Afrika Kusini Wabunge wanatumia lugha 11 na zinatafsiriwa. Kila Mbunge anaposimama kusema kwa lugha yake, inatafsiriwa wakati huo huo

kwa lugha ya wale Wabunge wengine. Kwa hivyo, hakuna taabu yoyote kuwa na lugha zaidi ya moja ya kitaifa. Endelea!

Mr. Kombe: Bw. Naibu Spika, inakasirisha kuona kwamba sisi Wakenya wenyewe tumedharau lugha zetu maanake---

Naunga mkono.

Mr. Maore: Bw. Naibu Spika, natoa shukrani pia kwa kutunikiwa nafasi niongee juu ya Mswada huu. Pia nami ningetaka kutoa maoni kwamba kuwe na Baraza la Lugha za Taifa ambalo litafanya kazi ya Wizara mbali mbali zinazohusika, ili kujenga uzalendo, utamaduni, fasihi na utambuzi wa kitaifa kupitia lugha zetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, mpaka mhe. Kombe alipoanza kuongea, wale wengi walioongea hapo awali wameongea kama ni lugha ya Kiswahili tunayozungumzia. Nakubali kwamba nchi ikiwa ya mchanganyiko kama hii yetu, ni vizuri tuweze kuwa na baraza litakaloweza kuhifadhi zile mila, tamaduni na lugha tofauti tofauti ambazo zinaweza kuunda taifa la Kenya. Ukiangalia katika vyyo vingi vikuu huko Marekani, utakuta kuna mafunzo ya lugha za Kigiriki, Kiitaliano, Kihispania, Kiingereza, Kijerumani, Kijapani na hata Kituruki. Utakumbuka yule mtu aliyeuzwa kutoka hapa anayeitwa Ocalan, ambaye alipatiwa serikali ya Uturuki; ile hatia kubwa amewahi kufanya ni kwamba watu karibu 7 milioni hawaruhusiwi kuongea lugha yao. Kwa hivyo, kumnyima mtu fursa ya kuongea lugha yake pia inaweza kuwa ni hatua ya kikoloni. Wakoloni walipokuja na wakatoa amri katika Wizara ya Elimu kwamba watu wasiwe wanaongea lugha za mama kwa sababu ni za kishenzi, tulivuta hiyo kasumba. Mpaka leo, utakuta ni hatia mara nyingi kwa watu kuongea lugha za mama katika shule zetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kutoa shukrani kwa mwaanzilishi wa taifa la Tanzania, ambaye alianza kwa kuandika kamusi na akaandika vitabu vingine katika lugha ya Kiswahili. Tuna mashujaa kama vile Ibrahim Hussein na Shabaan Roberts ambao wamewahi kutoa mchango mwingi kwa lugha ya Kiswahili. Lakini hapa - ulimsikia Waziri katika Ofisi wa Rais alipokuwa analalamika juu ya Bw. James Ngugi hapo awali kabla hajabadilisha kuitwa Ngugi wa Thiong'o - ni vizuri watu kuenda na waandike vitabu kwa lugha zile wanaelewa zaidi.

Bw. Naibu Spika, wengi wetu ambao tumewahi kusoma katika shule kwa muda wa zaidi ya miaka saba na tunaendelea zaidi na zaidi, shida ni kwamba unafikiri katika lugha ya mama halafu unatoa mawazo yako kwa lugha ya pili, kama Kiingereza. Hii ndio sababu tunasema kwamba, katika nchi hii ya Kenya, yafaa tuwe na Baraza la Lugha za Taifa, ili iwe hatua ya kwanza kuonyesha kwamba tuna mwelekeo wa kitamaduni na kizalendo. Hata tukisema kwamba Lugha ya Kiswahili iwe lugha ya taifa, tuwe na baraza hili ambalo linaweza kuhifadhi, kutunza na kufanya uchambuzi mwingi kwa zile lugha nyingine ambazo ni zaidi ya 40.

Bw. Naibu Spika, katika kuyachambua maneno ya filozofia, sayansi, na lugha nyingine nyingi, pamoja na hesabu, ni vizuri tuweze kupata nafasi ya kuhifadhi lugha nyingi ambazo zilikuwa na utajiri wa maneno na mambo mengi. Yapata miaka 21 au 22 iliyopita, kulikuwa na ule mwito wa kuanzisha Elimu ya Ngumbaru; elimu ya watu wazima. Ilifika wakati fulani ambapo Serikali ilisahau ule mwongozo wake. Watu wengi ambao wangufaika kutokana na huo mradi wa Serikali, hadi leo, hawajafaidika, na hatujui ni kwa nini Serikali haikutilia mkazo na kuhakikisha kwamba kila mwananchi anajua kusoma na kuandika. Kama vile tunavyojua, Serikali hii imekuwa na mambo mengi; inaanzisha mradi asubuhi, saa sita inaanzisha mradi mwingine, na jioni inaanzisha mwingine bila kufuatilia ni mradi gani itakaotekeleza kwanza.

The Minister for Medical Services (Dr. Anangwe): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Mbunge mwenzangu amesema kwamba, Serikali hii inaanzisha mradi fulani asubuhi; saa sita inaanzisha mradi mwingine, na saa za joini mradi mwingine. Sijui anaeleza kuhusu Serikali gani! Anaweza kutufanulia na kutueleza ni miradi gani ambayo tumeanzisha leo asubuhi na kufika saa sita mchana tukaanzisha mradi mwingine, na jioni tukaanzisha mradi mwingine?

Mr. Maore: Bw. Naibu Spika, sijui kama tunaishi katika sayari moja na Waziri.

Dr. Kituyi: Jambo la ufahamisho, Bw. Naibu Spika.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order! Disallowed!

Mr. Maore: Nalikubali, Bw. Naibu Spika.

Dr. Kituyi: A point of information is allowed, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hakuna kitu kama hicho!

An hon. Member: Ni kitu gani hicho!

Mr. Maore: Bw. Naibu Spika, Waziri anaonekana kama anatoka sayari nyingine. Hajui kwamba Serikali hii, katika mwaka wa 1978, ilianzisha mradi wa maziwa kwa watoto wa shule. Leo hii, yeye hawezi kueleza maziwa hayo yalienda wapi. Mwaka huo huo, Serikali ilianzisha mpango wa elimu ya ngumbaru; leo Waziri hawezi kueleza mradi huo uko wapi. Katikati mwa mwaka wa 1991, walianzisha mradi---

An hon. Member: Walianzisha mradi wa lugha gani?

Mr. Maore: Bw. Naibu Spika, ninamjibu Waziri kuhusu miradi ambayo nasema Serikali ilianzisha na

haijawahi kutekeleza.

Bw. Naibu Spika, katikati ya mwaka wa 1980, Serikali ilianzisha mfumo wa elimu wa 8-4-4. Jambo hili limeliangusha taifa zima. Miaka hiyo hiyo, walianzisha mradi wa District Focus for Rural Development; Waziri hawezi kueleza huyu ni "mnyama" gani. Hii ndio sababu nilikuwa nasema kwa heshima, bila kuingilia hayo maneno, kwamba, Serikali hii haina mbele wala nyuma!

The Minister for Medical Services (Dr. Anangwe): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Umesikia vile Mbunge huyo amefafanua hapa. Ametaja miaka; 1978 na 1984, lakini hiyo sio asubuhi; hiyo ni miaka! Kusema kweli, hiyo miradi yote ambayo Mbunge huyo amegusia tumeitekeleza na imefaulu.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: No, no! Mheshimiwa Maore alikuwa anatoa mfano tu. Kwa hivyo, sidhani alikuwa anasema kuwa unaamka asubuhi na kuanzisha miradi---

The Minister for Medical Services (Dr. Anangwe): Alisema hivyo!

Mr. Deputy Speaker: La, lakini nilimwelewa kwamba alikuwa anatoa mfano. Endelea!

Mr. Maore: Bw. Naibu Spika, natoa shukrani kwako kwa huo ufafanuzi. Hii ndio sababu tunasema kwamba, yafaa tuwe na baraza la kitaifa. Kwa mfano, kuna wamishenari wanaokuja hapa nchini na kuelekea upande wa Turkana, Maasai na wengine wanaenda huko Meru, Ukambani na hata kwa Waborana. Wakija hapa na kupiga simu mahali fulani, wataambiwa, "Mahali unapokwenda, ni vizuri ujitayarishe kwa miezi miwili, mitatu, minne hadi mitano, ukijifunza lugha ya huko." Ukitaka kujifunza lugha sanifu ya Kimeru, unaketi na kupatiwa zile kamusi na Biblia ambazo zimeandikwa kwa hiyo lugha na kufundishwa na mtu ambaye anajua lugha ambayo ni sanifu katika sehemu unayokwenda.

Ukitaka kujua ni mila gani utakazohitaji kuelewa kabla hujaanza kufanya kazi, unaelezwa. Hii ndio sababu tunasema kwamba, nchi kama ya Kenya itanufaika zaidi tukiwa na baraza ambalo linaweza kuunda taasisi maalum za uchunguzi wa lugha na mila mbali mbali, ili ziweze kuhifadhiwa kuwa za manufaa kwa vizazi vijavyo. Shida zilizoko katika kuzungumza kwa lugha ya Kiswahili ama lugha nyingine za kitaifa ni kwamba, kuna hitilafu katika upeo. Ukishapata hati ya lugha, kwa mfano, lugha ya Kiswahili ama lugha nyingine yoyote ile, uende upate shahada katika chuo kikuu. Mara nyingi kumekuwa na manufaa kwa wale wanaojifunza lugha za Kifaransa, Kijerumani, Kiingereza na Kihispania. Wakienda katika chuo kikuu, wanapata usaidizi kutoka kwa hizo serikali tofauti tofauti wanakoenda. Hii ndio sababu Hoja hii inahimiza watu wengi kujifunza lugha hizo badala ya lugha zile nyingine za taifa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, naunga mkono Hoja hii ili tuwe na Baraza la Lugha za Taifa la kuweza kusimamia lugha zetu.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Tuna masaa mawili ya kujadili Hoja hii. Sasa zimebaki dakika 30 tu. Kwa hivyo, sasa nitamuomba mwakilishi wa Serikali ajibu.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker left the Chair]

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

The Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology (Mr. Karauri): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will support this Motion because in the last sentence, it reads: "Bunge hili linapendekeza uundaji wa Baraza la Lugha za Taifa." This is because it should not be misunderstood to mean other languages which are not national languages because the Motion reads, "lugha za taifa"; national languages.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the Mover of the Motion that, already, we have a National Council for Kiswahili. The Mover has also recognised that Kiswahili Language is taught in all our schools and, in fact, it is an examinable language. The best way to propagate a language is to teach it. The Government has ensured that Kiswahili is taught in schools, so is English.

In fact, in this country, our national language is Kiswahili, and English is our official language. So, we are taking care of those two languages. But if we were to enhance or promote tribal languages, we would not be creating harmony; rather, we would be creating disharmony.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Mover of this Motion has said that there are 59 languages in this country. If we were to promote all of them, we would create more confusion than harmony in this country. However, we intend to continue promoting the national and the official languages spoken in this country. At the same time, I wish to urge Kenyans and Members of Parliament in particular to read. There is no language that grows without people using it either by speaking or reading it. I know that Members of Parliament here do not read a lot. In fact, some of us have even difficulties reading all the materials that come to this House, including Bills and Motions. So, everybody in this country, including Members of Parliament should be encouraged to read more and more materials in Kiswahili and English so that the language grows. By so doing, they will know how to speak it and express themselves.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to spend a lot of time on this Motion because we are supporting it as a Government. In fact, what it is asking for is already in place. So, we have no reason to reject it.

With those remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Raila: Asante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niweze kuchangia Hoja hii ambayo ni muhimu kwa taifa letu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Waswahili husema; "Mwacha mila ni mtumwa." Msingi muhimu wa mila ni lugha. Taifa ambalo haliheshimu lugha zake ni taifa ambalo limekashifu mila. Inafaa sisi Wakenya tukubali kwamba taifa la Kenya lina makabila 42 na kila kabila lina lugha yake. Hizo lugha 42 ni muhimu. Hakuna moja ya hizo lugha ambayo ni muhimu kushinda nyingine. Lakini miaka 37 baada ya kupata Uhuru, bado tunayaendesha mambo yetu tukijidanganya kwamba lugha muhimu ni Kiswahili na Kiingereza peke zake. Huu ni upotovu! Yafaa tufanye marekebisha ili tuweze kutambua na kuheshimu lugha nyingine za makabila yetu. Kule Afrika Kusini, wametambua lugha 11 kama lugha za taifa. Mwaka jana, nilikuwa katika Bunge la Afrika Kusini, kule Cape Town, na nilistaajabu kuona kwamba kuna vifaa vya kutafsiri lugha. Kama mhe. Mbunge anachangia Hoja fulani, Wabunge wengine wanaweza kuchagua ile lugha ambayo wanapenda kusikiza kama vile, Kikaburu, Kizulu, Kishona, Kisuthu, Kixhosa au lugha yoyote ile kati ya hizo 11. Kwa hivyo, watu wako huru kutumia lugha wanayoipenda. Ni kweli kwamba siyo kila mmoja wetu hapa anaweza kuongea vizuri kwa lugha ya Kiswahili au Kiingereza. Wakati mwingine mhe. Mbunge anaweza kuwa anataka kuongea juu ya Mswada au Hoja fulani lakini utapata kwamba kwa sababu ya viziuzi ambavyo tumewekewa, inakuwa vigumu kufanya hivyo.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ya muhimu zaidi ni kule katika baraza za wilaya. Kwa nini baraza za wilaya zinaitwa local authorities kama watu wanazuiliwa kuongea lugha za kikwao? Kwa nini mtu analazimika kule Nyeri County Council kuongea kwa lugha ya Kiingereza au Kiswahili na hali anaongea na Wakikuyu wenzake? Kama mtu haelewi Kikuyu, ni kwa nini anapelekwa kufanya kazi miongoni mwa Wakikuyu? Hiyo ndiyo maana ya local authority. Watu wa sehemu hiyo wafanye kazi katika local authority hiyo. Wakitaka kuongea lugha ya taifa, waajiriwe katika Wizara za Serikali. Ni kwa nini baraza za wilaya kule Meru inaendesha mambo yake kwa Kiingereza? Mtu anayechaguliwa katika baraza ya wilaya ni mtu mwenye elimu. Elimu haimaanishi kwamba unaweza tu kuongea Kiswahili na Kiingereza! Ni mtu ambaye amelimika na ni mzee ambaye ana ujuzi wa kutosha lakini utapata kwamba anazuiwa kuongea pale sawasawa kwa sababu akijaribu kuongea Kiswahili au Kiingereza, hawezi. Ni kwa nini Wasomali kule Wajir wanalazimishwa kuongea Kiswahili? Kitu muhimu siyo lugha ambayo mtu anatumia bali ni maneno anayotoa.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ni lazima tufanye utafiti katika lugha za kiasili ili tuweze kuzitajirisha. Kwa mfano, tuna kamusi ya Kijaluo ya Kibiolojia. Pia wameandika nyingine ya Kibotania. Hayo ni matokeo ya utafiti wa muda mrefu ambao umefanywa na Prof. Kokwaro. Hiyo itawasaidia watoto wa Wajaluo ambao wamezaliwa Nairobi, Mombasa na kila mahali kujua majina ya miti kwa lugha ya Kijaluo. Hiyo ndiyo njia ambayo tunaweza kuyaimarisha maendeleo katika nchi yetu. Ni lazima tuzitambue lugha hizi zote. Kule Ujerumani, kuna kabila ndogo linalojulikana kama Slovenia. Hawa watu wametambuliwa kama Waslovenia na lugha yao inafundishwa katika shule na wanaongea lugha yao katika baraza za wilaya. Hivyo ni kulinda haki za walio wachache.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, tuunde baraza la kitaifa ambalo litaimarisha hali ya utafiti katika lugha za kijadi ili watu wetu waweze kuongea na kujivunia lugha zao. Hii ndiyo tunaita kwa Kiingereza "unity in diversity".

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, sisi kama taifa ni lazima tujiivunie lugha yetu. Ukienda huko Marekani, utaona kama hawana raha kwa sababu wanatumia lugha moja tu. Lakini hapa kwetu, wakati ninaposikia Wameru, Wakamba, Waluhya au Wasomalia, wakiongea upande ule ninajivunia kuwa Mkenya, kwa maana ninaona huo ndio utajiri wa nchi yetu ya Kenya. Hiyo ndiyo sababu Rais wa kwanza wa nchi hii, Mzee Kenyatta, alijaribu sana kuendeleza lugha yetu ya kitaifa ya Kiswahili kila mahali alipokuwa anakwenda na hata hapa, alikuwa amehimiza matumizi ya Kiswahili.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, Watanzania wanaongea Kiswahili katika Bunge lao na wanatumia istilahi za kisayansi kwa lugha ya Kiswahili kwa sababu ya utafiti ambao umefanywa huko. Kule Uganda, katika Chuo Kikuu cha Makerere wameunda kitivo cha kufundisha lugha ya Kijaluo. Pia wanafanya utafiti kwa lugha ya Kijaluo. Kama wanaweza kufanya huko Uganda, kwa nini sisi hatuwezi kufanya utafiti kwa Lugha ya Kijaluo hapa katika Chuo Kikuu cha Nairobi? Kwa nini hatuwezi kufanya utafiti kwa Lugha ya Kikuyu, Kisomali, Kidigo, Kitaita, Kikisii, Kiluhya, Kimaasai na kadhalika? Ninaunga kwa dhati Hoja hii ya kuunda Baraza la Kitaifa ambalo litaongoza utafiti wa lugha zetu zote. Utafiti huu uende pamoja na urekebishaji wa Katiba yetu ili tuone kama tutafanya Kiswahili na Kizungu peke zao ziwe lugha za kutumiwa Bungeni au tutaongeza lugha zingine. Tutaongeza lugha gani; Kikuyu, Kiel Molo au ipi, vile walifanya huko Afrika Kusini? Ninaona kwamba tukifanya haya, watu wetu wataendelea mbele zaidi. Ukienda kuongea na Waziri kule Japani, atakusalimu na kuongea Kizungu vizuri sana. Lakini wakati mnapoanza majadiliano kamili, atageuka na ataongea nawe Kijapani. Kijapani kimekuwa ni lugha ya kisayansi ambayo imewapeleke mbele zaidi. Hata Wachina huongea Kichina; na Warusi huongea Kirusi. Sisi kama Waafrika ni

vizuri vile vile tuongee lugha zetu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono.

The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development (Mr. Ethuro): Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninakushukru kwa kunipatia nafasi niongee Kiswahili katika Bunge hili, kwa sababu hii itakuwa mara yangu ya kwanza kuongea Kiswahili. Nitaongea Kiswahili kwa sababu Hoja ambayo ipo mbele yetu ni Hoja ya kuangalia jinsi tutakavyoimarisha lugha ya Taifa. Ningependa sana kumshukru, Mtumishi Kathangu aliyelea Hoja hii kwa Bunge.

Kwa kweli mara nyingi sisi Waafrika, mila zetu zimekuwa duni kabisa. Sisi wenyewe tumekuwa katika mstari wa mbele kueneza utamaduni wa watu wengine. Tumekisifu Kiingereza zaidi kuliko lugha zetu. Tumesifu maneno ya kigeni kwa sababu tunafikiria kuwa ukijua Kiingereza zaidi ni ustaarabu. Ningependa kabisa sisi kama viongozi tuwe katika mstari wa mbele kuwahimiza watu wetu kwamba Kiswahili ni Lugha ya Taifa na pia kwamba Kiswahili ni lugha ya Afrika. Sisi Wakenya, tumeshindwa na Watanzania. Ukifika Tanzania, utaona kwamba Kiswahili ambacho kinatumiwa pale ni Kiswahili sanifu kabisa na unafurahia. Sisi hapa hata ukienda Pwani; wakati fulani nilienda huko na kununua bidhaa kutoka kwa kina mama; walisema: "Mwangalie huyo, anatoka bara", kwa sababu wanajua Kiswahili changu ni kile Kiswahili cha bara. Lakini mimi ninatoka bara ya bara, kwa sababu kama watu wa Mombasa wanasema unatoka bara na uko Mombasa, sijui watu wa Lodwar watasema nini? Lakini kitu muhimu siyo Kimvita au Kiunguja, tuongee Kiswahili sanifu. Kwa hivyo, lahaja hizo wanaozotumia ni kama kachumbari unaweka kwa chakula. Lakini huwezi kula kachumbari peke yake; lazima kuwe na mlo na mlo huo ni Kiswahili sanifu.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kumuunga mkono Waziri Sunkuli ambaye aliongea mbele yangu. Sheng itaharibu lugha yetu kwa sababu siku hizi watoto wetu hawaongei lugha ile ambayo tulikuwa tunaalewa. Kuna maneno ambayo [**The Assistant Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development**] yametokea na inakuwa vigumu kuwasiliana nao. Ninaamini kuwa baraza ambalo tunatarajia kuunda, litahakikisha kwamba Kiswahili sanifu kinatumiwa na sheng ife mara moja. Sheng inaomba maneno kutoka Kiingereza hapa na Kiswahili pale na lugha nyingine. Tungependa kuhifadhi na kulinda Kiswahili. Tupatie Kiswahili hadhi ile tumepatia Kiingereza kama lugha ya kufundishia. Utakuta kuwa hata katika chuo kikuu, mara nyingi wahadhiri wanafunza Kiswahili wakitumia Kiingereza. Hii ni aibu kabisa. Sisi kama viongozi tunatumia Kiswahili kwa baraza, lakini tukifika hapa Bungeni au kwa kazi rasmi; tunatumia Kiingereza na tuko nchi hii tu. Tunaongea na watu wetu ambao wengi wao wanaelewa Kiswahili kuliko Kiingereza. Leo, ningependa kuongea Kiswahili ili wenzangu kutoka Pwani wasifikirie kwa sababu ninatoka Lodwar sijui Kiswahili.

Pengine sitaongea Kiswahili kwa ufasaha, lakini, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kuwajulisha wenzangu kuwa mwandishi Shaaban Roberts alisema kuwa "wimbo mui hauimbiwi mwana." Ukimwambia, utakuwa unamfunza mabaya. Utakuta kuwa Kiswahili kina maneno mengi ya kutufunza kupitia kwa methali na misamiati. Mara nyingi, hatutumii vipengele hivi vya lugha hata tukiwa viongozi. Hatuwezi kutumia yale maneno ambayo yanaunganisha watu wetu. Dhana ya ukabila katika nchi hii imenifanya niunge mkono Hoja ili Kiswahili iwe lugha ya kutuunganisha. Ninaamini kuwa mwaka wa 1975 wakati Kiswahili kilifanywa Lugha ya Taifa, tulikuwa tunataka lugha ambayo itaunganisha watu wa Kenya. Ninafikiri aliyelea Hoja hii amekosea kidogo kwa sababu anaongea juu ya lugha zetu. Lugha zetu ni gani? Lugha zetu ni mimi niongee Kiturkana, mwenzangu aongea Kimeru na mwingine aongee Kikuyu. Jambo hili limetuathiri vibaya sana. Wakati nilipokuwa chuoni, nilienda kituo cha magari ya kwenda Nyeri na makanga walimuliza kwa Kikuyu ninaenda wapi. "Wathiiku?"

(Laughter)

Nilikasirika sana kwa sababu niliona hayo ni kama madharau. Nilienda chuo huko Kikuyu na nilikuwa na hamu ya kujifunza Kikuyu, lakini niliona hawajui kwamba si watu wote wanaoenda Nyeri ni Wakikuyu. Nyeri ni mji wa Kenya. Ninafikiri tabia hiyo ya kuona kuwa lugha yangu ya Kiturkana ni muhimu kuliko nyingine ndiyo imelete ukabila katika nchi hii. Ninaona kwa maendeleo ya nchi yetu kwa wakati huu ni lazima tupate lugha. Kwa kweli Kiingereza kinatusaidia katika mikutano ya kimataifa na tuongee Kiingereza huko. Lakini tukiwa hapa nchini, tukiwa katika bara la Afrika, tungependa Kiswahili, kwa sababu sasa ninafikiri kuna nchi nyingi zinazotumia Kiswahili. Tungependa Kiswahili iwe lugha ambayo tutatumia.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaunga mkono.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghiso): Hon. Members, it is now time to call upon the Mover to reply.

Mr. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kabla ya kumalishia, ningalipenda unipe nafasi ili nimpatie Mbunge wa Gichugu, mhe. Karua, aseme machache kwa dakika moja au mbili hivi.

Ms. Karua: Ahsante, Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, na Bw. Kathangu, kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili niweze

kuiunga mkono Hoja hii.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, nimekubaliana na wenzangu juu ya yale waliyosema. Jambo la muhimu linalopendekezwe katika Hoja hii ni kwamba kufunzwa kwa lugha na tamaduni zote nchini kutazingatiwa. Lakini, ni lazima kuwe na lugha moja muhimu zaidi katika nchi hiili; lugha hiyo ni Kiswahili. Kiswahili kimeshapewa mahili pake nchini; ni moja ya zile lugha mbili muhimu zinazotambuliwa kama lugha za taifa.

Ijapokuwa Kiswahili hufunzwa katika shule za msingi - ni lazima kila mwanafunzi achukue somo hilo katika madarsa ya chini - si lazima mwanafunzi atahiniwe katika somo hili katika mtihani wa kitaifa wa darasa la nane. Tungependa Kiswahili lifanywe somo la kutahiniwa kwa kila mwanafunzi katika darasa la nane ili kila mwanafunzi na mwalimu alitilie maanani somo hili. Tukifanya hivi, wanafunzi wataifahamu lugha ya Kiswahili watakapokamilisha masomo yao ya msingi, na wataweza kufanya biashara na kuwasiliana na watu wengine kikamilifu. Watoto wetu wakiifahamu lugha ya Kiswahili kama vile wanavyoifahamu lugha ya Kiingereza watacoma kuzungumza "sheng". Lugha ya "sheng" katika miji ya nchi hii imekuwa maarufu kwa sababu watoto wetu wanaifahamu lugha ya Kiingereza zaidi ya vile wanavyoifahamu lugha ya Kiswahili.

Bw. Naibu wa Spika, vile vile, ingawaje lugha ya Kiswahili hufundishwa katika shule za upili, haiwekwi maanani. Hii ni kwa sababu, si lazima mwanafunzi atahiniwe katika somo la Kiswahili katika mtihani wa kitaifa wa kidato cha nne. Tungependa somo la Kiswahili lifanywe somo la kutahiniwa kwa lazima katika mtihani wa kidato cha nne. Kufanya hivyo kutawafanya waalimu na wanafunzi walitilie maanani somo hilo; na sisi wazazi pia tutajaribu kuwasaidia watoto wetu kuelewa na kuongea Kiswahili.

Kila wakati tunapohudhuria mikutano ya kimataifa, tukisikia watu wakizungumza Kiswahili, sisi hujisikia kama tuko karibu na nyumbani, na huwaendea wale watu na kuanza kuzungumza nao, na kuwauliza wanakotoka. Hicho ni kielelezo cha kwamba lugha inaweza kuwaleta watu pamoja. Hivyo basi, lugha zinaweza kuchangia kukua kwa umoja wa nchi hii. Tukiwekea maanani lugha za kitaifa, na hasa Kiswahili, tutaweza kuleta umoja na kupigana na ukabila katika nchi hii.

Kwa hayo machache, naomba kuiunga mkono Hoja hii.

Bw. Kathangu: Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, kwanza, ningependa kuwarudishia shukurani Wabunge wote walioichangia Hoja hii, na hasa yule Mbunge aliyeanza kunipongeza kwa kuipendekeza Hoja katika Bunge hili.

Pili ni kwamba nimefurahishwa sana na yale yaliyosemwa na mwakilishi wa Wizara ya Elimu, Bw. Karauri, kwamba, hakuna budi kwa Wizara kuiunga mkono Hoja hii - kwa sababu kuna yale yaliyosemwa hapa. Kwa hivyo, ni muhimu niseme kwamba ninashukuru sana. Ningependa kuwashukuru Wabunge wote waliofuatilia yale yaliyokuwa yakizungumzwa na wale waliozungumza. Ni kwa kusikiza tu watu wanaweza kuelewa jinsi tunavyofikiria juu ya lugha na tamaduni zetu. Pia, ningependa kuwashukuru watu wa umma waliohudhuria kikao hiki ili kufuatilia mjadala huu, akiwemo Mwenyekiti wa Baraza la Kiswahili la Kenya (BAKITA).

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ningependa kutofautisha kati ya BAKITA na Baraza la Lugha za Taifa (BALUTA). BAKITA ni Baraza la Kiswahili Kenya, na BALUTA litakuwa Baraza la lugha za Taifa. Mhe. Ethuro ameonekana akiwa na wasiwasi. Tofauti kati ya Baraza la BAKITA na lile la BALUTA ni kwamba BALUTA litakuwa likizungumzia nyanda 10 ama 12 katika nchi hii. Hivi ni kusema kwamba, kwa mfano, katika Mkoa wa Pwani, ambako kuna makabila mbali mbali yanayoelewana lugha, unaweza kukuza lugha moja. Watu wanaoishi katika Mlima Kenya, vile vile, wanaweza kukuza lugha moja; wale walioko katika upande wa Magharibi ya Kenya, pia, wanaweza kukuza lugha moja; Wajaluo wote, vile vile, wanaweza kukuza lugha moja; Wamaasai, Wakalenjin, na jamii nyingine, wanaweza kukuza lugha moja, moja. Hivyo, mwishowe, nchi hii inaweza kuwa na lugha kati ya tisa na 12.

Hivyo, hatutakuwa tukiingalia Kenya kama nchi ambamo lugha kama 58 huzungumzwa. Tunaweza kukuza lugha chache, ambazo zinaweza kuleta uelewano na umoja katika nchi hii. Hali ya sasa imetokana na kutokuwepo na mwongozo wa lugha katika nchi hii. Ninafikiri kwamba hii ni kwa sababu Bunge hili halijaangalia maswala ya lugha katika nchi hii. Ndiyo maana kuna kutapatapa kwingi, na kuweco na "kwekwe" katika lugha zetu; pia hii ndiyo sababu vijana wa siku hizi wanaongea lugha zijulikanazo kama "sheng". Hii ni kwa sababu vijana wanafahamu lugha kidogo ya mama, lugha kidogo ya Kiswahili, na lugha kidogo ya Kiingereza. Hivyo basi, imekuwa vigumu sama kwa vijana kuzungumza lugha moja kikamilifu; hivyo basi, vijana hufunganisha hizo lugha zote na kuziita "sheng".

Hivyo basi, litakuwa jambo la busara kwa Bunge hili kutilia mkazo maswaala ya lugha katika nchi hii, ili tuone jinsi tutakovyoiongoza nchi hii, kilugha, ili tuweze kupeana mwongozo kwa watu wa nchi hii. Si lazima kila Mbunge katika Bunge hili aongee lugha sanifu - iwe ni Kiingereza, Kiswahili, Kijaluo, na kadhalika. Umuhimu wa lugha ni kuwawezesha watu kuwasiliana. Inatakiwa tukizungumza hapa, uelewe ninavyosema, na mimi nielewe unavyosema. Kuelewa yale watu wanavyosema ndio muhimu katika nchi hii, ili tuweze kuelimishana na tudumisha umoja wetu. Nimesikia watu wenzangu wakiteta ya kwamba ni makosa kwa nchi hii kuwa na stesheni za redio, na magazeti, ambazo hutangaza vipindi vyake katika lugha mbali mbali.

Je, ni makosa kwamba mamako alikuzaa? Ni makosa kwamba mamako anazungumza lugha fulani? Ni

makosa kwamba mamako haelewi Kiingereza ama Kiswahili? Kwa hivyo, ikiwa tunataka nchi hii idumishe umoja, ni muhimu tukuze lugha mbali mbali ambazo Wakenya watatumia kuwasiliana kuanzia mashinani, ili waweze kujua yale mambo ambayo huwa tunazungumzia katika Bunge hili, mambo ya uchumi, na kadhalika. Ni lugha za mama peke yake ambazo zinaweza kuwafahimisha Wakenya wote mambo haya. Iwapo hatatalifwatilia wazo hili, itaibidi Bunge hili lihakikishe kwamba lugha ya Kiswahili itaeleweka kila mahali nchini, ili ule woga juu ya lugha mbali mbali kuzungumzwa humu nchini upotee.

Pia, ningependa Wizara ya Elimu iyaunge mkono mambo haya, ili yaweze kufaulu. Bila ya Wizara ya Elimu kuyaweke mkazo mambo haya, itakuwa vigumu sama kwetu sisi, kama Wabunge, kuona kwamba mambo haya yamedumishwa katika nchi hii. Kwa hivyo, ningependa Wizara ya Elimu itayarishe Mswada utakaoletwa katika Bunge ili, ili kuyafanya yale tuliyozungumzia asubuhi ya leo kuwa sheria katika nchi hii, ili tabia ya kufanya mambo nusu nusu katika nchi hii yakome.

Bw. Naibu Spika wa Muda, ninafahamu kwamba wale walio muhimu zaidi katika nchi hii ni wale wanaoshughulikia maswala ya elimu, mambo ya afya na kilimo. Iwapo watu hawa hawatoshirikiana ili waone kwamba nchi hii imepiga hatua kiuchumi, na kielimu, nchi hii itadhoofika kabisa. Nitaketi nikijua kwamba, kuanzia leo, nchi hii ni kati ya zile ambazo zitaendeleza mambo yake kifua mbele, na shingo ndefu, kwa sababu lugha ya Kiswahili itakubalika katika nchi na Bunge hili kwa jumla; katika eneo la Afrika Mashariki na Kati, nchi hii itakuwa miongoni mwa zile nchi zilizopeana kielelezo juu ya maswala ya utamaduni, lugha zetu na elimu.

Nimeshukuru, na ninawaomba Wabunge wote waiunge mkono Hoja hii.

(Question put and agreed to)

LEAVE TO INTRODUCE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION BILL

Mrs. Mugo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:-

THAT, this House do grant leave to introduce a Bill entitled Affirmative Action in order to improve and increase representation for marginalised groups, particularly women, in policy making institutions.

We appreciate the first commitment by the Government to help women to also participate in development of this country; and all the resolutions which have been passed by the international community on improving women status and participation. We also appreciate and thank this House for having agreed to move in this House the Equality Bill, as well as its commitment to establish a Commission for women. We had also passed a Bill allowing the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action, the Dakar Platform of Action and the Abuja Declaration.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Motion is giving the structures with which to implement the already passed Bill. This Motion only seeks permission from this House to move the Bill. The Bill will be distributed to all our partners and hon. Members so that they can also put their input in it and as a result it will be owned by all hon. Members of this House, all political parties as well as the people of Kenya. This is not just a woman's initiative.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform this House that at this stage, we are not moving the Bill, but only seeking permission to table it. I believe that there will be no objection forthcoming because all parties in this House have time and again said how much they support women participation in all areas, especially when it comes to political involvement or participation. This will be a test for all the hon. Members in this House to prove their sincerity and not just rhetoric.

One of the areas where we are seeking equality in this Bill is on political participation both in this House as well as in the municipalities. It should be noted that only 4 per cent of women constitute this House. I think all the men, who cherish democracy, know that there cannot be democracy unless more than 60 per cent of the citizens of this country are given space in the political arena. This affirmative action is not new; it has been applied elsewhere time and again. It started in the United States of America when the blacks were marginalised due to their colour. Were it not for affirmative action, the blacks would not have made the progress they have made today. By providing a legal back up, the blacks were also assimilated into a community where they were outnumbered by the whites who control all the wealth and power even today.

In Kenya, affirmative action is not new; it was applied at Independence when indigenisation of business, especially at the central business was carried out by the Government as a way of bringing the Africans into the economic arena. It was also put in place when a pass mark for children from marginalised areas to qualify for national schools was introduced. A pass mark for admission of women students into the university was also introduced. We are asking that this facility be legalised and enacted into law so that it also provides for women and other marginalised groups, especially the disabled and women who are underprivileged in areas that are least developed so that women can be given some space to participate in the decision-making process of this country.

The Beijing Platform stipulates that 33 percent of all the administrative positions are allocated to women. We passed that Motion last year. We know that in this region Kenya stands out like a sore thumb that has not embraced affirmative action. Countries around us such as Uganda, Tanzania, Seychelles, Mozambique, Djibouti, Eritrea, South Africa and many others have embraced affirmative action. Indeed, during the recent meeting in Addis Ababa in November last year, where the Minister, hon. Ngala, led the Kenyan delegation, one of the resolutions that was reached by the whole region as a position to be taken to the Beijing Plus Five in June was affirmative action and Kenya fully supported this. We are doing what we promised to do. This Government has already signed many statutes, but it has not implemented even one. At least even our Minister can come and say during the Beijing Plus Five: "Yes, the Kenyan Parliament has approved the Affirmative Bill and we are in the process of either working on it, tabling it or even better still, we have passed that Bill."

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, women of Kenya have been very patient. Women of Kenya and, indeed, Africa are supposed to feed this region. Eighty per cent of all the food produced is tilled by women and yet they own less than 1 per cent of the land they till. That means they cannot even get loans or they have no title deeds to get credit to produce food. No wonder people within this region are hungry. No wonder the women of Kenya are not even able to feed the Kenyan population. With the right laws and proportionate allocation of resources, the women of Kenya can proudly feed this nation.

The Government is at the moment dealing with poverty eradication. In that document, especially during the meeting which has just taken place there is a commitment of affirmative action. This is only the final bit of making it into law and providing for it so that it will be possible to budget for it. It is just a matter of the Government putting their actions where their words are. This country cannot alleviate poverty unless we have a tangible policy on the people who are most affected by poverty, and those people are women. Until we address the plight of women we shall never be able to develop from where we are. This Bill seeks to nominate women at least to form one third of this House as well as in the local authorities.

I would like to assure the men and the hon. Members of this House that the women are not targeting their seats. We are seeking to carry this out by being in partnership with the male Members of Parliament because we shall be inviting them. We have been consulting with them already, and we have met a lot of them. We are going to have workshops. We intend to consult with every Member in this House because we want their input in this Bill. We want to make sure that this Bill will be acceptable to all Members of this House and all Kenyans. We seek to do that - and we only have a draft Bill - by increasing nominated positions. Nomination is already taken care of in the Constitution. This is something we have agreed on. It is just really a question of amending it a little bit to ensure that we base nominations for women on districts. That has been practised in Uganda and many other countries. We should have nominations at the district level so that we can get women who are aware of women and children's interests. We will consult with the Electoral Commission of Kenya, as well as Members in this House, on the mode of nomination. In Uganda every district has a woman who oversees the issues of women and other disadvantaged groups. That way, we do not interfere with the already existing constituencies. Therefore, hon. Members of this House should feel safe with that.

If we do not have enough districts to cover this number of one third, we intend to ask the political parties to nominate Members *pro rata* as per the seats they hold in this House. This is an area we are open for discussion. Different countries have embraced affirmative action in a different way. In Britain they doubled the women membership during the last elections through affirmative action.

The Minister of State, Office of the President (Mr. Sunkuli): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. We all know about the politics of the United Kingdom. Although it is a matter of fact, is the hon. Member right to say that in Britain there are seats which are reserved for women? The women of Britain have qualified and that is why they have been elected.

Mrs. Mugo: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, women here are also qualified. We are not talking of women who are not qualified. The numbers of women represented in the House of Commons almost doubled during the last elections because of affirmative action. Even the British High Commissioner said so when we asked him. You can check your figures anywhere if you so please.

Hon. Member: We have seen them!

Mrs. Mugo: I do not intend to argue with these hon. Members. I thought these were the educated and young lot who should understand this.

Ms. Karua: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. It is true that membership of women in the British Parliament doubled because of deliberate affirmative action taken by the Labour Party. It is a fact which nobody can erase.

Mrs. Mugo: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am sure they will check their facts from now on. We want to have an agreement with the hon. Members. This is not a favour for women. We are asking that the

Kenyan woman should be recognised for her contribution and given the opportunity to contribute so that whatever decisions are made in this nation reflect favourably for the two sexes which form this nation. We can never claim to be a democratic nation, unless we give political status to women of this country. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, even Sweden and many other countries have embraced the affirmative action. Affirmative Action does not seek to bring women who are not qualified into the political limelight. But we are looking for a level playing ground. A famous President of USA, late Johnson said once:-

"You cannot take chains from men or women who have been chained all their lives and put them on the race together with others who have been on the race and have all the means and their legs are strong and tell them to run that race and win. They must be given programmes to help them to stand equal chance to win that race."

In this country, women have been marginalised in many ways; be it, economical, political, traditional and social. Therefore, they have not been able to come up at par with their male counterparts. Affirmative Action is just a temporary measure to give women a chance to run the same race with men. They are capable of doing so, but the historical background prevents them from being at par with their men counterparts. It is that, that we are asking to be levelled. There are hon. Members who will advance the old argument, like it was brought here by hon. Shikuku - no wonder he never saw the light of the day after that - that, if women are the majority in this country, why do they not elect their own to fill this House? The answer still lies in that, women in this country are still under domination of either culture, men or, economic factors among other things. What we are seeking to do is to give them legs to be able to compete effectively with men. If manifestos of political parties were not messed up when they were compiled, we expect political parties to support this Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not need to labour on why women are still disadvantaged because we all know. If we keep on talking about culture as disadvantageous to women, we should all know that culture comes about as a result of our actions and pronouncements. There are laws that can redress the same culture. It is for that reason we appreciate the Attorney-General's effort in appointing the task force to evaluate and look into the laws oppressive to women. So, we can use the same culture or laws to change from them being oppressive to be supportive of women. I hope that this House will find it very reasonable to support this Motion, so that women in this country can have a political say.

I beg to move.

(Applause)

Mr. Raila: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to second this Motion.

In seconding this Motion, I want to say that almost everything that ought to have been said about Affirmative Action has already been said in this House. Last year, I brought a Motion urging the Government to establish a gender commission and I was going to go further and draft a Bill. Actually, we did draft a Bill. But then, when we realised that hon. Mugo and other Kenyans, had embarked on bringing in an Affirmative Action Bill to this House, we decided that Gender Commission Bill be part of this Bill. Hon. Mugo, has already made very fundamental points in moving this Motion. One, she has stated that Kenya has already committed herself to some international agreements in order to implement the affirmative action programme. For example, by signing the Beijing Platform of Action, the Government committed itself to ensuring that there was gender equality.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been saying, and I want to say it again here, that gender equality is a human right. All men and women are born equal and they should be given equal opportunities by the society in order to realise their potential. Of course, the Bible talks of a woman having been moulded from the man's rib. I think that is part of the Jewish mythology, which has no place in a modern society. However, we are talking of equality in our domestic life and in terms of education, employment and representation.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, therefore, we think that this country will benefit a lot by introducing Affirmative Action. People argue: Why do women want us to give them preferential treatment yet they are equal to men? Why can they not just stand up and vie for those political positions like all other men? There is something that we have to recognise here; that we have not provided equal opportunities for men and women of this country by insisting that women must compete on equal basis with men. It is like asking somebody to run a 100 (hundred) meters race and you put his or her competitor 50 metres ahead and then demand that they compete equally. That is an unfair contest.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, countries which have introduced Affirmative Action have realised faster rate of economic development, because by doing so, you unleash a lot of energies and human resources and make it useful for the purposes of development. Uganda introduced it some time ago and, after a while, a number of women who had gone to Parliament on the basis of the affirmative action opted out of it and went to contest freely and equally

with men, and many of them won those elections. That was because of the way those women were empowered; they had to know the political game and tricks. You cannot get a woman out of a kitchen and tell her to run for a Parliamentary, or civic election. Women need to be given opportunities and get the necessary experience that is required in competition.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have introduced affirmative action in many other aspects of life of this country, for example, by lowering the cut-off point for girls' entrance to the universities. We have also done it in other national examinations. For example, entry points to the national schools have been lowered for students from some societies which are disadvantaged. However, not only women are disadvantaged--- There are other communities which are also disadvantaged. It is unfair, for example, to blame Maasais; to say that Maasais are not working hard as compared to Kikuyus, without looking at the historical facts behind it. That is the reason why the Kikuyus are wealthier than the Maasais. Affirmative action will also empower Maasais so that they can reach a level where they can equally compete with the Kikuyus.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we introduced the Kenyanization and Africanisation Programmes in this country, we were actually exercising affirmative action. The Asian community had been favoured by colonial history, when they came as coolies to work on the railway line, but when the railway construction was over, they were then given shops along the railway line to become merchants and middle men. When India became independent, the Indian Banks based in Kenya gave them soft loans through the Banks of India and Baroda. So that, when the White man was leaving, the Indian was already at an advantageous positions to buy off the White owned companies. That is the reason why we introduced the affirmative action, and gave them quit notices when Hon. Wamae was in charge of the ICDC he saw to it that a number of Africans took over those businesses and most of them are now running very successful enterprises. That was affirmative action. So, this is what needs to be done.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this country also needs to support our women, not only locally, but also internationally because, other countries do the same. There is a Kenyan lady, Prof. Were, who is right now vying for a UN position. This lady has already been selected by the OAU to be the sole candidate from Africa, for that position. But she has not been given the necessary support by the Kenya Government. Nigeria has come up with another candidate to compete against this lady. The Kenyan Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation has not come up to say that this is our person, and that Nigeria has so many other people in very many international organizations, and that it is now our turn to get the post. This is, maybe, because Prof. Were is a woman. This Government ought to speak on behalf of the women who are qualified and capable of competing on equal basis with other women from the rest of the world. International positions are not achievable, unless you get a very strong backing of your Government. Therefore, I am asking the Government to do that for Prof. Were.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal for reason. At this stage, we are only asking for leave to introduce a Bill. We have not reached at a stage where we shall be talking about the contents of that Bill. We can sit together and agree on the contents of that Bill. We can agree on how this can be done reasonably. I do not think that any hon. Member in this House can, out of conviction rise up here and say that he is opposing this Motion. A Motion which is merely asking for permission to introduce a Bill on affirmative action. It will send very wrong signals internationally for us as a country, that something that has been universally accepted by all the countries in the world is being opposed by the Kenyan Parliament. Hon. Members should rise above narrow gender chauvinism and show that Kenya is ready for affirmative action, by strongly supporting this Motion.

I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. I am finding it difficult to support the Motion.

Hon. Members: Why?

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will give my reasons. This is not because I come from a rural area, but it is because my colleague from Dagoretti Constituency has not convinced me. She has not given me a good reason as to why I should support this Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, If you go through the voters registers, in every district and in every constituency, there are more women than men. In Kacheliba Constituency, where you Sir, come from, it is not easy to find a man with one wife. Men always have more than two wives. This means that there are more women voters in that area than men voters. Why can women not vie for election against men during the elections?

Mr. Orenge: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the Minister in order to use the Chair as an example when he knows that you cannot stand up and speak for yourself to state whether what he has said

is correct? This is particularly so when I know that he is very bad in statistics. He does not know even the number of wives that he has. He is very bad in statistics and so he cannot talk about Kacheliba Constituency.

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was once the Member of Parliament for Kacheliba Constituency. So, I am more qualified to speak about the constituency than Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker.

I believe that women in Kenya can fight their way through and win more seats than men. We have 210 constituencies and I do not know how many seats hon. Mugo wants us to allocate to women. If she wants 40, 50, 80 or 120 seats, where will these 120 seats come from? They will not come from Kapenguria, Kacheliba, Moyale, Mt. Elgon or Malindi. So, where will they come from?

Hon. Karua for the second time fought a number of men off. Why can the other women not do the same in the 210 constituencies? Hon. Karua and hon. Beth Mugo, although I do not like Opposition Members of Parliament coming into my Constituency, are free to come and talk to the women there. If they want to stand against me in the year 2002, they are free to do so.

(Hon. Murungi stood in his place)

Are you sure that that is a point of order or just an argument?

Mr. Murungi: On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the hon. Minister to invite the hon. Martha Karua and the hon. Beth Mugo to Kapenguria Constituency, while at the same time, he has said that he does not want to entertain any Opposition Members of Parliament in the same place? Is he sure that the Pokot warriors will not come out to harass these women?

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, they have special permission to come to Kapenguria and not a person like hon. Murungi.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Mugo has used Uganda as an example to support her argument. Peculiar methods are used in that country when electing people. We have a constituency across the border of your Constituency called "Upe County" or "Pokot County" if you translate Karamojong language into Pokot language. If there is a woman representative for every district, why do we not have one there? We have one in Sebei, but I do not think that we have one in Karamojong!

Mrs. Mugo: On a point of information, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Unless the hon. Minister--- I do not know how well the Minister is acquainted with the Ugandan geography, but we have checked and know that, it is a policy that every district in Uganda should have a woman representative, to take care of women's special interests.

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the information of hon. Karisa Maitha, I was born in a territory which was administered by Uganda from 1932 to 1970. It formed part of Karamoja District in the Eastern Province. So, I am more conversant with Uganda than everybody else in this House!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge my colleagues to throw out this Motion. I would like women in Kenya to fight for seats just like men. Mrs. Mugo thinks that women are marginalised and oppressed in Kenya, but they are not! I have a big list here. In the High Court of Kenya, we have more than five women judges. We have two Provincial Directors of Education; one in Coast Province and the other one in Nyanza Province. We have one Provincial Probation Officer in Coast Province. We have one Provincial Commissioner and one District Commissioner. We have quite a number of legislators on that side of the House!

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the ladies to fight for the seats. They should not be given just like that.

With those few remarks, I oppose the Motion.

Ms. Karua: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I appreciate the honesty of my colleague, hon. Lotodo, by saying that, he does not understand what the Motion is all about. I am now going to do my best to try and make him understand what affirmative action means, and the need for it.

This country has embraced affirmative action in other areas. I will begin with an area that every Member knows about, especially those hon. Members who come from the marginalised areas. We have an affirmative action policy where children from those districts are taken to national schools with lesser points than other children. The reason is: It is not that those children are not bright enough to attain higher marks. It is a recognition that the conditions under which they pursue their education, and the facilities available to them, are not equal to those found in the rest of the country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, those who do not believe in affirmative action should ask that, their districts should not receive the affirmative action in education today. Affirmative action for women in decision making, as proposed by this Motion, is because there is a recognised need that the conditions under which women are

being asked to compete with their male counterparts, are very wanting. We know that women, for a long time, have been marginalised by culture, customs and even, sometimes, by the law. It is for this reason that the playing field is not level.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know women are marginalised even by their parties when it comes to elections. They, therefore, need redress. Right now, there is a by-election campaign in Kwanza Constituency. We have heard reports that a woman candidate coming from the party which hon. Lotodo belongs to was stripped naked. These are the conditions---

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir.

Ms Karua: You have not been given the Floor.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Continue, Mr. Lotodo.

The Minister for Renewable Energy Development (Mr. F.P. Lotodo): Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, is the Member of Parliament for Gichugu in order to be looking at me all the time while she is talking, instead of looking at you?

(Laughter)

Ms. Karua: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was beginning to admire the gentleman, but I will divert my gaze at the Chair because the Minister appears to be shy.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Do not look at him, but look at me.

Ms. Karua: Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, my admiration will be shifted elsewhere.

Now, I was alluding to the reported stripping naked of a KANU candidate in Kwanza. These are the conditions which we are saying are unfavourable for women competing on an equal basis. To date, no action has been taken against the perpetrators and that will definitely discourage many women from venturing in politics especially in such constituencies as that of my hon. colleague who does not want to be looked at.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying that if we have recognised the need for affirmative action in education and business, where preference was given at Independence to African businessmen; if we have recognised affirmative action in many other areas, and the Government, today, stands to oppose this Motion, it will show lack of consistency because the Government is a signatory to the Beijing Platform for Action. In signing it, it committed itself to adopting affirmative action. Unless the Government representatives are going to stand and tell us that they do not know what they signed when they acceded to the Beijing Platform for Action, this Motion ought to receive the support of all.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been asked: "Where will the seats come from?" It is for us to sit down and see where the seats will come from. We could opt to go the Ugandan way and get women representatives in each district. We could also adopt law that make it mandatory for each party to nominate women candidates. Women are having difficulties even being admitted as candidates for elections. Unless, we face up to the reality, we are going to retard the development of this country. By allowing this Motion, we shall not just be doing the women of Kenya a favour, but we shall be doing ourselves a favour as a nation. Lack of women's voices in decision making is impacting negatively on the development of this country and it is now a recognised fact the world over that development cannot be attained without the participation of all. Here, we are talking about participation of women in decision making. Anybody who does not realise the need, needs to listen carefully because by opposing this Motion, he will be opposing the development of this country, the future of his children and of his constituents.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will agree with my hon. colleague, who seconded the Motion, that participation of women in politics is a matter of human rights. Our Constitution recognises that all human beings are equal pursuant to the United Nations Declaration on Women Rights (UNDWR). There is equality---

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Mr. Poghisio): Order! Hon. Members, it is now time for interruption of business. The House is, therefore, adjourned until this afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 12.30 a.m.