

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

KANU MANIFESTO 1979

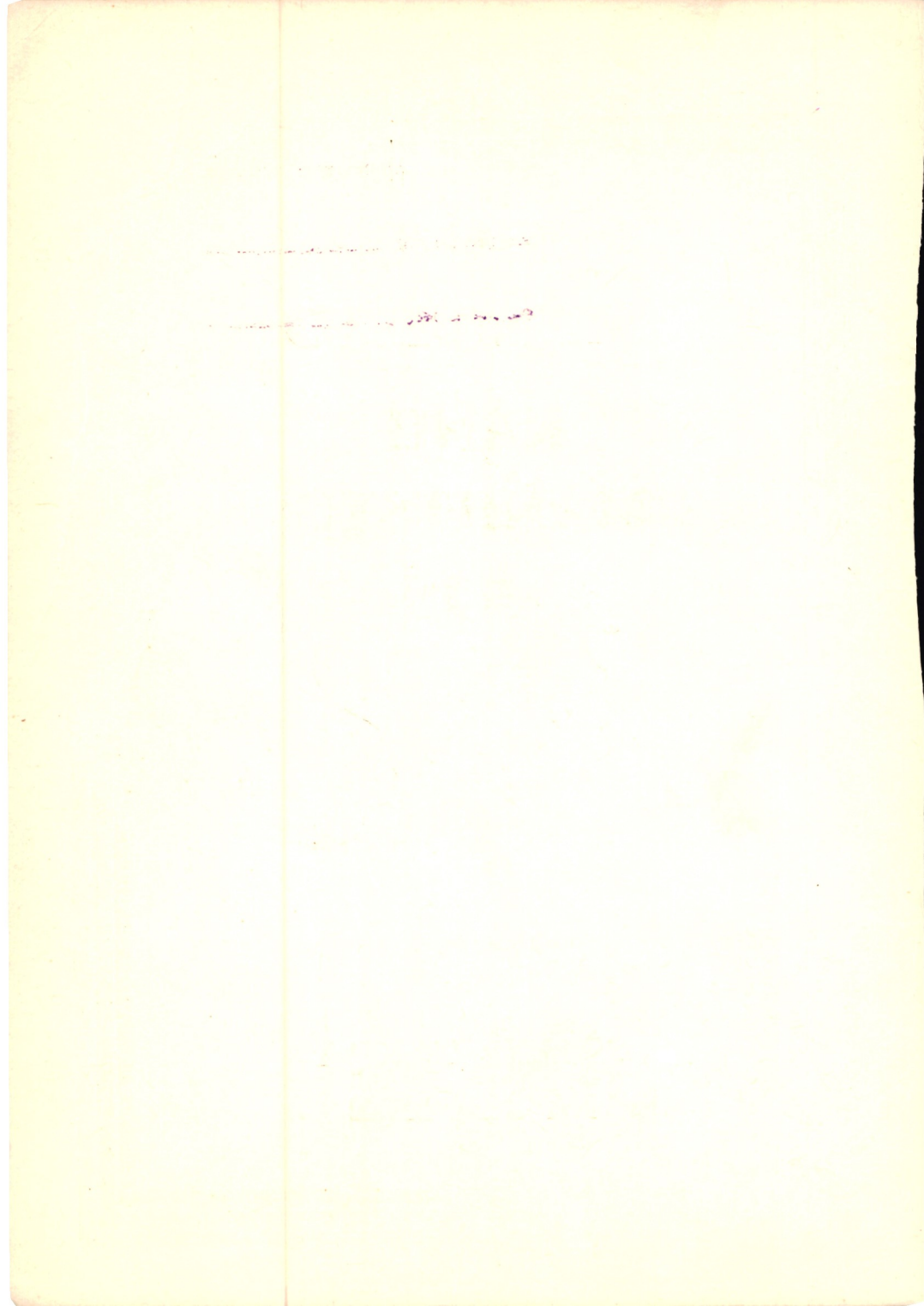


AMANI, UMOJA
NA MAPENZI

324.267

62

KANU



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY LIBRARY

Accession No.

Document No.



KANU MANIFESTO 1979

KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Accession: 10013160

Call No: 324.267621KAN





HARAMBEE!! NYAYO!!

A Personal Message
from
His Excellency the President
Hon. DANIEL T. ARAP MOI, C.G.H., M.P.

The Kenya African National Union is a Party of the People. Its main objective is rapid and sustainable development of Kenya for the equitable benefit of all Kenyans regardless of tribe, race or belief. In this Manifesto, we proclaim the basic principles and strategies that provide the framework within which KANU operates towards the achievement of that objective.

At the date of Independence we committed ourselves to build a new Kenya guided by Democratic African Socialism and founded upon all that is good and valid in our traditional society.

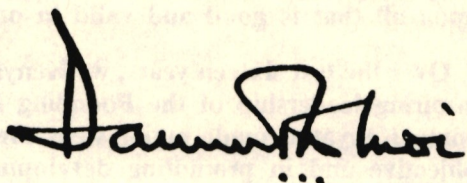
Over the last sixteen years, we Kenyans have, under the wise and inspiring leadership of the Founding Father of our Nation, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, made major steps towards the attainment of that objective and in promoting development and welfare of all our people. There have been major achievements in education, health, agricultural development, Kenyanization, industrial development and transformation of the economy and the society in general. The KANU Government has continued to exercise effective control in all sectors of the economy to ensure that the development taking place is appropriate and in the interest of our country and her citizens. Furthermore, the KANU Government has guaranteed and will continue to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of the freedoms entrenched in the Constitution of our Republic. Indeed KANU has maintained and consolidated democracy, social stability and national unity.

As we face the future, I want each Kenyan to realize that he or she has a vital role to play in the further development of our nation. Each one of us must know that development does not just happen, rather it is the result of personal will and individual hard work.

I am confident that all Kenyans will continue to demonstrate and practise the sense of maturity and the spirit of enterprise and hard work which have largely determined the rate and pattern of our development so far.

In these elections, it is the duty of every Kenyan to participate actively and to exercise his or her right to vote. I call upon all Kenyans to ensure that those elected to the National Assembly, Municipal Councils and County Councils are men and women of integrity who will be motivated by a sense of service instead of greed and personal gain. It is people of that quality that our country needs as leaders in the difficult but rewarding task of implementing our Development Plan and this Manifesto.

Let us join hands in the spirit of Harambee!! and Nyayo!!

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Daniel arap Moi'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'D' and 'M'.

...
PRESIDENT.

CHAPTER I

THE PRINCIPLES

INTRODUCTION

Why does KANU produce an Election Manifesto?

Mainly because when the people are asked for a mandate, they must be given a clear picture of the philosophy of the Party.

Also, so that the quality of candidates can be measured against challenges that the KANU Government will be determined to overcome.

But there are other purposes as well.

No Party can enter an Election, and no Government can take office, on the basis of vague ideas about objectives and responsibilities. This would be an affront to the people.

The mandate that KANU is seeking will be rooted in declared ideals and positive programmes.

Fundamentally, the KANU Government will do two things—

- (1) Achieve what the people want for the welfare and advancement of their families;
- (2) Safeguard and promote political rights and human freedoms of all Kenyans and their families.

These are ambitious objectives and heavy responsibilities. They need much thought and preparation, which—logically—can be broken down under various headings.

There are many more principles than those indicated here. However, the following are the key ones. Further, later sections of this Manifesto will look at strategies designed to put these principles into practice, and then outline a range of specific economic and social measures.

WELFARE OF ALL KENYANS

The main purpose which inspires KANU is to banish from Kenya the past miseries of poverty and social hardship.

Nation building is not an abstract idea.

We are concerned with people, with harnessing the skills and ambitions of all our people.

The Government will create more opportunities for people everywhere to move towards the dignity of self-reliance.

KANU believes that every family must have a stake in the national purpose.

Being able to strive for social improvement is the right of every family. This is what nation building means.

KENYA'S NATIONAL INTEGRITY

It is the most essential duty of any Government to preserve the integrity of the State. There are three aspects to this:—

- (a) There is defence of the nation against external aggressive threat. The KANU Government will meet this responsibility—
 - (i) by maintaining the Armed Forces and their Command structures in a full state of readiness, with constant concern for training, equipment and morale;
 - (ii) by adhering to the Charters of the United Nations and the OAU, while urging all other States to see the wisdom of so doing.
- (b) There is defence of the nation against internal subversive threat. KANU will maintain unceasing vigilance in this regard, and will sponsor any measures required—within the law—to subdue any attempt to undermine Kenya's stability.
- (c) There is defence of the physical integrity of the nation against environmental threats hazarding resources needed to sustain and enhance human life. The KANU Government will in future give increasing attention to environmental matters including promoting citizen understanding and participation in environmental programmes.

VIABLE CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY

The Constitution of our Republic has proved itself in practice to be in conformity with Kenya's needs.

Basically, this is a document concerned with structures, obligations and tasks. But in addition, and critically, it enshrines human freedoms and rights.

This Constitution is not like a mountain that cannot be moved. It would be possible to undermine its nature and destroy its vital clauses of protection. **Therefore the Constitution must always be defended, by a Government which has both integrity and strength.**

KANU is pledged to cherish and uphold the Constitution. Further, although Kenya's Constitution provides for more than one political party, our experience since independence has proved that one-party democracy is viable and feasible and a necessary basis for rapid development. In our system the people, with complete freedom, choose the people they feel best suited—

- (1) to represent Constituency views and aspirations in the National Assembly;
- (2) to honour the Party philosophy and implement programmes declared.

Each vote cast represents authority given by the people for all KANU's purposes and programmes.

It is the people who give the mandate for and final sanction to all forward policies.

The KANU Government will safeguard and actively promote this whole exercise of democracy. The KANU Government will also ensure that everyone abides by the free choice of the people.

THE RULE OF LAW

Rapidly developing human societies are busy and complex. There has to be discipline, and a code of conduct—acceptable to all—which applies equally to all.

Without law and order, there would be chaos and confusion—exploitation and fear.

As applied to the social fabric of Kenya, the rule of law has a number of objectives—

- (a) to safeguard Constitutional rights and liberties;
- (b) to prevent any discrimination based on tribe, race, religion, wealth or privilege;
- (c) to ward off any offence to Kenya's culture and traditions;
- (d) to protect human life and the ownership and enjoyment of property;
- (e) to represent society in apprehension of criminals and punishment of crime;
- (f) to uncover corruption and other social malpractices;
- (g) to strengthen the civil administration in purposeful control of public behaviour;
- (h) to assist the people in cases of accident, distress or threat.

Forces of law will be equipped and upheld to sustain all these primary functions.

The KANU Government will faithfully preserve the rule of law, and will consider such further applications of law as might be necessary for the benefit of the people and society as a whole.

In addition, the KANU Government will continue to safeguard the independence of the Judiciary.

EFFECTIVE NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

KANU believes that effective leadership is the most critical factor in any society. In this connection, all Members of Parliament must be expected to have—and to employ—creative qualities of leadership.

This is why the choice of the people is vital.

Some of these Members of Parliament will then be appointed to a KANU Government, in which—

- (i) the Head of State is also Head of Government and an elected Member of the National Assembly;

- (ii) there is collective responsibility for all policy decisions and between President and Cabinet;
- (iii) each Minister must expect to be judged by the people on performance of his duties in a given portfolio.

By such provisions, authority for and exercise of leadership at highest level is controlled.

Outside Parliament, it is equally important that leadership of KANU—at all levels—be of highest quality. For effective leadership throughout the Republic, our Government, Parliament and Party must undertake their respective tasks in the fullest mutual accord.

But there is far more to national leadership than the activities of Members of Parliament and Party executives.

Leadership is not a closed shop or the function of a privileged few.

By word and deed—or by force of example—everyone can have a stake in the kind of leadership that is required for nation building.

KANU invites all to share both the burden and the inspiration. We look to the Churches, teachers, trade unionists, writers and journalists, public servants, professional bodies, commercial institutions and agricultural societies, the women of Kenya, youth organizations and all others to take part within the Party in nation building. Knowledge, dedication and integrity, from whatever source, make up the life-blood of leadership.

MAINTENANCE OF NATIONAL UNITY

The country must now be convinced, by all the teachings and experiences of the past, that through national unity all things are possible.

KANU will continue to consolidate the living force of our national unity, while requiring that the highest respect be paid to such symbols of nationhood as our flag and our motto.

The next KANU Government will further consolidate unity in co-operation with all sources of national leadership.

Furthermore, KANU believes that any societies having tribal or racial emphasis must be restricted to fields of social, sporting or cultural interest.

RESPECT FOR CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Through the "nyayo" philosophy, the KANU Government will discharge its duty to lead the nation towards more rapid advancement via economic progress and modernization.

At the same time, KANU will ensure—

- (1) that no introduced policies or techniques conflict with our basic African traditions;
- (2) that all policies or techniques contribute positively to the kind of development which conforms to African traditions.

The cultures of Kenya, in terms of all the richness and skills of such arts, must be promoted within and as background to national progress.

The KANU Government will deliberately encourage and preserve all expression of African culture.

But we may also learn from, and must give equal freedom to, such non-African cultures as have become healthily absorbed into our Kenya society.

COMMITMENT TO PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

KANU firmly believes that national development must be carefully planned, in terms of project designs and financial allocations.

Social vitality can then emerge via generation of opportunities for human initiative and zest.

The principal executive instrument of planned development is now our large and complex public service.

KANU therefore sees the wisdom of reviewing all techniques and structures, to ensure the most effective harnessing—at any time—of the peoples' energies and adapted skills.

BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the lengthy colonial era, there were districts or regions of Kenya which felt a sense of neglect or abandonment.

Since Uhuru, any such feeling could not be justified, since the approach of KANU Governments—in all fields of planning—has been truly national.

But time is always needed to counteract past decades of neglect, and there are still districts or regions in which development has seemed to lag behind other areas. Therefore the KANU Government will intensify its efforts towards development of the people and natural resources in arid and semi-arid areas.

Special measures of encouragement or provision will be allotted to areas of greatest need. However, the people in these areas must recognize the vital role of their own efforts in developing themselves and the areas in which they live.

ENHANCEMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Kenya has made tremendous strides in banishing such hardships and squalors of the past as were rooted in discrimination and lack of opportunity.

The primary purpose of attaining human dignity in freedom was to strive increasingly for nationwide social justice and the welfare of every family.

KANU will seek to accelerate past efforts in four principal ways—

- (a) by creating new opportunities for family advancement and self-respect;
- (b) by extending the range and improving the quality of all social and domestic services;
- (c) by fresh determination to overcome the problems caused by unemployment;
- (d) by designing policies to bring about more equitable distribution of a higher national income.

CONTROL OF THE ECONOMY

Independence may be a fact, in terms of politics and law. But it cannot be meaningful without control—by a Government of the people—of a country's economic functionings and destiny.

"Control" can have many components: issue of currency . . . handling of foreign exchange . . . financing all official institutions . . . retaining certain enterprises in the public sector . . . policies on taxation, licensing, investment . . . bilateral or international agreements . . .

The KANU Government will maintain this pattern of control over all fundamentals of Kenya's economy.

By such means, the people may be sure that in national budgets, in measures affecting prices or incomes, and in global trading relationships, policies and plans will reflect the best deployment of our economic strength as well as genuine independence of outlook.

PROMOTING AFRICAN SOLIDARITY

Since the OAU was founded in 1963, Kanu has worked unceasingly for pan-African ideas.

Particular efforts have been made to give such ideas practical effect, in context of law, air and road communications, pooling of research and technology, funded development and mutual trade.

KANU condemns all forms of colonialism and racism. Past KANU Governments have loyally supported OAU and United Nations policies aimed at ending oppression and racial domination in Southern Africa.

The KANU Government will remain dedicated to promotion of meaningful African solidarity in all fields.

The unified strength of Africa must be used to satisfy many human aspirations. It is also a powerful weapon in the struggle for social justice on a global scale.

KENYA ON THE WORLD STAGE

Kanu rejects all rigid ideologies, and believes Kenya's foreign policy should continue to be based on positive non-alignment.

KANU recognizes the importance of the United Nations, both as a framework for international dialogue and as a mechanism for development.

KANU supports the Third World struggle for establishment of a new global economic order, in causes of stability as well as justice.

KANU believes the world needs the ideals and the spirit of Harambee as adopted and practised by Kenyans.

CHAPTER II

BASIC STRATEGIES

INTRODUCTION

Many of the "guiding principles" in the previous section were self-contained, not really requiring "strategies" to give them force and meaning.

But in a number of other cases, transforming principles into practice will demand a systematic and strategic approach.

There has to be a clear grasp of overall objectives and means.

Any strategy has two main concerns—

- (1) to define, and steer the whole national impetus towards, whatever are the most critical purposes;
- (2) to pick out, from available alternatives, the operational policy which seems most likely to succeed.

Welding these concerns together gives rise to strategic thinking. In its application to nation building, this has to be positive and confident and, frequently, flexible.

DEVELOPMENT OF AND FOR THE PEOPLE

The most vital purpose of all strategies for national development is the elimination of poverty.

In everyday language, "development" may be seen as a school, or a bridge, or extension of electric power. Certainly, all such new and real things contribute to national advancement.

But KANU stresses the importance of understanding that we are not developing things. We are developing people.

Therefore, each "thing" that is developed must be regarded as serving and providing opportunities for the people. And by enhancing human capacities in such ways, there will quickly be need for the development of more "things". And so it goes on . . .

The instrument of progress, in the war against poverty, is the force of human enterprise.

TRANSFORMING THE RURAL AREAS

Under KANU's leadership, the Government has since independence allotted highest priority, in countrywide planning, to the rural areas.

KANU upholds this strategy, which will now be pursued even more energetically.

Such thinking is based on four main reasons—

- (a) the Republic is the people—and it is the rural areas which contain and sustain the great majority of our people;
- (b) Kenya is still heavily reliant on a thriving and modernized agriculture in the rural areas for food production, exports, income generation, and employment opportunities;
- (c) with the expansion of basic infrastructures—Communications; water; power; etc.—there is great untapped potential in the rural areas for manufacturing industry, or for other enterprises based on raw materials, natural resources and adapted human skills;
- (d) expansion of administrative and social services has created ever-mounting scope for developing rural areas as places of attraction and contentment for our younger people, thereby reducing the drift to the towns.

DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF LAND

We have to face some stark realities.

With the present rate of increase of our population, there are districts where land shortage has already become an acute problem. In national terms, the acreage of arable land per capita is constantly declining.

The KANU Government will relate such facts to policy in all fields of agriculture and settlement.

Henceforth, for example, whenever large farms become available, or expansive tracts of land are set aside for development, KANU will encourage ownership of the land by groups of people, organized as companies or co-operatives.

It will also be vital that land, in whatever ownership, should be used properly and to its fullest capacity.

PLANNING FOR THE ARID AREAS

There are many arid or semi-arid areas of Kenya, vast in geographical extent, in which natural and human potentials for development have not been fully tapped.

KANU will ensure that the development potential of these areas is fully exploited.

However, Government efforts alone will not develop these areas and the people living in them. Therefore, KANU thus calls upon the people, in areas concerned to co-operate and accept planned development, recognize the wisdom of destocking, and the need for some changes in life-styles and vocational patterns.

FURTHER INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Human experience for more than a century has demonstrated the importance of a thriving industrial sector to any rapidly developing nation.

Manufacturing industry has become well established in Kenya through the provisions made and infrastructures built in earlier years. The country is now poised for the second phase of industrialization.

KANU is determined to promote further industrialization and to ensure that its impact will be vigorous and far-reaching.

There are a number of key factors in the strategic thinking here—

- (i) industrial expansion is vitally necessary for the further integrated development of Kenya;
- (ii) the next phase must and will put more emphasis on engineering and allied industries;
- (iii) planned development will ensure a more appropriate pattern in the location of industries, especially with regard to rural industrialization;
- (iv) industry henceforth must place more emphasis on export markets.

OUR MIXED ECONOMY

Since the time of independence, successive KANU administrations have maintained all the attributes and benefits of a "mixed economy" in which there is adequate public control through direct participation and other measures, and effective guidance and regulation of private investment.

The KANU Government will continue to foster a mixed economy, providing optimum outlets for human enterprise, while ensuring public control of the economy.

The KANU Government will also continue to promote the role of Co-operatives in production and distribution.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES

In any society where there is freedom of opportunity within the law, there are going to be differences in levels of income. No human society has found any way of equating all incomes. Attempts have led, in some cases, to frustration of initiatives and abandonment of basic freedoms. However and equally true, social justice and other principles demand that we do not build a nation in which a few are very rich while the majority remain poor.

KANU recognizes its national obligation of promoting equitable distribution of income.

To this end, the Government will promote widespread ownership of assets, continue to reduce income differences through progressive taxation, and directly undertake costs in social services, especially education, health, water and housing.

However, sensible economic and social balances must always be maintained.

Therefore, the most important aspect of this whole question is to generate the income which can be distributed and to ensure that as many people as possible are directly involved in that production process.

MOMENTUM OF EDUCATION

No outline of national strategies would be complete without some reference to education, which in past decades has given rise to so much effort and sacrifice.

In the modern world, education must remain the key to human fulfilment.

KANU is determined to maintain the whole momentum of what essentially is a drive for self-sufficiency in manpower and nation-wide self-respect.

The most urgent concern will be applied to—

- (a) attaining our goal of seven years free primary education;
- (b) extending and improving education at secondary level;
- (c) ensuring that graduate outputs from the university conform closely with national needs;
- (d) incorporating more post-graduate study and advice into the mechanism of development planning;
- (e) looking beyond formal education into such vital programme fields as adult literacy and community enlightenment.

Within this educational context, science and technology must also make their vital contributions. Command of science and technology can remove many of the barriers which, hitherto, have blocked the way to more intensive, more widespread and more rewarding socio-economic projects.

REVIEWING EXECUTIVE INSTITUTIONS

Recently, the report of a Review Commission on Statutory Boards and Corporations was followed by forward announcement of another such review on the whole civil service.

KANU does not regard these as being casual or isolated exercises.

KANU recognizes the crucial need for periodic view of all official and executive institutions in order to ensure their efficiency. Only with efficient institutions can the nation make full use of the various opportunities becoming available to it.

DECENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION

The Government has already announced its determination to move away from the pattern of administration and planning concentrated at "headquarters" levels. Increasingly, such activities will be decentralized, so that the district becomes the most vital unit.

KANU welcomes and supports this whole purpose.

In future, local people everywhere, will have a far more accessible interest and stake in all decisions which affect their daily lives and future.

PRESERVING THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

In recent times, profound studies and investigations have been made in Kenya on many aspects of resources conservation and management of the natural environment.

Findings are currently accessible under such headings as—

- (a) countrywide erosion and loss of topsoil;
- (b) destruction of forests and protective vegetation;
- (c) abuse of rangelands and creation of desert conditions;
- (d) pollution or other threats to water system and reserves;
- (e) hazards related to the use of certain chemicals.

The KANU Government will take the necessary measures to safeguard the natural environment on which human survival and welfare depends.

In carrying out this responsibility, high priority will be given to the education of people about their environment.

CHAPTER III

SOME TARGETS IN OUR DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

The KANU Government has recently published the nation's Development Plan for the period 1979-83. It is the duty of every leader and Government officer to be fully conversant with that Plan. The following are *some* of the specific policies, programmes or targets contained in the Plan.

ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY

The main focus of the planned programmes is meeting the needs of low-income groups throughout Kenya: the smallholders and pastoralists, the rural landless, and those in the urban areas with low and irregular incomes.

Specifically, the Development Plan has been deliberately designed to satisfy—by 1983—many of the basic requirements of low-income groups, in such fields as nutrition, water, housing, education and health.

One of KANU's key development philosophies is that alleviation of poverty must be carried out through programmes in which the poor are themselves directly involved in the production process.

However, there are also other direct measures, such as the abolition of school fees, provision of school lunches and milk to children and vigorous extension of health services.

Community initiatives as exemplified by the Harambee movement, will remain important expressions of mutual social responsibility in fighting poverty and promoting development in general.

Underlying many development efforts, there will be increased and nationwide concern to improve nutritional standards.

KANU Government will provide better water supplies in rural areas in order to improve family health, increase productivity (through added flexibility in cropping and intensive land management) as well as reduce hours spent in fetching water. In the context

of water provision in many rural areas, emphasis will be on communal water points, from which individual connections can be provided at consumers' expense.

About 90 per cent of all urban development funds allocated for housing will be used to finance site-and-service or other forms for providing housing for low-income groups.

An intensified programme for the provision of electricity in rural areas, during the Plan period, will benefit 1,000,000 people in market and other centres.

Government and local efforts combined will be aiming at 100 per cent adult literacy by 1983.

Since it is far better to prevent illness than to cure it, policies will be directed towards preventive medicine, immunization, early diagnosis and treatment, and health education.

EXPANDING EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS

Early achievement of universal and free primary education is one of the commitments of KANU. That objective will be reached well before the end of this Plan period.

An important goal in education will be to integrate secondary school teaching with rural development, by accenting suitable studies and skills.

By 1983, fifteen schools will be offering full technical education, including engineering, for 8,500 students.

Development of high-level manpower will be strengthened. In this connection, a second University will be established by the end of the Plan period. The study programmes of the Nairobi University and the new University will be co-ordinated to ensure they are complementary and reinforce each other.

Education must provide useful skills that meet the realities of job opportunities available to younger people.

Both in its content and in the attitudes it creates, education must equip young people to find employment in the rural areas, whether in agriculture, manufacturing or the various service industries.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR SMALL FARMERS

Agricultural extension services will be re-structured to stimulate accelerated economic advancement within the smallholder sector, secured through greater inputs and modern techniques.

Policies for the development of smaller farms will emphasize the expansion of labour-intensive activities: tea, sugar, coffee, maize, rice, pyrethrum, cotton, horticulture and dairying.

Mainly through co-operative agencies, there will be a major shift in policy towards smallholder credit, with cash crops or other forms of security replacing the traditional land title deed as collateral.

Some new and major emphasis will be placed henceforth on the development of small-scale irrigation schemes.

Several new settlement schemes have been planned, and will be implemented. Greater emphasis will also be placed on the further development of existing schemes into self-sustaining communities.

A FEW AGRICULTURAL REALITIES

It is projected that maize and meat and milk production will keep pace with rising domestic demand, and sugar imports will cease after 1980, because we shall have attained self-sufficiency.

Price policies in agriculture must have three main objectives: to provide strong market incentives for producers; to reduce trading and processing costs so as to increase the share of market prices received by the farmers; and to monitor the terms of trade between rural and urban areas to prevent any deterioration in the relative position of agriculture.

Using high potential land more intensively will require increased inputs, appropriate technologies, and the greater effectiveness of training schemes, extension services and credit provision.

Three new District Land Registries, and the expansion of eleven others, will speed up land adjudication and registration programmes.

NEW PHASE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

More effort will be made to promote manufacturing and other industrial activities.

More industrial estates, together with Rural Industrial Development Centres and Industrial Promotion Areas, will be established in a network eventually serving the entire country through regional clusters.

Emphasis in the manufacturing sector will shift from import substitution to export promotion, through industrial efficiency calculated to improve our competitive position in world markets.

We shall develop new industries, preferably reliant on locally produced raw materials, with export potentials.

COMMUNICATIONS: PRINCIPLES AND PROJECTS

Policies and programmes as applied to roads in rural areas will seek: to improve transport services at low-demand levels in remoter areas; to stimulate cash crop and livestock production through greater accessibility of markets; and to create rural employment by labour-intensive methods of construction.

More than £19 million will be allocated to rural access roads, and a further £23 million to the gravelling programme.

The Government will regulate the use of roads, so that more and more bulky and long-haul shipments are moved by rail.

Railway development will be increasingly important, since rail consignment is more fuel-efficient (per ton-mile or passenger-mile) than other forms of transport.

Increased attention will be given to the development of minor airstrips in order to improve nationwide communications.

Most of Kenya's export and import cargoes are carried by foreign vessels, resulting in large outlays of foreign exchange. Therefore, the Government is proposing to establish a Kenya National Shipping Line during the Plan period.

We are investigating the feasibility of a second major port.

CONSERVATION OF BASIC RESOURCES

It is less costly to prevent harmful environmental effects than to correct them once they have occurred.

Kenya will be facing the challenge of how to accommodate increased use of lower-quality land, while avoiding environmental damage manifested through erosion and depletion of the soil.

In the context of forestry, priority attention will be given to programmes for the protection and conservation of soil and water resources.

Increased expenditure for soil conservation will be undertaken. This programme, and others such as the rural works programmes will also contribute towards additional off-season employment.

New laws will be introduced for the conservation of wildlife and habitats.

DEVELOPMENT IN "CONCENTRATION AREAS"

As an important future technique, many of the more basic facilities (such as water, sanitation, health, power, transport, education, markets) will become concentrated in a network of Designated Service Centres.

The major programmes under which Designated Service Centres will become established, throughout Kenya, will ensure the orderly development of urban centres able to establish necessary links with surrounding rural areas.

Service Centres with their full range of infrastructures will stimulate the expansion of commercial activities, and will increasingly promote employment in many non-agricultural fields.

Such Centres as Garissa, Isiolo, Kapenguria and Narok will become "gateway towns" linking arid and semi-arid areas to more developed regions.

THE CHALLENGE OF EMPLOYMENT

Creating employment opportunities for an average of more than 225,000 people annually will be one of the greatest challenges of the next five years. But if Development Plan goals are achieved, new jobs will match the increases in the labour force. By the end of the Plan period, total employment in Kenya should represent about 92.5 per cent of the labour force.

POPULATION POLICY

Rapid improvement in per capita income and employment are made difficult by the large annual increases in Kenya's population. For example, output of goods and services must go up by at least 3.5 per cent each year just to maintain the existing level of income per capita.

Much of our increased national output since independence has gone to provide necessities for our ever-larger population, thus limiting the goods and services available for enhancing the quality of life. A lower birth rate would promise sharp increases in the quality of life.

If the present rate of population increase continues, then Kenya's population will double in less than twenty years.

Further, a rapidly growing population is putting ever more pressure on our scarce—or certainly limited—supply of high quality land.

Family planning practices would mean more food per person, better education, and less destruction of natural resources. Moreover, the nation's future depends on the quality of our children, rather than their number. Therefore, encouragement will be given to family planning. Another 1,175 members of the field staff will be appointed.

SCALE AND STIMULUS OF PROGRESS

The total value of goods and services produced will increase to over £2,000 million during the Plan period.

The Government accounts for about one-quarter of all goods and services produced in the nation, while the other three-quarters comes from private activities of individuals and organizations. This shows that most of the employment and production registered are the result of private and co-operative effort.

Through decisions on domestic taxes, prices for basic consumption goods, and on tariffs covering imported goods, Government will continue to develop the framework for ensuring that private activities are harmonious with overall national goals.

Ujumbe
wa
Mtukufu Rais
DANIEL T. ARAP MOI, C.G.H., M.P.

Chama cha Kenya African National Union ni chama cha wananchi. Shabaha zake ni kuharakisha na kuhifadhi maendeleo ya Kenya kwa mujibu wa raia wote wa Kenya bila kujali kabila, taifa ama imani ya mtu binafsi. Katika hati hii ya mwongozo wa chama, tunatangaza wazi msingi wa maongozi pamoja na njia ambazo zitatupa utaratibu utakaokiwezesha Chama cha KANU kutekeleza wajibu wake ili kuyafikia mafanikio ya shabaha zake.

Wakati tulipojinyakulia uhuru tulidhamiria na kuahidi kuwa tutaijenga Kenya mpya itakayoongozwa kwa demokrasia ya Ujamaa wa Mwafrika pamoja na kuzingatia msingi wa yote mema na thabiti katika desturi zetu za kiasili.

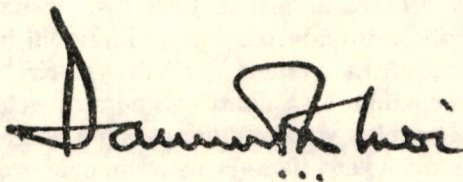
Katika miaka kumi na sita iliyopita, sisi wananchi wa Kenya, chini ya uongozi wa busara wa Mwanzilishi wa Taifa hili letu, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, tumepiga hatua kubwa katika kuifikia shabaha ya kuinua maendeleo na stahere za watu wote wa hapa nchini. Kumekuwako na mafanikio mengi katika elimu, afya, maendeleo ya kilimo, nafasi za kazi kwa wananchi wa Kenya, maendeleo katika viwanda pamoja na kuibadili hali ya uchumi pamoja na ya jamii kwa jumla. Serikali ya KANU imekuwa na itaendelea kusimamia kwa dhati hali zote za uchumi ili kuhakikisha kwamba maendeleo yanayopatikana hapa nchini ni bora na ni kwa manufaa ya nchi yetu pamoja na wananchi wake. Zaidi ya hayo, Serikali ya KANU imekuwa na itaendelea kudhamini uhuru wa starehe za kila mmoja kuambatana na uhuru uliowekwa na katiba ya Jamhuri yetu. Kwa hakika Chama cha KANU kimekuwa na kitaendelea kuzidisha demokrasia, uthabiti wa starehe pamoja na umoja wa taifa.

Tunapotazama mbele, namtaka kila mwananchi wa Kenya kufahamu kwamba hata kama ni mume ama mke, anao wajibu muhimu wa kutekeleza katika kuyaimarisha maendeleo zaidi ya nchi hii. Kila mmoja wetu anapaswa kufahamu kwamba maendeleo hayaji kimiujiza, bali ni matokeo ya kazi ngumu pamoja na nia kuu ya kuifanya.

Ninayo hakika kwamba Wakenya wote wataendelea kuonyesha na kutilia maanani umuhimu wa utu wa mwanadamu pamoja na nia ya kujiendeleza na pia kufanya kazi kwa bidii, ambayo mambo kwa hakika yamekuwa daima yakituonyesha jinsi tulivyofikia maendeleo mpaka sasa.

Katika uchaguzi huu, ni wajibu wa kila mwananchi kushiriki kwa kila njia pamoja na kuonyesha uhuru wa haki yake ya kupiga kura. NATOA mwito kwa kila mwananchi hapa Kenya kuhakikisha kwamba wale watakaochaguliwa kuwawakilisha katika BUNGE, Mabaraza ya miji na wilaya watakuwa ni wanaume ama wanawake wenye uadilifu watakaokuwa na msimamo wa kuwatumikia wananchi na taifa lao, badala ya watu wanafiki na wenye mawazo ya kujitajirisha wao wenyewe. Ni watu wenye msingi wa kuwatumikia wenzao ambao Kenya inawahitaji kutumika katika kazi hii ngumu lakini yenye thamani ya kutekeleza mpango wetu wa maendeleo pamoja na Maongozi haya ya CHAMA kinachotawala.

Hebu sote na tuungane mikono pamoja katika moyo wa **HARAMBEE!!** na **NYAYO!!!**



RAIS.



RAIS KIONGOZI NA MWALIMU



RAIS BABA MPENDA WATOTO

SEHEMU YA KWANZA

SHABAHA KUU ZA CHAMA

UTANGULIZI

Kwa nini KANU kuchapisha maongozi kuhusu uchaguzi?

Hasa ni kwa sababu wakati watu wanapotakiwa kufuata maagizo, ni lazima waonyeshwe wazi msimamo wa chama. Pia, ili kuhakikisha kwamba wagombea uchaguzi ni watu wa hali inayotakikana, wataweza kupimwa kuambatana na jinsi watakavyotekeleza yale Serikali ya KANU inataka kuyashinda.

Lakini pia kuna sababu nyingine.

Hakuna chama cha kisasa kinachoweza kufanya uchaguzi, na hakuna Serikali itakayoanza kufanya kazi, kufuatia msimamo wa kukisia mambo. Hii bila shaka itawaudhi watu.

Mamlaka ambayo Chama cha KANU kinayatafuta yatakuwa na misingi kamilifu na mipango iliyo waziwazi.

Kwanza, Serikali ya KANU itafanya mambo mawili:—

1. Kufaulu kuyapata yale yanayotakikana na watu kwa huruma na maendeleo ya jamii zao.
2. Kulinda na kuendeleza haki za kisiasa pamoja na uhuru wa binadamu kwa Wakenya na jamii zao zote.

Hizi ni shabaha muhimu na zinazohitaji kazi ngumu. Shabaha hizi zinahitaji kufikiriwa sana pamoja na kutayarishwa, na kwamba twaweza kuzifafanua kwa njia mbalimbali.

Kuna misimamo mingi zaidi ya hiyo tuliyoionyesha. Ingawa hivyo, misingi ifuatayo ndiyo iliyo muhimu zaidi. Pale katika kurasa nyingine za maongozi haya ya chama, kutaelezwa zaidi juu ya njia zitakazotumika katika kuyatekeleza maongozi, na kisha tutafafanua hatua kadhaa zitakazofuatwa kuambatana na mahitaji ya uchumi na starehe za jamii.

USITAWI WA WAKENYA WOTE

Kile Chama cha KANU kinachodhamiria sana ni kupigana kabisa na umasikini wa kuhuzunisha pamoja na hali mbaya ya maisha.

Ujenzi wa taifa sio wa njia ya mawazo.

Sisi tunawafikiria sana watu, tukizishirikisha juhudi na maarifa pamoja na nia za watu kuendelea.

Serikali itaanzilisha nafasi zaidi kwa watu kila mahali nchini ili waweze kusonga mbele kufikia hali ya heshima na kujitegemea.

KANU inasadiki kwamba kila jamii ni lazima ijipatie sehemu yake katika Manufaa ya Taita.

Hali ya kuweza kujibidiisha kuinua hali ya maisha ni haki ya kila jamii. Hii ndiyo maana ya ujenzi wa taifa.

HESHIMA YA TAIFA LA KENYA

Ni wajibu muhimu sana wa kila serikali kuhifadhi heshima za taifa. Kuna njia tatu za kufikia hatua hiyo:—

- (a) Kuwako kwa ulinzi wa taifa kutokana na uchokozi kutoka sehemu za nje ya nchi. Serikali ya KANU itatekeleza wajibu huu—
 - (i) kwa kuyaandaa majeshi yake na muundo wake ili daima yawe tayari, tukizingatia mafunzo ya mara kwa mara, vifaa pamoja na moyo wa uadilifu;
 - (ii) kwa kuzingatia maongozi ya katiba za Umoja wa Mataifa pamoja na Shirika la Umoja wa Nchi huru za Afrika, tunapoendelea kuzihimiza serikali za mataifa mengine kuona busara za kufanya hivyo.
- (b) Kwamba kuna ulinzi wa taifa iwapo kutazuka vitendo vya kutisha ndani ya nchi. KANU itazingatia kuona kwamba uhaini wa kindani hauvumiliwi, na kwamba chama kitatumia njia zozote kupambana na hali kama hiyo—kwa mujibu wa sheria—ili kupingia jaribio lolote lile la kutaka kuuharibu uthabiti wa nchi ya Kenya.
- (c) Kwamba kuna ulinzi wa haki ya taifa kutokana na vitisho vinavyoweza kuzushwa na mazingira vinavyoweza kuharibu rasilimali zetu ambazo zinahitajika katika kuyaimarisha maisha ya mwanadamu.

Serikali ya KANU katika siku zijazo, itazingatia kuona kuwa hali ya mazingira inaimarishwa ikiwa ni pamoja na kueneza uelewano kati ya wananchi pamoja na kujishughulisha na mipango ya mazingira.

DEMOKRASIA HALISI YA KATIBA

Katiba ya Jamhuri yetu imethibitisha kwamba inaambatana na mahitaji ya nchi hii ya Kenya.

Hasa, hii ni hati ambayo inahusika na muundo, kanuni na kazi za kutimizwa. Lakini zaidi ya hayo, na tukiangalia vizuri sana, tutaona kwamba katiba yetu inahifadhi uhuru na haki za mwana-damu.

Katiba hii sio kama mlima kwamba hauwezi kuondolewa mahali ulipo. Yawezekana kuiharibu hali yake na pia kuharibu njia za kuweza kulinda. **Kwa hivyo Katiba ni lazima ilindwe wakati wote, na Serikali ambayo ina uthabiti na nguvu.**

Chama cha KANU kinaahidi kwa dhati kwamba kitatunza na kuifuata KATIBA. Zaidi ya hayo, ingawa katiba ya Kenya inatoa haki ya kuwako kwa zaidi ya chama kimoja, maarifa yetu tangu kunyakuliwa kwa Uhuru, yamethibitisha kwamba demokrasia ya chama kimoja ni bora na yawezekana na ni muhimu kwa maendeleo ya haraka. Kuambatana na utaratibu wetu, wananchi huwachagua watu wanaoonelea wanafaa kwa njia iliyo huru:—

- (1) Kuiwakilisha sehemu moja katika bunge ili kutoa maoni na mahitaji ya watu.
- (2) Kuheshimu moyo wa chama na kutekeleza mipango iliyo-tangazwa.

Kila kura inayopigwa inawakilisha uwezo uliotolewa na watu kuhusu shabaha zote za KANU pamoja na mipango yake.

Wananchi ndio wanaotoa maagizo pamoja na uamuzi wa mwisho kwa maongozi yote yanayohitajika.

Serikali ya KANU italinda na kuinua utaratibu huu wote wa demokrasia. Serikali ya KANU pia itahakikisha kwamba kila mmoja anafuata wananchi wanayoyachagua.

UTAWALA WA SHERIA

Jamii ya watu wanaotaka kuendelea mbele kwa haraka huwa ni watu wanaofanya kazi zao kwa nguvu na ni wa aina mbalimbali. Ni lazima kuweko na heshima pamoja na utaratibu wa heshima hiyo—itakayokubaliwa na wote—na ambayo inamhusu kila mmoja.

Bila kuwako kwa sheria na utangamano, kutakuwako na ghasia na fujo—kunyanyasana pamoja na woga.

Kuambatana na jinsi hali ya maisha ilivyo hapa nchini Kenya, utawala wa sheria una shabaha kadhaa—

- (a) kulinda haki za katiba pamoja na uhuru;
- (b) kuzuia ubaguzi wowote kuambatana na kabila, taifa ama dini, utajiri ama uwezo;
- (c) kuyapinga kabisa yale yanayoweza kuuharibu utamaduni na desturi za wananchi wa Kenya;
- (d) kulinda maisha ya wanadamu na mali zao pamoja na kuli-furahia jasho lake;
- (e) kuhakikisha kwamba jamii haiingiliwi na watenda maovu pamoja na kuwaadhibu watendao vitendo viovu;
- (f) kupambana na rushwa pamoja na vitendo vingine viovu vyo vyote;
- (g) kuutilia nguvu utumishi wa Serikali kwa shabaha za kuangalia hali ya umma na tabia zao; na
- (h) kuwasaidia wananchi iwapo wanapatikana na ajali, huzuni ama vitisho.

Idara zinazohusika na sheria zitapatiwa vifaa na kuhifadhi ili kuendelea kutekeleza wajibu wa mambo hayo.

Serikali ya KANU itakuwa na uaminifu katika kuhifadhi utawala wa sheria, na kwamba itafikiria mujibu wa sheria zaidi za utawala iwapo ni lazima kwa manufaa ya watu wa Kenya na jamili nzima kwa jumla.

Pamoja na hayo, Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kulinda uhuru wa mahakama.

UONGOZI BORA WA TAIFA

Chama cha KANU kinasadiki kwamba uongozi ulio bora ni muhimu sana kati ya kila jamii. Kuhusu jambo hili, Wabunge wote wanatazamiwa kuwa na kutekeleza njia na hali bora za uongozi.

Hii ndiyo sababu chaguo la watu ni muhimu.

Baadhi ya Wabunge hawa watachaguliwa kutumika katika Serikali ya KANU, na ambayo—

- (i) kiongozi wa taifa ndiye mkuu wa Serikali na ni mmoja wa waliochaguliwa katika bunge;
- (ii) kwamba kazi zote zinafanywa kwa ushirikiano wakati wa kutekeleza maongozi na kati ya Rais na Baraza la Mwaziri; na
- (iii) kila Waziri ni lazima atazamie kuamuliwa na watu kuambata na jinsi anavyoitekeleza kazi yake katika wizara aliyopewa.

Kwa maafikiano kama hayo, mamlaka ya utawala na jinsi ya kuendesha utawala katika vyeo vya juu utasimamiwa.

Nje ya Bunge, ni muhimu pia kwamba uongozi wa KANU kwa mamlaka yote ni lazima uwe wa hali ya juu. Ili kuzingatia uongozi wa hali ya juu kote katika Jamhuri yetu, Serikali yetu, Bunge pamoja na Chama, ni lazima kazi zote kuendeshwa kwa njia zozote inavyopasa.

Lakini hakuna mambo yanayozidi uongozi wa taifa kuliko shughuli zinazoendeshwa na Wabunge pamoja na maafisa wakuu wa Chama.

Uongozi ni wa watu wote wala si shughuli ya wachache walio-bahatika.

Kwa kutumia maneno ama kitendo au kwa kutumia kwa mfano nguvu, kila mmoja anaweza kuwa na sehemu yake ya aina ya uongozi unaohitajika kwa ujenzi wa taifa.

Chama cha KANU kinawaalika wote kuutweka mzigo pamoja na kuwa na moyo wa kufanya hivyo. Tunatazamia makanisa waalimu, wakuu wa vyama vya wafanya kazi waandishi na wacha-

pishaji vitabu, watumishi wa Serikali, mashirika ya wenye maarifa ya kikazi, mashirika na makampuni ya biashara pamoja na vyama vya ukulima, wanawake wa Kenya, vyama vya vijana pamoja na wengine wote kushirikiana na Chama katika shughuli zake za ujenzi wa taifa.

Maarifa, kujitolea na kujiheshimu, hata kama vyote vitatoka wapi, hushiriki katika maisha ya uongozi.

KUZINGATIA UMOJA WA TAIFA

Nchi yetu inapaswa kushawishika sasa, kwamba kutokana na tuliyojifunza na kuyaona hapo zamani, kwamba kwa kuwa na umoja wa taifa hakuna jambo lolote lisilowezekana.

Chama cha KANU kitaendelea kuimarisha hali ya kuwako kwa umoja wa taifa, wakati ambapo pia kitataka heshima za juu kutolewa kwa alama za taifa kama vile bendera yetu pamoja na msimamo wetu.

Serikali ijayo ya KANU itaimarisha zaidi umoja katika ushirikiano na uongozi wa kila aina hapa nchini kwa manufaa ya taifa.

Zaidi ya hapo, KANU inasadiki kwamba jamii yoyote ambayo hujishirikisha sana na ukabila ama utaifa ni lazima ivizingatie kwa starehe, michezo pamoja na manufaa ya utamaduni.

KUHESHIMU DESTURI ZA KITAMADUNI

Kuambatana na moyo wa "NYAYO", Serikali ya KANU itaendesha kazi zake za kuliongoza taifa ili liweze kuyafikia maendeleo zaidi kwa kupitia maendeleo ya uchumi pamoja na kuzitumia njia za kisasa.

Pamoja na hayo, chama cha KANU kitahakikisha kwamba—

- (1) hakuna maongozi yanayozushwa ama ufundi wowote kutolewa vitakavyopingana na msingi wa desturi zetu za kiafrika; na
- (2) kwamba maongozi yote na ufundi vitashirikishwa katika aina ya maendeleo amboyo yanaambatana na desturi zetu za kiafrika.

Utamaduni wa Kenya, kwa mujibu wa utajiri wake wote pamoja na ufasaha kama vile wa sanaa, vinapaswa kuendelezwa miongoni mwa watu kama msingi wa maendeleo ya taifa.

Serikali ya Kanu itaendelea kuona na kuhimiza pamoja na kuhifadhi umuhimu wa utamaduni wa Kiafrika.

Lakini tunaweza pia kujifundisha na kutoa uhuru sawa kwa utamaduni usio wa kiafrika kuambatana na jinsi ulivyoingiliana katika jamii ya Kenya.

KUITENDA MIPANGO ILIYOPANGWA

Chama cha KANU kinaamini kwamba maendeleo ya taifa ni lazima yapangwe kwa njia ya uangalifu, kuambatana na rahamani za mipango pamoja na kiasi cha pesa zilizotengwa.

Uzima wa jamii waweza kupatikana kwa kupitia nafasi nyingi mbalimbali za mwanadamu ikiwa atazitia maanani pamoja na bidii.

Chombo muhimu cha kuitekeleza mipango yetu ya maendeleo ni idara zetu za Serikali ambazo zimekuwa kubwa zaidi.

Chama cha KANU, kwa hivyo, kinaonelea ni jambo bora kuchunguza upya njia zote za kiufundi pamoja na muundo wake, ili kuhakikisha kwamba njia zilizo bora na muhimu zinatumika wakati wowote kwa nguvu za wananchi pamoja na ujuzi unaohitajika.

KUYASAWAZISHA MAENDELEO

Katika wakati wote wa utawala wa mkoloni, kulikuwako na wilaya ama majimbo hapa Kenya ambayo yalisahauliwa ama kupumbazwa.

Tangu tujinyakulie Uhuru, mawazo kama hayo hayangefikiriwa, kwani juhudi za Serikali za KANU katika njia zake zote za mipango—zimekuwa ni za kulipangia taifa zima.

Lakini wakati hutakikana wa kujenga upya sehemu ambazo miaka mingi zimesahauliwa, na kwamba bado kuna wilaya ama majimbo ambako maendeleo hayajasonga mbele kama ilivyo katika

sehemu nyingine. Kwa hivyo, Serikali ya KANU itajishughulisha zaidi na kwa bidii zake kuona kwamba maendeleo yamepatikana kwa watu na rasilmali kutoka kwa mali za asili katika sehemu ambazo ni kavu wakati mwingi pamoja na zile ambazo huwa ni kama jangwa.

Hatua thabiti zitachukuliwa kuwahimiza wananchi wa sehemu hizo ama sehemu zinazohitaji huduma zaidi zitafikiriwa kwanza. Ingawa hivyo, wananchi wa sehemu hizo watapaswa kujiandaa kwa juhudi zao za kujiendeleza pamoja na sehemu wanazoishi.

HAKI ZAIDI KWA JAMII

Taifa la Kenya limefanya juhudi nyingi katika kumaliza baadhi ya mikasa ya maisha magumu yaliyokuwako hapo zamani na yaliyokuwa na msingi wa ubaguzi na ukosefu wa nafasi za kazi.

Sababu muhimu ya kuhifadhi na kudumisha heshima za mwana-damu katika uhuru wake, ni kuendelea kuongeza kitaifa haki za jamii pamoja na starehe za kila jamii.

Chama cha KANU kitaona kwamba kinatilia mkazo juhudi za hapo awali kwa njia nne muhimu—

- (a) kwa kuanzisha nafasi mpya za kuziwezesha jamii kuendelea pamoja na kujiheshimu zenyewe;
- (b) kwa kusambaza na kuinua hali ya huduma zote za starehe za jamii;
- (c) kuanzisha juhudi mpya za kupambana na kushinda matatizo ambayo huzushwa na ukosefu wa kazi; na
- (d) kwa kutayarisha maongozi ambayo yataweza kuleta njia za kuwezesha mapato ya juu kupatikana.

KUSIMAMIWA KWA UCHUMI

Kujitawala ni jambo linaloweza kuwa haki, kwa mujibu wa kisiasa ama kisheria. Lakini haliwezi kuwa na maana ikiwa uchumi wa nchi hautaweza kusimamiwa vyema na serikali ya watu pamoja na kufahamu unavyoendeshwa na shabaha zake.

“USIMAMIZI” waweze kuwa na maana nyingi: kutolewa kwa sarafu za pesa . . . kupokea pesa za kigeni . . . hali ya pesa ambazo huhitajika kugharamia shughuli zote resmi . . . kuhifadhia biashara fulani katika mashirika ya serikali . . . Maongozi kuhusu kodi, utoaji wa leseni, rasilmali, mapatano ya pande mbili ama kati ya mataifa . . .

Serikali ya KANU itazingatia muundo huu wa kusimamia njia zake zote zilizo muhimu kwa uchumi wa Kenya.

Kwa kuzitumia njia hizi, wananchi watakuwa na hakika kwamba katika makisio ya matumizi ya pesa za serikali, katika hatua zinazohusu bei ama mapato, na katika biashara kati ya mataifa, maongozi pamoja na mipango vinaambatana vyema kuonyesha jinsi nguvu zetu za kiuchumi zilivyo pamoja na kuwa na hali thabiti ya jinsi uhuru wetu unavyoonekana.

KUINUA UMOJA WA AFRIKA

Tangu kuanzishwa kwa Shirika la Umoja wa nchi huru za Afrika katika mwaka wa 1963, chama cha KANU kimekuwa kikifanya kazi bila kuchoka kuona kwamba shabaha za wananchi wa bara la Afrika zinapatikana.

Juhudi hasa zimekuwa zikifanywa kuona kwamba shabaha hizo zina maana halisi, kwa mujibu wa sheria, mawasiliano ya njia za anga ama barabara, kushirikiana kwa utafiti pamoja na ufundi, hazina za maendeleo pamoja na uelewano wa kibiashara.

Chama cha KANU kinalaumu aina zote za ukoloni na ubaguzi wa rangi. Serikali zilizopita za KANU zimekuwa zikiunga kwa dhati maongozi ya shirika la Umoja wa nchi huru za Afrika pamoja na Umoja wa Mataifa yenye shabaha za kuangamiza ukandamizaji na ubaguzi wa rangi sehemu za kusini mwa Afrika.

Serikali ya KANU itaendelea kuitolea katika hali ya kuinua umoja wenye maana miongoni mwa mataifa ya Afrika katika kila njia.

Muungano wa nguvu za pamoja katika Afrika wapaswa kutumiwa katika kuhakikisha shabaha nyingi za mwanadamu zinapatikana. Muungano pia ni silaha iliyo na nguvu sana katika juhudi za kupatikana kwa haki za starehe kati ya jamii za ulimwengu.

MSIMAMO WA KENYA KWA ULIMWENGU

Chama cha KANU kinapinga mafundisho yoyote yasiyo thabiti, na kwamba chama kinaamini maongozi ya Kenya kwa nchi za kigeni, yanapaswa kuendelea kutumika kuambatana na msimamo wa kutotegemea upande wowote.

Chama cha KANU kinatambua umuhimu wa Umoja wa Mataifa, kama chombo cha msingi wa kuwasiliana kimataifa pamoja na kuwa ni chombo cha maendeleo.

Chama cha KANU kinaunga mkono juhudi za mataifa yanayoendelea za kuazishwa kwa utaratibu sawa wa kiuchumi ulimwenguni, kuambatana na msingi wa uthabiti pamoja na haki.

Chama cha KANU kinasadiki kwamba ulimwengu unahitaji shababa na nia ya **MOYO WA HARAMBEE** kama inavyozingatiwa na kutekelezwa na wananchi wa Kenya.

SEHEMU YA PILI

MIPANGO MUHIMU

UTANGULIZI

Utaona ya kwamba nyingi za shabaha za maongozi zilizoko katika sehemu iliyotangulia zinajieleza zenyewe na wala hasa hazihitaji “UMUHIMU” ili kuzishinikiza kuwa na nguvu ama maana. Lakini katika mambo mengine kadhaa, kuibadilisha mipango iliyoazimiwa iweze kutekelezeka kutahitajika utaratibu pamoja na umuhimu wa kuiandaa.

Ni lazima kuweko na njia wazi ya kufumbata mambo tunayolenga kuyafanya.

Umuhimu wowote una maana mbili zinazoweza kuufafanua:

- (1) kudhihirisha wazi, na kuliendesha taifa lote kwa haraka ili kuweza kufikia kushinda mambo yoyote yaliyo muhimu; na
- (2) kutafuta njia yoyote ile ambayo itaweza kutumika kikazi na inayoonekana kwamba itaweza kufaulu.

Tukiunganisha mambo hayo pamoja, basi tutakuwa na fikira za kutenda mambo yaliyo muhimu. Katika kuyatekeleza hayo kwa ujenzi wa taifa, ni lazima tuzingatie kuwa wenye imani ya kutenda na mara kwa mara tuweze kujirekebisha.

MAENDELEO YA SERIKALI NA WANANCHI

Shabaha iliyo muhimu sana katika maendeleo yoyote ya taifa ni kuumaliza umasikini.

Katika kila lugha, “MAENDELEO” yaweza kuchukuliwa kuwa mfano wa shule, daraja ama upanuzi wa nguvu za umeme. Bila shaka mambo hayo yote huchukua nafasi yake katika kuendelea mbele kwa taifa.

Lakini Chama Cha KANU kinasisitiza umuhimu wa kufahamu kwamba hatushughulikii maendeleo ya vitu. Shabaha yetu ni kushughulikia maendeleo ya watu.

Kwa hivyo kila kitu ambacho kimeundwa ni lazima kifikiiriwe kuwa kinatumika na kutoa nafasi kwa watu. Na kwa kuendeleza uwezo wa mwanadamu kwa njia hii, kutakuwako na haja ya

kuendelea vitu vingine zaidi. Na kwa hivyo jambo hilo huendelea hivyo daima... Chombo cha maendeleo wakati wa kupambana na vita vya njaa, ni nguvu za mwanadamu na silaha alizo nazo.

KUENDELEZA SEHEMU ZA MASHAMBANI

Chini ya uongozi wa Chama cha KANU, Serikali imekuwa ikizifikiria sana sehemu za mashambani kote nchini tangu tuunyakue Uhuru.

Chama cha KANU kinazingatia sana mpango huu muhimu, na ambao kitaushughulikia sana kwa kila uwezekano.

Fikira za kutenda hayo yote, zinaambatanishwa na sababu nne kubwa—

- (a) jamhuri ndiyo watu—na kwamba ni katika sehemu za mashambani ambako idadi kubwa ya wananchi huishi;
- (b) Kenya ingali ikitegemea sana kilimo ambacho kinaendelea kuimarika na cha kisasa katika sehemu za mashambani kwa sababu ya utoaji wa chakula, chakula cha kuuzwa nchi za nje, kuinua hali ya mapato, pamoja na kutoa nafasi za kazi;
- (c) kukiweko na upanuzi wa huduma mbalimbali... (kama vile mawasiliano, maji, nguvu za umeme na kadhalika)... kuna utajiri mwingi ambao haujagunduliwa katika sehemu za mashambani unaoweza kutumika katika viwanda ama kwa biashara nyinginezo zinazohusika na bidhaa za kutengeza vifaa vya viwandani, mali za kiasili pamoja na matumizi ya wanadamu walio na ujuzi; na
- (d) upanuzi wa huduma za jamii na za utawala, umeweza kuzusha shabaha za kuinunua hali ya sehemu za mashambani ili kuwa sehemu zenye kuwavutia vijana wetu, na hivyo kupunguza idadi ya wale wanaoendelea kumiminika katika sehemu za miji.

UGAWAJI NA MATUMIZI YA ARDHI

Tunapaswa kuona ukweli usioweza kuepukika.

Kukiwako na hali ya sasa ya kuongezeka kwa idadi ya watu hapa nchini, kuna wilaya ambazo zinakabiliwa sana na ukosefu wa ardhi. Kuambatana na hali ya taifa letu ilivyo, kiasi cha ekari za ardhi kinachoweza kutumiwa kuzalishia mali kinaendelea kupunguka kwa njia ya haraka.

Serikali ya KANU itashirikisha ukweli kama huo katika maongozi inaposhughulikia njia zote za kilimo pamoja na kutoa makao.

Hatimaye kwa mfano, wakati kunapopatikana mashamba makubwa ama sehemu ya ardhi iliyo ghali inapotengwa kwa maendeleo, Chama cha KANU kitahimiza sana ardhi kama hiyo iwe ni mali ya makundi ya watu, muungano wa kampuni ama kwa njia ya ushirika. Litakuwa pia ni jambo muhimu kuona kwamba hata iwe ardhi ni mali ya nani, utumiaji wa ardhi hiyo ni lazima uwe wa kutosheleza kabisa.

MIPANGO KWA SEHEMU ZA UKAME

Kunazo sehemu nyingi zilizo za ukame hapa nchini Kenya, na kwamba kutokana na maumbile ya nchi, sehemu hizo ni kubwa sana, na ambazo mali zake za asili pamoja na uwezo wa mwanadamu kwa maendeleo yake, hazijachunguzwa vya kutosha.

Chama cha KANU kitahakikisha kwamba utajiri unaoweza kuleta maendeleo katika sehemu hizi umechunguzwa vya kutosha.

Ingawa hivyo, juhudi za Serikali pekee haziwezi kuendeleza sehemu hizi pamoja na wananchi wanaoishi sehemu hizo. Kwa hivyo, Chama cha KANU kinatoa mwito kwa wananchi wote walioko katika sehemu hizo kushirikiana pamoja na kukubali mipango iliyotayarishwa, wakubaliane na moyo wa kujiandaa, pamoja na mahitaji ya kuwako na mabadiliko fulani maishani pamoja na hali inayoweza kubadilika.

MAENDELEO ZAIDI YA VIWANDA

Maarifa ya mwanadamu kwa zaidi ya karne moja sasa, yameonyesha umuhimu wa kuendeleza huduma za viwandani kwa taifa lolote linaloendelea kwa haraka.

Viwanda vya kutengenezea bidhaa vimeanzishwa kwa njia kubwa hapa nchini Kenya kufuatia hali na utaratibu ulioanzishwa miaka ya zamani. Nchi hii sasa inakabiliwa na sehemu ya pili ya kuanzishwa kwa viwanda.

Chama cha KANU kina nia kubwa ya kuona kwamba kuna viwanda zaidi na kuhakikisha kwamba kuanzishwa kwake kutakuwa kwa dhati na kutakaoleta manufaa baadaye.

Kuna mambo muhimu kadhaa ambayo twapaswa kufikiria hapa kuhusu jambo hilo—

- (i) kupanuliwa kwa viwanda hapa nchini ni kwa maana ili kuendeleza mbele maendeleo ya Kenya;
- (ii) sehemu ya pili ya mpango huu wa viwanda itatilia zaidi juhudi za mambo ya uinjini na kazi zozote ambazo zinahusika na ujuzi huo;
- (iii) mipango ya maendeleo iliyokwisha kutayarishwa itahakikisha kuna hali inayolingana kuambatana na mahali viwanda hivyo vitajengwa, hasa wakati wa kueneza viwanda katika sehemu za mashambani; na
- (iv) kwa hivyo viwanda ni lazima vitengeneze bidhaa ambazo zitakuwa zikiuzwa katika masoko ya nchi za nje.

MCHANGANYIKO WA UCHUMI WETU

Tangu tuonyakue Uhuru, Serikali mbalimbali za KANU zimekuwa zikishikilia zaidi hali na faida kutokana na “UCHUMI WA MCHANGANYIKO” na ambao umekuwa ukisimamiwa kwa wingi na Serikali kupitia kujishirikisha kwake pamoja na kuzitumia hatua niyngine, kadhalika na kutoa mashauri ya kuuongoza na masharti ya rasilimali za watu binafsi.

Serikali ya Chama cha KANU itaendelea kuhifadhi uchumi wa mchanganyiko, ikitoa pia nafasi za watu kuuendesha, na kwa upande wake ikihakikisha kwamba inalo jukumu kuhusu uchumi huo.

Serikali ya Chama cha KANU pia itaendelea kuinua wajibu wa vyama vya USHIRIKA katika utoaji na ugawaji wa mali.

HAKI ZA NJIA YA KUYAGAWA MAPATO

Katika kila jamii ambapo kuna uhuru wa kujitafutia kutegemea sheria ilivyo, kutakuwako na tofauti za viwango vya mapato. Hakuna jamii ya wanadamu ambayo imeweza kufaulu kuyagawa sana mapato. Majiribio ya kufanya hivyo, kwa mfano, yamesababisha wanadamu kuvunjika moyo na kuuondokea msingi wa uhuru. Ingawa hivyo, na ni kweli kabisa, haki za starehe pamoja na misimamo mingine, zataka kwamba tusilijenge taifa ambalo lina watu wachache watakaokuwa matajiri sana ili hali wale walio wengi watabakia masikini.

Chama cha KANU kinafahamu wajibu wake wa kuona kwamba mapato yanagawanywa kwa njia iliyo sawa.

Kulifikia lengo hili, Serikali itaendeleza mtu kujipatia mali yake, itaendelea kupunguza tofauti za mapato kupitia utozaji kodi wa maendeleo, na itahusika zaidi na kugharamia huduma za starehe ya jamii, hasa elimu, afya, maji na nyumba. Ingawa hivyo, ni lazima kuweko na hali imara ya uchumi na pia katika huduma za starehe.

Kwa hivyo, hatua iliyo muhimu sana kwa swala hili lote ni kutafuta njia za mapato ambayo yanaweza kugawanywa na kuhakikisha kwamba kiasi cha watu wengi iwezekanavyo kinahusika na njia za kuyapata mapato hayo.

MWENENDO WA ELIMU

Hakuna utaratibu wowote wa mambo muhimu ya taifa unaweza kukamilishwa bila ya kugusia hali inayohusu elimu, na ambayo katika miaka kadhaa iliyopita imeongezeka sana hata juhudi na kujitolea kutakikana kwa wingi.

Katika ulimwengu wa sasa, elimu ni lazima itabaki kuwa nguzo ya ushindi wa mwanadamu.

Chama cha KANU kinajitahidi kuhifadhi mwenendo huo wote wa kile ambacho kitawezesha tujitosheleze na watu walio na ujuzi pamoja na heshima kwa taifa lote.

Tatizo lililo muhimu na ambalo litabidi kutekelezwa kwanza ni:—

- (a) kuifikia shabaha kamili ya elimu katika shule za msingi pasipo kulipa karo.
- (b) kupanua na kuendeleza elimu ya shule za sekondari;
- (c) kuhakikisha kwamba wale wanaomaliza mafunzo yao katika chuo kikuu wanaambatanisha mafunzo hayo na mahitaji ya taifa;
- (d) kuyashirikisha mafunzo zaidi katika vyuo na kutoa mashauri yanayohusu muundo wa mipango ya maendeleo; na
- (e) kuangalia mbele bila kufikiria mafunzo ya shule pekee ili kuuinua mpango wa elimu kama vile ya watu wazima pamoja na kuifanya jamii iweze kuelewa mambo.

Katika orodha hii kuhusu elimu, sayansi na ufundi ni lazima yawe masomo yatakayoshikilia wajibu wake. Kuwako kwa maarifa ya kutosha ya sayansi na ufundi, kwaweza kuondoa pengo ambalo kwa kuwako kwake limekuwa likizuia zaidi kupanuliwa kwa mipango mbalimbali inayohusika na starehe za kiuchumi.

KUCHUNGUZA UPYA HALI YA MAMLAKA KWA MASHIRIKA

Hivi karibuni taarifa iliyotayarishwa ya tume iliyoteuliwa kuchunguza shughuli na muundo wa mabaraza ya serikali yanayosimamiwa na wakurugenzi pamoja na mashirika yake, ilifuatiwa na tangazo la tume nyingine kama hiyo ambayo ingechunguza hali ilivyo katika idara zote za utumishi wa Serikali.

Chama cha KANU hakichukulii mambo hayo kuwa yasiyo na maana ama yasiyofaa kufatiwa zaidi.

Chama cha KANU kinatambua umuhimu wa mahitaji ya kuchunguza mara kwa mara mashirika na idara zote zinazosimamiwa na wakurugenzi ili kuhakikisha kwamba mashirika hayo yanatoa utumishi wa hali ya juu.

Ni kwa kuwa tuna mashirika na idara za utumishi wa serikali zinazotilia bidii kazi zake, ambapo serikali itaweza kuzitumia nafasi zinazoweza kupatikana mara kwa mara za kutoa huduma.

UTAWALA UNAOFANYIWA MAHALI PAMOJA

Serikali kwa wakati huu imekwisha kutangaza nia yake ya kuondolea ile hali ya idara za utawala na upangaji wa maendeleo kuwa katika mahali pamoja ikitegemea afisi kuu pekee. Ikizidi zaidi, shughuli za aina hii zitatawanywa, ili kwamba nazo wilaya ziweze kuwa zinahusika katika kuyatekeleza maongozi ya Serikali.

Chama cha KANU kinakaribisha sababu hizi na pia kuziunga mkono.

Katika siku zijazo, wananchi mahali popote walipo watakuwa na fursa ya kujishughulisha na uamuzi wowote unaofikiwa na ambao unayahusu maisha yao ya kila siku, na baadaye.

KUHIFADHI MAZINGIRA YA MWANADAMU

Katika siku za hivi karibuni, uchunguzi mkubwa kwa njia ya utafiti umekuwa ukifanywa hapa nchini Kenya kuhusu hali mbali-mbali za jinsi ya kuhifadhi mali za asili na njia za kuisimamia pamoja na jinsi ya kuendeleza mazingira ya maumbile.

Maoni mengineyo ya uchunguzi huo ni kama vile—

- (a) mmomonyoko wa udongo kote nchini pamoja na kuupoteza mchanga wa juu ya ardhi;
- (b) kuharibiwa kwa misitu pamoja na kuyalinda majani;
- (c) kutojali utunzaji wa sehemu za wanyama na kuzusha hali ya majangwa;
- (d) kuchafuliwa kwa njia zinazoweza kuziharibu njia za utoaji wa maji pamoja na akiba yake; na
- (e) mikasa inayotokana na matumizi ya madawa fulani.

Serikali ya KANU itachukua hatua zinazofaa za kulinda na kuhifadhi mazingira ya kiasili ambayo kwayo maisha na uhai wake vinategemea.

Katika kutekeleza wajibu huu, juhudi zitatiliwa mkazo katika kuwaelemisha wananchi juu ya mambo yanayohusu mazingira yao.

SEHEMU YA TATU

LENGO LILILOKO KATIKA JUHUDI ZA MAENDELEO YETU

Serikali ya Chama cha KANU, hivi majuzi ilitangaza mpango wake wa maendeleo ya taifa kwa kipindi cha mwaka wa 1979 hadi mwaka wa 1983. Ni wajibu wa kila kiongozi na maafisa wa Serikali kuuelewa vyema mpango huo. Yafuatayo ni *Baadhi* tu ya maongozi hasa ya utaratibu na lengo lililoko katika mpango huo.

KUPUNGUZA UMASKINI

Lengo linaloangaliwa zaidi katika ratiba ya mpango huo, ni mahitaji ya wale walio na mapato ya chini sana kote hapa nchini Kenya: wenye mashamba madogo-madogo pamoja na wachungaji wa mifugo; wasio na ardhi katika sehemu za mashambani, pamoja na wale wanaoishi katika sehemu za miji wenye mapato ya chini na wale wasiotazamia mapato kamili.

Hasa mpango huo wa maendeleo umetayarishwa kwa makusudi ya kutosheleza mahitaji mengi ya yale yaliyo muhimu na ya wenye mapato ya chini, katika hali ya ukosefu wa chakula bora mwilini, maji, nyumba, elimu na afya kufikia mwaka huo wa 1983.

Mojawapo wa nia kubwa ya KANU kuhusu maendeleo, ni kwamba kuupunguza umaskini, kunapaswa kuendesha katika kupitia mipango ambayo wale walio maskini watahusika zaidi wenyewe katika shughuli za uzalishaji wa mali.

Ingawa hivyo, kunazo hatua nyingine zilizo dhahiri, kama vile kuondolewa kwa karo za shule, utoaji wa chakula cha mchana katika shule na maziwa kwa watoto pamoja na utekelezaji thabiti wa mipango mbalimbali ya afya.

Juhudi za pamoja kati ya makundi ya jamii, kama inavyoithibitishwa na moyo wa Harambee, zitabaki muhimu sana kuelezea wajibu wa jamii yoyote katika kupambana na umaskini kwa msingi wa kuendeleza maendeleo kwa jumla.

Kwa kuzingatia juhudi nyingi za maendeleo mbalimbali, kutakuwako na moyo wa wananchi kujibidiisha katika kuinua hali ya afya bora na chakula cha kufaa mwilini.

Serikali ya KANU itatoa huduma bora za maji katika sehemu za mashambani ili kuinua hali ya afya ya jamii, kuimarisha **uzalishaji wa mali** (kutegemea njia za mabadiliko katika ukuzaji wa mimea pamoja na kuimarisha hali ya utunzaji wa ardhi) pamoja pia na kupunguza masaa yanayotumika kwenda kuteka maji. Kuhusu hali ya utoaji wa maji katika sehemu nyingi za mashambani juhudi zitasisitizwa kuweka vituo vya kutekea maji, mahali ambapo mmoja anaweza kuunganishiwa mfereji wake wa maji kwa gharama yake mwenyewe.

Kiasi cha kama asilimia tisaini cha hazina ya maendeleo ya sehemu za mijini kilichotengwa kwa mipango ya nyumba kitumika kuendeshea sehemu zilizotengwa kwa maendeleo ama aina nyingine zinazoweza kutumika katika kuwapatia nyumba wale walio katika makundi ya mapato madogo.

Mpango utakaopanuliwa zaidi katika sehemu za mashambani ni wa kutoa nguvu za umeme—wakati wa kipindi cha sasa cha maendeleo ya taifa, utawafaidi watu milioni moja katika masoko pamoja na vituo vingine.

Juhudi za Serikali ikishirikiana na wananchi, zitakuwa na lengo kufikia asilimia moja ya elimu ya watu wazima katika mwaka wa 1983.

Kwa vile ni vizuri sana kuzuia ugonjwa kuliko kuuponya, maongozi yataelekezwa kuhusu madawa ya kuzuia magonjwa, uhuru wa kutopatwa na magonjwa, ugunduzi wa ugonjwa mapema na matibabu yake, pamoja na elimu kuhusu afya.

KUIPANUA ELIMU KWA KILA NJIA

Kufanikiwa kwa mambo yote pamoja na elimu ya bure kwa shule za msingi ni mojawapo wa nia kubwa za chama cha KANU. Shabaha za kufaulu huku zitafikiwa katika wakati unaofaa hata kabla ya kumalizika kwa mpango wa sasa wa maendeleo.

Shabaha kubwa na ya muhimu katika elimu itakuwa ni kushirikisha mafunzo katika shule za sekondari na yale yanayohusu maendeleo ya sehemu za mashambani, kwa kutilia mkazo mafunzo yanayofaa pamoja na ustadi.

Kufikia mwaka wa 1983, shule kumi na tano zitakuwa zikitoa mafunzo kamili ya ufundi, ikiwa ni pamoja na uinjiniya kwa wanafunzi elfu nane na mia tano.

Njia za kuwapata walio na ujuzi wa hali ya juu katika kazi pia zitaimarishwa na kutiliwa nguvu. Kuhusu jambo hili, chuo kikuu cha pili kitaanzishwa kufikia kumalizika kwa mpango wa sasa wa maendeleo ya taifa. Utaratibu wa mafunzo katika Chuo Kikuu cha Nairobi pamoja na chuo hicho kitakachoanzishwa yatashirikishwa pamoja ili kuhakikisha kwamba yanaambatana pamoja na kwa lengo moja.

Elimu ni lazima ilipatie nchi hii watu walio na ustadi ambao utahakikisha kupatikana nafasi za kazi kwa vijana wa nchi hii zitakazokuwako wanapomaliza mafunzo.

MATUMAINI MEMA KWA WAKULIMA WADOGO-WADOGO

Upanuzi wa mipango ya kilimo utaratibishwa upya ili kuanzisha mbinu mpya za kuharakisha maendeleo ya kiuchumi kuambatana na hali ya mkulima mdogo, vitakavyopatikana kupitia kwa mazao mengi pamoja matumizi ya njia za kisasa.

Maongozi kwa maendeleo ya mashamba madogo-madogo yatatilia mkazo upanuzi wa shughuli za kazi mbalimbali: mazao ya chai, kahawa, mahindi, mchele, pareto, pamba, matunda na mboga pamoja na mifugo ya maziwa.

Kwa kupitia zaidi katika mashirika ya vyama vya ushirika, kutakuwako na mageuzo makubwa kuhusu mkopo kwa wakulima wadogo, mabadiliko yatakayowezesha mazao ya kujipatia pesa ama njia nyingine ili kuchukua mahali pa ule mtindo wa kizamani wa kudhamini hati ya kumiliki shamba ili mtu aweze kukopeshwa.

Kutakuwako na msisitizo mpya na muhimu wa kuimarisha maendeleo ya mkulima mdogo anayeshughulikia kilimo cha kunyu-nyiza maji shambani.

Mipango kadhaa mipya ya makao imekwisha kutayarishwa, na itatekelezwa. Mkazo mkubwa pia utatiliwa kuhusu maendeleo zaidi ya mipango iliyoko wakati huu itakayokuwa ikihifadhiwa na jamii walioko katika makao hayo.

MAMBO KADHAA KUHUSU HALI YA KILIMO

Inaonyeshwa kwamba mahindi na maziwa pamoja na utoaji wa maziwa, vyote hivyo vitaweza kujimudu mahitaji ya nyumbani yanayoendelea kuongezeka, na kwamba uagizaji wa sukari kutoka nchi za nje utakomeshwa baada ya mwaka wa 1980, kwa sababu nchi yetu itakuwa imefikia kilele cha utoaji sukari ya kutosheleza mahitaji yetu.

Maongozi kuhusu bei za mazao ya kilimo yana shabaha tatu muhimu: kuwezesha kutoa masoko ya hali ya juu kutegemea juhudi za mkuzaji; kupunguza gharama za uuzaji pamoja na kazi za mukulima ili kuongeza sehemu ya mapato ya bei za masoko kwa mukulima; pamoja na kufahamu kila mara masharti ya biashara kati ya sehemu za mashambani na maeneo ya mijini ili kuzuia kuzoroteka kwa hali yoyote ya kilimo nchini.

Utumiaji wa ardhi inayoweza kuzalisha mali kwa wingi utahitaji matumizi makubwa, utaalamu unaofaa kwa mahitaji hayo, faida kubwa itakayotokana na mipango ya mafunzo, kazi za muda mrefu pamoja na kupatikana kwa mikopo.

Afisa tatu mpya za idara ya uandikishaji mashamba katika wilaya, na kupanuliwa zaidi kwa nyingine kumi na moja, ni njia itakayoharakisha upimaji wa mashamba pamoja na uandikishaji wa mashamba.

SURA MPYA KUHUSU HALI YA VIWANDA

Juhudi zaidi zitatiliwa ili kuinua hali ya utengenezaji wa bidhaa viwandani pamoja na shughuli nyinginezo zinazohusika na viwanda.

Mipango wa sehemu zaidi za viwanda vidogo-vidogo, pamoja na vituo vikuu vya maendeleo ya viwanda katika sehemu za mashambani pamoja na nyingine za kukuzia viwanda, utanzishwa katika utaratibu ambao hatimaye utalitumikia taifa letu kupitia kwa matawi ya viwanda vya majimbo.

Kutuliwa mkazo wa kutengeza bidhaa kutabadilishwa kutoka kutegemea zaidi bidhaa za kuagizwa kutoka nje na badala yake kuimarisha bidhaa za kuuzwa nje kutoka hapa nchini, kuamba-

tana na njia za ustadi wa viwanda vyenyewe pakiwako na lengo la kuimarisha hali yetu ya mashindano ya kibiashara katika masoko ya ulimwengu.

Tutaanzisha viwanda vipya, tukihitajika kutegemea bidhaa za humu-humu nchini ziazohitajika viwandani tukiwa na matumaini makubwa ya kuzipatia masoko katika nchi za nje.

MAWASILIANO: LENGU LETU NA MIPANGO YAKE

Maongozi yetu pamoja na mipango jinsi ilivyo kuhusu barabara katika sehemu za mashambani yatatafuta kuinua hali ya usafirishaji kwa njia ya urahisi katika sehemu za ndani sana huko mashambani; kuifanya hali ya uzalishaji wa mavuno ya kutoa pesa kuinuka kwa kupitia uwezekano wa kuyafikia masoko; na kuzusha hali ya kupatikana kazi katika sehemu za mashambani kwa kutumia njia nyingi mbalimbali za kazi za kutekelezwa.

Zaidi ya shilingi milioni mia tatu na laki nane, zitatengwa kutengenezea barabara za kuingia sehemu za humu nchini, na kiasi kingine cha shilingi milioni mia nne na laki sita, zitatumika katika mpango wa kuwekea barabara maramu. Serikali itakuwa ikirati-bisha matumizi ya barabara, ili kwamba shehena zaidi za mizigo mikubwa na mizito ziwe zikibebwa kwa njia ya reli.

Kuimarisha kwa njia za reli pia kutakuwa kwa muhimu sana, kwani njia ya reli hutumia mafuta machache ya kuendeshea magari yake kuliko njia nyingine yoyote ya abiria ama mizigi.

Viwanja vidogo vya ndege vitamarishwa katika sehemu kadhaa za nchi ili kuinua maendeleo ya nchi yetu kwa njia za mawasiliano.

Nyingi za bidhaa zinazopelekwa nchi za nje ama zile zinazuingia humu nchini hubebwa na meli za makampuni ya kigeni, jambo ambalo matokeo yake ni matumizi makubwa ya pesa za kigeni. Kwa hivyo, Serikali inaazimia kuanzisha Shirika la Meli la Kenya katika mpango wa sasa wa maendeleo.

Kwa wakati huu tunafanya utafiti wa uwezekano wa kuanzishwa kwa bandari ya pili kubwa huko Manda Bay.

KUHIFADHIWA KWA MSINGI WA MALI YA ASILI

Haigharimu pesa nyingi kuzuia uharibifu wa mazingira kuliko kuyasahihubisha maharibifu hayo mara yanapotokea. Nchi yetu ya Kenya itakabiliwa na matatizo ya jinsi ya kukabiliana na matumizi yanayoendelea ya ardhi isiyo na hali bora, na wakati huo huo kuzuia kuyaharibu mazingira yanayotokana na mmomonyoko wa udongo pamoja na kufagiliwa kwa udongo wenyewe.

Kuambatana na hali ya misitu, mipango ya kuhifadhi na kuimarishia misitu ya nchi hii ili kuzuia mmomonyoko wa udongo ndiyo itakayopewa nafasi ya kwanza ili tuweze kuuhifadhi udongo na kujipatia maji.

Hazina ya kugharamia mipango ya kuhifadhi udongo itaongezwa. Mpango huu, na mengineyo kama vile ya kazi za mipango ya sehemu za mashambani, pia utashiriki katika kutatua swala la upungufu wa kazi zinazokosekana.

Sheria mpya zitawekwa kuhusu njia za kuhifadhi wanyama wa porini pamoja na maisha yao.

MAENDELEO KATIKA "MAENEO YATAKAYOIDHINISHWA"

Kama moja wa ustadi wa kuzitekeleza kazi katika siku za baadaye, nyingi za huduma muhimu za kawaida... (kama vile maji, mipango ya kuondolea uchafu, afya, nguvu za meme, uchukuzi, elimu, masoko)... zitakuwa zikishughulikiwa sana kuambatana na mpango wa *Designated Service Centres*, ama vituo vilivyotengwa maalum kwa huduma hizo tulizozitaja.

Matayarisho ya mpango chini ya vituo vilivyotengwa maalum kwa mipango fulani, yataanzishwa kote nchini na kuhakikisha utaratibu mwema wa maendeleo ya vituo vya miji ili viweze navyo kwa upande wake kuanzisha njia za kuyafikia maneno ya sehemu za mashambani zilizo karibu na miji.

Vituo hivyo vya kuendeshea kazi vikiwa na aina mbalimbali za kazi zake, vitawezesha upanuzi wa shughuli za biashara na vitaendelea kuongeza nafasi na kazi katika maeneo ambayo hayana sehemu za kilimo.

Vituo kama hivyo huko Garissa, Isiolo, Kapenguria na Narok, vitakuwa “miji ya kuingilia” itakayokuwa ikiunganisha sehemu zilizo na ukavu na zile zilizo katika sehemu zilizoendelea.

MWITO WA HALI YA KAZI

Upatikanaji wa nafasi za kazi kwa wastani wa watu elfu mia mbili na ishirini na tano mwaka, litakuwa ni jambo litakalotatishisha kwa miaka mitano ijayo. Lakini ikiwa lengo la mpango wetu wa maendeleo litafikiwa, kazi mpya zitaweza kulingana na nyoingeza ya kazi itakayokuwako. Kufikia mwisho wa kipindi cha mpango wetu wa maendeleo, jumla ya watu watakaokuwa makazini itakuwa ni kama asilimia tisani na mbili pointi tano za nafasi zote za kazi.

MAONGOZI KUHUSU IDADI YA WATU

Kuendelea kuinuka kwa haraka kwa mapato ya kila mmoja pamoja na nafasi na kazi huwa kugumu kutokana na idadi ya watu inayoendelea kuongezeka hapa nchini Kenya. Kwa mfano, uzalishaji wa bidhaa pamoja na utumishi ni lazima kuongezeka kufikia kiasi cha kama asilimia tatu pointi tano kila mwaka ili kuweza kuimarisha hali mapato ya wananchi wetu.

Mali nyingi iliyokwisha kupatikana na Taifa tangu Uhuru unyakuliwe imekuwa ikitumika kuhudumia idadi kubwa ya watu wetu wanaoendelea kuongezeka, na hiyo kupunguza bidhaa na utumishi wa kuendeleza mbele hali bora ya maisha. Kupunguzwa kwa hali ya uzaaji kuwaweza kuahidi kuongeza maradufu hali bora ya maisha ya wananchi wetu.

Ikiwa hali ya sasa kuongezeka kwa idadi ya watu itaendelea, idadi ya watu wa Kenya itaongezeka maradufu katika muda wa chini ya miaka ishirini.

Zaidi ya hayo, kuendelea kuongezeka kwa idadi ya watu wa Kenya kunatia shinikizo zaidi katika matumizi ya ardhi yetu haba na hasa iliyo ya futuba kwa kuzalishia mali ya kilimo.

Kuzingatia shughuli za upangaji uzazi, kutakuwa na maana kwamba tunaweza kuwa na chakula kingi kwa mtu mmoja, elimu bora, na pia uharibifu mchache wa rasilimali ya nchi. Zaidi ya hayo, siku za baadaye za nchi hii ya Kenya zinategemea hali bora

ya maisha ya watoto wetu, kuliko itakavyokuwa idadi yao. Kwa hivyo, mipango ya uzazi itatiliwa mkazo zaidi. Wafanya kazi wengine elfu moja, mia moja sabini na tano watakaokuwa wakitoa mashauri katika sehemu za nje-nje wataajiriwa kazi.

VIPIMO NA NAMNA YA KUHARAKISHA MAENDELEO

Jumla ya thamani ya bidhaa pamoja na utumishi uliotolewa itaongezeka kufikia zaidi ya pauni elfu mbili milioni wakati wa mpango wa sasa wa maendeleo ya Taifa.

Serikali hugharamia kiasi cha kama robo ya bidhaa zote pamoja na utumishi unaotolewa na Taifa letu, ili hali kile kiasi kingine cha robo-tatu hutoka kwa shughuli za watu binafsi na mashirika mengine ya biashara. Hii inaonyesha kwamba kazi nyingi inayofanywa pamoja na uzalishaji wa mali ya nchi inayonakiliwa, huwa ni matokeo ya juhudi za ushirikiano kati ya watu binafsi na mashirika mengine.

Kwa kupitia uamuzi wa kodi ya bidhaa za matumizi nyumbani, bei za bidhaa muhimu zinazohitajika kwa kuliwa, pamoja na ushuru wa forodhani unaotozwa kwa bidhaa zinazoagizwa kutoka nchi za nje, Serikali itaendelea kuinua utaratibu wake kwa madhumuni ya kuhakikisha kwamba shughuli za mtu binafsi zitaendelea itapasavyo zikishirikishwa na shabaha za Taifa letu la Kenya kwa jumla.

WIMBO WA TAIFA

1.

Ee Mungu nguvu yetu
Ilete baraka kwetu.
Haki iwe ngao na mlinzi
Natukae na udugu
Amani na uhuru
Raha tupate na ustawi.

2.

Amkeni ndugu zetu
Tufanye sote bidii
Nasi tujitoe kwa nguvu
Nchi yetu ya Kenya,
Tunayoipenda
Tuwe tayari kuilinda.

3.

Natujenge taifa letu
Ee, ndio wajibu wetu
Kenya istahili heshima
Tuungane mikono
Pamoja kazini
Kila siku tuwe na shukrani.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

1.

O God of all creation
Bless this our land and nation
Justice be our shield and defender;
May we dwell in unity,
Peace and liberty;
Plenty be found within our borders.

2.

Let one and all arise
With hearts both strong and true.
Service be our earnest endeavour,
and our Homeland of Kenya,
Heritage of splendour,
Firm may we stand to defend.

3.

Let all with one accord
In common bond united,
Build this our nation together
and the glory of Kenya
The fruit of our labour
Fill every heart with thanksgiving.



RAIS AJENGA NCHI!!

FUATA NYAYO!!

HAKI

IWE NGAO

NA MLINZI