REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT
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PREFACE

Mr. Speaker,

By a Resolution of The National Assembly of the Republic of Kenya passed on 22nd May 1970, the following were appointed to be Members of the Select Committee on Unemployment:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. A. S. Khalif, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. O. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

The terms of reference of this Parliamentary Committee are as follows:—

That, in view of the acute increase of unemployment in the country, this House resolves to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the situation with a view to scrutinizing thoroughly all possible measures for alleviating unemployment and also submitting a report to Parliament on proposals and recommendations of policies to be introduced in the country.

By a further resolution passed on 24th July 1970, the following powers were conferred on the Select Committee by the House:—

That, this House resolves that the Select Committee on Unemployment established by a resolution of this House on 22nd May 1970, shall for the purpose of their investigations have the same power to order attendance of witnesses to give evidence or to produce documents as are conferred by section 9 (1) of The National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act upon this House.

The Select Committee received evidence in Nairobi, both oral and written, from representatives of various Ministries, the City Council of Nairobi, representatives of the employers and trade unions, private firms and
individuals. The Committee later toured the provinces and again received oral and written evidence from Provincial Commissioners, provincial heads of departments, municipal and local councils, private firms and individuals appearing in their personal capacity.

To facilitate the work of the Committee it was decided to tour the provinces in two groups, one travelling East of Kenya and the other West. The Members of the groups were as under:

**Eastern Group:**

Hon. Mwicigi, M.P. *(Chairman).*
Hon. ole Marima, M.P.
Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
Hon. Mwamzandi, M.P.
Hon. Muthamia, M.P.
Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
Hon. Khalif, M.P.

This team visited Central, Eastern, North-Eastern and Coast Provinces.

**Western Group:**

Hon. Murgor, M.P. *(Chairman).*
Hon. Mwangale, M.P.
Hon. Morara, M.P.
Hon. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
Hon. Ahmed, M.P.
Hon. Karungaru, M.P.
Hon. Mnene, M.P.
Hon. Gichoya, M.P.

This team visited Rift Valley, Nyanza and Western Provinces.

The summary, analysis and writing of the report was done in Nairobi.

We are most appreciative of the expressions of relief and concern by the nation, Government and hon. Members. We observed a tremendous amount of optimism in the expectation of finding some short- and long-term solutions to alleviate the problem of unemployment in Kenya.

Members of the Committee, as well as those who appeared before them, and worked with them, shared a common concern that the time factor was too pressing, but we were united in our resolve to finalize and submit our report before prorogation of the House.

We would like to express our thanks for the co-operation and assistance rendered by those who appeared before the Committee, especially those who submitted written memoranda. The Committee is particularly grateful for the useful contribution made by the Hon. Mwai Kibaki, Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, and the Hon. Dr. Z. Onyonka, Minister for Information and Broadcasting.
I would be failing in my duty as Chairman of this Committee if I did not express my appreciation and gratitude to all the hon. Members who served on this Select Committee and, in this challenging task, sacrificed much of their time and energy to help this House, the Government and the nation to alleviate—if only to a certain extent—the problem of unemployment in Kenya.

The Committee can claim to have endeavoured to suggest different ideas and solutions. We have been able to recommend some much-needed methods of assessing and rating priorities and areas of feasible solutions to the problem.

The report is divided into four parts:

2. Needed general policy measures to alleviate unemployment.
3. Recommended specific measures to alleviate unemployment.
4. Summary and Conclusions.

The report has deliberately been kept short and brief to facilitate quick reading. Background information will be supplied to Members in due course.

On behalf of the Members of the Select Committee I would like to express our profound regret on the untimely death of the Hon. George Justus Morara, M.P., Member for West Mugirango, which came about as a result of a fatal motor accident. Hon. Morara died in the course of duty and the Committee has greatly missed his presence and valuable contributions to our mission. The nation and this House are poorer without him.

In conclusion, I would like once again to thank all those who co-operated with and assisted us in the preparation of this report. We look forward to the National Assembly giving this report its authority and blessing so as to enable the Government to accept and implement the recommendations contained therein.

G. N. MWICIGI, M.P.,
Chairman,
Select Committee on Unemployment.

Nairobi,
8th December 1970.
CHAPTER I

THE NATURE, CAUSES AND MAGNITUDE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN KENYA

A.—Nature of Unemployment

1. Diagnosis.—It is now widely acknowledged that unemployment is currently one of the most serious social and economic problems in Kenya. In its efforts to find out the appropriate measures to minimize unemployment, the Select Committee has endeavoured to diagnose the nature and extent of the problem in the country. The present chapter, therefore, attempts to determine the nature, magnitude and causes of unemployment in Kenya.

2. Lack of adequate statistics.—According to the evidence submitted to the Parliamentary Committee by different individuals, it is clear that both rural under-employment and explicit unemployment exist in Kenya. In terms of the number of people affected, under-employment is probably more significant than unemployment. Due to the lack of available adequate statistics the Committee was not able to determine the extent of under-employment in the country.

3. Unemployment or under-employment?—Although in numerical terms under-employment is an important factor in Kenya, explicit unemployment in the urban areas is more serious in its social and economic implications to the country and, indeed, the terms of reference of the Select Committee are directed towards explicit unemployment. Under-employment and explicit unemployment are, however, closely related and, in this respect, both types of unemployment are mentioned.

4. Nature of unemployment.—The nature of unemployment as distinct from under-employment can be defined in terms of its cause. Following this method, two types of unemployment can be identified in Kenya: cyclical unemployment and structural unemployment.

5. Cyclical unemployment.—Cyclical unemployment is usually caused by downswings in economic activity which are usually brought about by the ending of an investment boom, a decline in exports, a decline in consumption expenditure, or an increase in taxes in relation to Government expenditures. Although this type of unemployment does exist in Kenya, it is normally severe in countries with developed market economies.
6. **Structural unemployment.**—The more serious type of unemployment in Kenya is structural unemployment, and it arises from the nature of the economy itself. Specifically in Kenya, the economy is divided into two sectors: the modern sector and the traditional sector. Structural unemployment arises as a result of the very nature of the efforts to transform the traditional sector to the modern sector.

7. **Demographic factor.**—The extent of the unemployment varies greatly between different age categories in the country, between the males and females, and between the school-leavers and other sections of the community. Since independence the problem of the unemployed school-leavers has become increasingly significant, and this particular problem will be dealt with at some length in this report.

B.--**CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

8. **Basic constraints.**—As indicated in the preceding section, unemployment in Kenya takes a variety of forms. There is, first of all, under- and unemployment in the rural areas. The causes of rural under- and unemployment are rapidly increasing population in the face of limited supply of good agricultural land, non-reclamation of semi-arid and arid land, relative lack of capital, managerial expertise, marketing infrastructure and lack of proper agricultural policies and practices designed towards making farming a profitable enterprise. These limitations make it difficult for the farmers and the rest of the rural population to be occupied on a full-time basis.

9. **Rural versus urban.**—The pressure on land and inadequate supply of other inputs manifests itself in migration of people in ever increasing numbers from the rural to the urban areas. The magnitude of the urban areas is given added impetus by the wide differences in the incomes between the rural and the urban areas. Unfortunately, the economy has not been able to generate adequate number of jobs in the urban areas to cater for the labour inflow from the rural areas. Consequently, unemployment which was formerly prevalent in the countryside is now connected with unemployment which is open and explicit in the towns.

10. **Major causal factors.**—In specific terms, the Committee identified the following as the major causal factors of unemployment in Kenya:—

   (i) Rapidly increasing population which is exerting increasing pressure on limited supply of land, non-reclamation of semi-arid and arid land and other inputs. The consequences of this has been relatively low levels of incomes, and increasing levels of migration of people from the rural areas to the urban areas.
(ii) The relatively high levels of wage and other incomes in the urban areas which has acted as a further inducement for the people to migrate from rural areas to the towns.

(iii) The relatively high levels of wage and other incomes in the urban areas has come about partly as a result of increase in labour productivity, but also as a result of the trade union activities. Apart from attracting people from the rural to the urban areas, the rapid increase in wages has induced employers to seek more labour-saving and capital-intensive operating techniques. This factor has reduced the ability of the economy to offer adequate number of jobs.

(iv) The nature of technology employed in many of the industrial processes in Kenya is capital-intensive. The high capital intensity in Kenya’s industrial process is relatively high costs of labour in relation to capital, but also is the very nature of modern technology. The industrial technology currently in use in Kenya is almost wholly imported, and it tends to be capital-intensive because it is geared to the needs of the industrial countries from where the goods are imported.

(v) The rapid increase in school enrolment and output since independence. Theoretically an increase in school enrolment and output should not result in increased unemployment. In Kenya’s context, however, the school curricula are such that they do not provide the school-leavers with immediately applicable skills after leaving school. In recent years, therefore, the problem of the unemployed school-leavers has become a major issue.

(vi) Agricultural policies in Kenya which have discouraged high output of agricultural produce. For example, poor marketing and pricing systems in both domestic and export markets, lack of manufacture and processing of finished products from agricultural produce, etc.

(vii) Failure on the part of the Government to implement all projects approved by the National Assembly.

C.—THE MAGNITUDE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

11. Nature of statistical data.—It is difficult to measure the level of unemployment in Kenya. This is because the available statistics in Kenya cover the modern sector of the economy only, and excludes employees in smallholdings, non-agricultural enterprises in the rural areas, and the very small-scale enterprises in the urban areas. Furthermore, on the basis of the existing data it is almost impossible to estimate the degree of under-employment in the country.
12. *I.D.S. data.*—Nevertheless, the Institute of Development Studies of the University of Nairobi did provide some data of the labour force in the country, and the proportion of that labour force which is in wage employment. The relevant information is reproduced in Table 1 below:—

**Table 1—Population, Labour Force and Employment 1969 '000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Potential labour force</th>
<th>Adult males</th>
<th>Wage employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>10,880</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential labour force</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3,808</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult males</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2,491</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage employment</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which the modern sector</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(627)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small-holding</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(363)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rural non-agricultural activities</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(82)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male employees in modern sector</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>538</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male employees in the traditional sector</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of the male labour force</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* I.D.S. Memorandum submitted to the Committee.

13. *Adult males.*—From the above Table it will be seen that out of approximately 2.5 million, some 1.6 million adult males were outside the wage employment. It is from this 1.6 million adult males that the rank of the unemployment and under-employment comes.

14. *Modern sector.*—In the modern sector of the economy the level of wage employment was 627,000 as indicated in the above Table. That figure is virtually identical to that of 1960, as is clear from Table 2 below:—
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector</td>
<td>161.4</td>
<td>167.0</td>
<td>167.0</td>
<td>159.5</td>
<td>182.0</td>
<td>188.2</td>
<td>200.4</td>
<td>212.1</td>
<td>221.9</td>
<td>237.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Commerce and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>189.0</td>
<td>170.8</td>
<td>167.3</td>
<td>164.1</td>
<td>190.2</td>
<td>190.8</td>
<td>196.9</td>
<td>212.7</td>
<td>211.5</td>
<td>210.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>271.8</td>
<td>252.0</td>
<td>245.5</td>
<td>215.7</td>
<td>201.0</td>
<td>202.4</td>
<td>188.1</td>
<td>172.7</td>
<td>173.0</td>
<td>170.7</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>622.2</td>
<td>589.8</td>
<td>579.8</td>
<td>539.3</td>
<td>573.1</td>
<td>581.4</td>
<td>585.4</td>
<td>597.5</td>
<td>606.4</td>
<td>627.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: I.D.S. Memorandum submitted to the Committee.*

From the above Table it is clear that although the level of wage employment in the modern sector has been increasing at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent, this increase was only sufficient to make good the decrease in employment in the three years prior to Independence.
15. *Traditional sector.*—The poor performance on employment creation in the modern sector has, however, been partially offset by a fairly rapid rate of employment growth in the traditional sector, i.e. in the small-scale industry, small-scale trade, and small industries. In the traditional sector, wage employment increased from an estimated 326,000 people in 1964 to 448,000 people in 1968. Thus, by combining the levels of employment in both, the modern sector and the traditional sector, we find that the total number of wage employed people in Kenya was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage Employment '000</th>
<th>1964</th>
<th>1968</th>
<th>Annual Growth Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Total</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>1,057</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-agricultural:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern sector</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional sector</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern sector</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional sector</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. *Summary.*—In summary, the rate of increase in the number of people seeking employment has been higher than the number of jobs available. As a result urban employment, especially among the school-leavers, has become an urgent problem. In the following Chapters several measures are recommended. It is anticipated that their adoption and implementation will alleviate the unemployment situation in Kenya.
CHAPTER II

NEEDED GENERAL POLICY MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE UNEMPLOYMENT

17. Introduction.—In the preceding Chapter the main causes of unemployment in Kenya were identified as agricultural policies and practices which have made it difficult for the farmer to be gainfully employed on the land, high income differentials between the rural and urban areas, the widespread use of capital-intensive technology which in part is brought about by the relatively high cost of labour in relation to capital, and the rapid increase in the output of school-leavers whose curricula is biased in favour of academic rather than practical skills and the rapid rate of population growth. There are several other less important causes of unemployment which were not mentioned in Chapter I. Both the major and the minor causes of unemployment are taken into account in the analysis of this Chapter.

18. Implementation of the Development Plan, 1970-74.—The most effective method of alleviating unemployment during the next five years will be an effective implementation of the Development Plan, 1970-74. If this is done and, consequently if the employment targets are met, it is estimated that the level of wage employment in the modern sector will increase from 627,000 people in 1968 to 850,000 people in 1974. This will mean an overall increase in the number of people employed in the modern sector of 223,000. The priority item, therefore, is a full implementation of the Development Plan, 1970-74. But even if the Development Plan is fully implemented, the problem of unemployment will still be with us. The magnitude of the problems is brought out in the Table below, which sets out the annual increases in population, total labour force, and adult male labour force over the period 1970-74.

### Projected Increase in Population, Labour Force

**Adult Males 1970-74 '000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increases in population</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>1,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in labour force</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in male adults</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. Extra measures not in the Plan.—Thus, even if we assume that the employment target in the Development Plan is met, this will result in the creation of only 223,000 new jobs in the modern sector. The bulk of the additional labour force—449,000 persons—will have to be absorbed in the traditional sector either as employees or as self-employed on farms and other enterprises or else be unemployed. It is also clear that measures extra to those in the Development Plan must be implemented. Such measures are elaborated in some detail below.

20. Population growth and employment opportunities.—The Committee noted that the population growth has surpassed the rate of industrial and agricultural growth. Despite recommendations by some sources that the solution to this would be programmed family planning, this Committee, however, recommends that measures should be undertaken immediately to accelerate the rate of industrial and agricultural growth in order to reverse the said situation.

21. Rural-urban incomes differential.—Incomes policy should also be used as a tool for minimizing unemployment. As mentioned in Chapter I, urban incomes are much higher than rural incomes. As a result of this, the rate of migration from the rural to the urban areas has been quite high in the recent past. This has led to the current high level of unemployment in the towns. It has also led to the migration of the more able and energetic members of the society from the rural areas to the urban areas thereby removing one of the most powerful forces for agricultural and other developments in the rural areas. It is also important that the difference in income between the rural and the urban areas be minimized.

22. Narrowing the income gap.—There are several methods in which this exercise can be carried out. One method is to subsidize agriculture. Another method is to control increase of incomes in the urban areas. The first method is recommended although in a country where agriculture is the single biggest sector in the economy, it is not feasible to subsidize it entirely from the rest of the economy. The second method, i.e. controlling increases in incomes in the urban areas, is more feasible. It is, of course, realized that the cost of living in the towns is higher than in the rural areas. A group of experts should be appointed immediately to look into the differences of incomes, cost of living, prices of consumer goods between the rural and urban areas and recommend on reasonable urban/rural differentials. In the meantime, it is recommended that as a broad guideline wage increases in the modern sector be not granted so long as large numbers of persons are migrating from rural areas to become unemployed in the towns. When urban unemployment has decreased, then urban wage increases should be related to rises in rural incomes. Any increases of productivity in the modern sector in excess of that in the traditional sector should go to taxes for general deve-
velopment, or be transferred to the rural areas through lower prices for the products of the modern sector or higher prices for the products of the agricultural sector, or through additional provision of services in the rural areas.

23. Equitable distribution of income.—In terms of equity, however, it is not enough to minimize the rates of wage increases for workers in the urban areas without exercising similar restraint to wage increases for the executives in the private sector, senior people in Government and levels of profits for the businessman. Therefore, if the control of wages is to be applied to the workers in the urban areas, it must be also applied to the high income groups in the towns. Alternatively, and perhaps preferably from the fiscal and administrative points of view, taxation of high income persons should be increased so that after tax income differentials are reduced in the country.

24. Rural development efforts.—The measures to minimize income differences between the rural and urban areas outlined above are essentially negative. On the positive side active measures must be implemented to increase rural incomes through faster rate of agricultural development, initiation of new income-earning activities, trade development, etc. At the same time, rural life should be made more attractive through provision of water, better schools, better housing, health services, feeder roads, and better communication facilities. This will stem the tide of migration of rural population, especially the school-leavers, to the towns.

25. Urban versus rural: equitable distribution of development effort.—Another aspect related to more equitable distribution of incomes between the urban and the rural areas is a more equitable distribution of development efforts throughout the country. At the moment a lot of development resources are being directed to the major urban areas. Also, some geographical areas in the countryside are getting a greater share of development resources than others. To minimize the level of unemployment, therefore, and to minimize the inflow of the rural population to the urban areas it is important that all areas in the country receive an equitable share of development funds and technical assistance. As one example, K£3.1 million and K£3.4 million worth of private buildings were reported as completed in 1967 and 1968 in Nairobi alone. For illustrative comparison out of K£62 million private loans and advances from commercial banks outstanding as of 31st December 1967, only K£6 million was made to agriculture. The figures for 1968 are K£64 million for the total and K£8 million for agriculture. The concentration of investments in urban areas and especially in Nairobi can be seen from the following statement in the plan, “Local Government development expenditure for the five-year period has been estimated at about K£40 million; of which the City of Nairobi accounts for over K£25 million and other municipalities for K£11 million. The balance of about K£4 million falls on county councils, urban and area councils.” To achieve this objective, where possible, industrial development should be decentralized from the major cities to the rural towns, and cottage industries should be encouraged.
26. *Accelerated industrialization.*—At the same time, industrial development should be accelerated. Industrialization is, in the long run, a powerful force for economic development. Every effort should be made to develop the industrial sector of the economy. To achieve a rapid rate of industrial development, it is, however, necessary for the Government to take and encourage several measures. These measures include a more active search of markets—both domestic and foreign—for the industrial products. As much of the agricultural produce in this country as possible should be locally processed or manufactured. More credit under reasonable terms should be made available and extension services for Kenyan small-scale enterprises, and a more flexible management of fiscal and monetary policies by the Government so as to foster a more rapid expansion of demand for the industrial products.

27. *Labour versus capital-intensive technology.*—As was indicated in Chapter I, the capital-intensive nature of modern technology puts a constraint on the ability of modern industry to employ many workers. Therefore, the Government should ensure that there is a close examination of alternative technological processes in order to ascertain that the most appropriate technology, in relation to the resources available in the country, is adopted. By and large that technology should be labour-intensive instead of capital-intensive. On the other hand, the Government can provide inducements for labour-intensive methods of production. For example, where demand for a commodity is available, factories which have been operating one shift in production can be induced to operate multiple shifts, thereby using more workers with the same capital equipment. An alternative method of making tax inducement to increase employment would be to give tax reductions in proportion to the number of workers employed or to the total wage bill. That is, the higher the proportion of labour input the greater is the tax rebate given to the firm. Administration of a scheme like this is complicated because different industries technically possess differing degrees of ability to substitute labour for capital but there is little doubt that with incentives and supervision by the Government many firms in this country can employ more labour and less machinery.

28. *Agriculture versus industry.*—While industrial development is very important for long-term economic development and employment creation, agriculture is also very important and its development must be accelerated. This Committee recommends that the Government deliberately pumps in much more money than it is doing presently into developing the agricultural industry. There should also be a review of agricultural credit and pricing policies. Rural infrastructure should be improved so as to make it possible for the farmer to purchase fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and so on speedily and cheaply and, at the same time, make it easier for him to sell his products at the right time.
29. **Improvements in marketing and research departments.**—Marketing institutions should be made more efficient so as to increase the net payment to the farmer and also to encourage new entrants to the labour force to make their living through farming. The improvement of the marketing institutions should include better and more efficient transportation systems, better storage facilities, a more vigorous search for markets, both internal and external, and Government direction for the establishment of manufacturing and processing industries in the type of produce handled by these parastatal institutions. To improve on agricultural marketing a Department of Marketing and Research should be created within the Government with immediate effect. Although the Department will perform market research in the domestic as well as foreign markets, it should give top priority to the domestic markets. At present Kenya is producing a wide range of food items in large quantities, particularly fruits and vegetables. At the same time, some areas in the country are short of similar food. The proposed Department of Marketing should be able, therefore, to identify agricultural products which are being grown in different parts of the country and indicate where they can be sold. At the same time, co-operative marketing should be encouraged so as to preclude the possibility of exploitation of the farmer or the consumer by the middleman. The Committee noted that there are a number of foodstuffs such as vegetables, fruits, fish, pork and eggs which are not locally consumed by some parts of our community. It is the feeling of this Committee that if encouragement were given to these communities to consume our own foodstuffs, our economy would improve. The Committee, therefore, feels that the best place to break through these taboos is in schools.

30. **Stringent land reforms.**—To foster a rapid rate of agricultural development it is necessary to institute land reform. The present exercise of land registration and consolidation should be accelerated. Land, especially in the former Scheduled Areas, which currently is not sufficiently utilized, should be brought into production. There should also be a ceiling on the amount of land which can be owned by one single individual. In determining this ceiling the agricultural potential of the different areas in the country should be taken into account. Finally, on the question of land purchase and sale in the former African areas, a system should be introduced to make it difficult for an individual to sell his land unless he can show that he has an alternative method of making a living. The great influx into the towns is partly caused by the relative ease with which an individual with registered land can sell it. This has, in part, contributed to landlessness and unemployment.

31. **Co-operative, commercial and state farms.**—Another method through which employment can be increased in agriculture is to establish co-operative, commercial and state farms where these do not exist, and to strengthen and expand them where they exist. Also co-operative farming and group ranching should be introduced. Apart from increasing agricultural output and
employment, these farms, especially the state farms, can be used as the training ground for the able-bodied people who are landless and unemployed who should ultimately become farmers in their own or their families' farms.

32. National Youth Service.—In this connexion the size and scope of activities of the National Youth Service should be expanded to involve school-leavers. Its scope of activities would, however, include not only agriculture but other activities like bush-clearing, construction of feeder roads, dams, bridges, masonry, water-piping, irrigation canals, etc.

33. Readjust educational curricula to suit Kenya's needs.—Of fundamental importance to the solution of the unemployment problem will be a reform of the content and the scope of the educational curricula in the nation's education system. The present curricula are too exclusively academic. The school-leavers cannot apply their knowledge to farming or to other activities like book-keeping, masonry, carpentry and so forth. The school curricula should, therefore, be revised to give them a more practical bias. Teaching on agriculture and practical skills should be established both in primary and secondary schools. Although something to this effect is being experimented with in the Kenya Institute of Education, the problem of school-leavers and the school curricula is so pressing that the necessary change should be introduced on a countrywide basis without delay. A practical approach to this exercise is to introduce immediately the new curricula in all of the teacher training colleges in the country. At the same time, village polytechnics, industrial and commercial schools should be introduced both in the rural and urban areas. As a start, most of the Harambee institutions should be utilized towards this end.

34. Mobility of labour.—Even after taking into account the measures so far enumerated, it must be recognized that different parts of Kenya are endowed differently with resources. Therefore, to utilize available labour resources effectively in the country it is important that mobility of labour should be encouraged so that people can work anywhere in the Republic where work is available. This would be more applicable to the skilled people who actually have something, some know-how to offer. It should be borne in mind that when it comes to mobility of labour local people should receive priority in employment, before people who come from other areas, especially the unskilled. There is a paradox in this country where you find acute shortages of seasonal labour, particularly on big plantations of coffee, tea, cotton, sisal and sugar while the country is suffering from unemployment. To avoid this shortage and also to assist in alleviating unemployment it would be highly recommendable to organize labour where available and offer transportation both ways to the areas requiring the services. People, generally, should be given the skill required for the specific type of work they are going to do; for instance, knowledge of picking coffee, tea, etc. What is important is the knowledge to the people that work exists.
where it exists and the means of transportation to the areas. To encourage the mobility of this type of labour the Government should provide transportation to the workers from their homes to the cash crop-growing areas and recover the costs from the employer and the worker on agreed terms.

35. Government control of the economy.—At the same time, Government should exercise greater control of the economy. It is only by so doing that the Government will be in a position effectively to determine and implement on appropriate technology, the composition of national output and national wage structure in the economy. For the Government effectively to exercise control of the economy it must nationalize or acquire effective shareholding in all major enterprises in the economy. It is granted that since independence the Government has acquired control shareholding in some major enterprises, but it is important that nationalization should be systematic and be properly planned.

36. Accelerated Kenyanization of the economy.—Side by side with the control of the economy through nationalization and/or acquisition of majority shareholding in the major enterprises the present effects of Kenyanization should be accelerated. Kenyanization of the economy, like nationalization, should also be approached in a systematic and planned manner and should be related to trained Kenyan manpower supply situation at any one given time.

The Committee recommends that there should be a Standing Parliamentary Committee charged with the responsibility of effecting Kenyanization and Africanization. It was also felt that the representation should be on provincial basis, that its life be one Annual Parliamentary Session and that a new Committee be appointed at the commencement of each Session.

37. Dedication and devotion of the civil servants.—The recommendations outlined so far can only be effectively implemented if the degree of dedication and competence of the Civil Service is maintained at a high level. There are some very good, competent civil servants who have given all they have to the service of their work and the nation. At the same time, however, it is apparent that due to the fact that some of the civil servants are spending their official time doing other side business they have been unable to give undivided attention to the service for which they were appointed. This is indicated by the volume of allocated development funds which are being returned to the Treasury each year, i.e. 40 to 50 per cent for the Financial Year 1969/70. A requirement for efficient attention to duty already exists in the Code of Regulations of the Civil Service and it should be energetically enforced and, if necessary, the Code of Regulations should be revised to be made stricter.
38. TRIBALISM—

(a) Dangers.—Another aspect which can have an adverse effect on social and economic progress and, therefore, on employment is tribalism. Where tribalism exists many of the recommendations made in this report, for example, equitable distribution of development efforts geographically, equitable distribution of income, decentralization of industry, efficiency in the Civil Service, cannot be implemented. This problem is, however, difficult to define clearly and to control that it is dealt with at some length below.

(b) Aspects.—Tribalism, in its objectionable sense as a social evil, is used to connote not just the love of members of one's tribe but even more important the discrimination, dislike and hatred for those who do not belong to one's tribe. It is usually manifested in favouring members of one's tribe in all aspects of life, including giving of employment, awarding of business licences, etc.; discrimination against other tribes purely because they belong to other tribes; in both cases aforementioned, one set of standards for one's tribesmen and another set for others leads to consequent injustice because people are not judged by the same standards.

(c) Tribalism and favouritism.—Tribalism is manifest at its worst where the favour of members of one's tribe entails condoning mistakes which would not have been condoned if committed by others, e.g.—

(i) an incompetent and undesirable employee is retained purely because he belongs to the tribe of the boss, while members of other tribes are not given a chance because they do not belong; a person given to tribalism sees all issues in terms of tribalism. Thus, for example, if he is an arbiter in an issue he sees members of his tribe as the oppressed and members of the other tribes as the oppressors. If he is a personnel officer he is blind to any wrongs or faults in members of his own tribe; if he is a trade union leader he takes up issues on behalf of his fellow tribesmen whether or not they are wrong;

(ii) this latter misinterpretation of facts always in favour of one's own tribesmen is the worse thing that can happen to a nation because it engenders counter-action from the others, an atmosphere of intensifying distrust, and in the end a vicious circle in which it becomes impossible to extricate the truth. One ceases to distinguish between truth as borne out by facts and falsity created by his own indignation. A person ceases to be an individual to be judged as such, and becomes merely another distrusted representative of his tribe. In the end all tribes are bad except mine, and even friendships cutting across tribal barriers become superficial.
(d) *Tribalism and racialism.*—Tribalism is nothing more than racialism without colour and ethnic complications. Of course, in a nation like this where we profess multiracialism, non-racialism or what-have-you, the situation is further complicated by the super-imposition of racial and ethnic differences on a background of tribalism as defined above. The same posture taken by people given to tribalism is taken by racial groups. Thus to a European or an Asian, or even an African, members of his community are always right and members of other communities are always wrong. This judgment is in the subconscious, an attitude of mind very difficult to get rid of even among our foremost Kenyans. This can also be true in the court judgments emanating from our judiciary system with magistrates and judges of different racial groups.

(e) *Evils of tribalism.*—The above statement is intended to emphasize the evils of tribalism, a truth we cannot get away from except by pretending hypocrisy. It is not a condemnation of our judiciary system or our society but a definition of the situation which obtains in our society by virtue of what the nation is: a grouping of tribes and races. There can be no effective short-term solution to tribalism or racialism which stems from the basic differences, social, cultural and economic between the various tribes and races. The manifestations of tribalism in the form of appointments promoting trade licensing and income distribution should, however, be seriously curbed.

39. **Recommendations**—

(a) *National unity and integration.*—The long-term solution is complete integration which will cut across barriers and bring full understanding of one another and each other, thereby removing the distrust and the suspicion on which tribalism and racialism are based. Adequate steps towards complete integration should be taken even if racial and tribal barriers may not finally come down in the lifetime of the present generation. Some practical steps towards this end include the promotion of Kiswahili as a national language, tribal integration in schools, an educational programme exposing the dangers of tribalism, nepotism and other corrupt practices, in the district transfers of Government and other officers, and efforts by politicians to visit areas other than their own to know how other people live, and so on.

(b) *Development efforts in backward areas.*—Tribalism is also enhanced by unequal development in various areas. Emphasis on Government planning and spending should be placed in backward areas to enable them to catch up with more developed areas.
(c) Corruption and bribery.—As with tribalism, nepotism, corruption and bribery are also difficult to define. They are also closely related. Every effort must, therefore, be undertaken to eliminate these evils when they exist in the society.

(d) National integration Committee.—This Committee finds it necessary that a Standing Parliamentary Committee to keep a watch on the impairments on national development and tribal imbalances in employment should be established. This Committee shall be required from time to time to report to Parliament on any unscrupulous malpractices of tribalism. It is also felt that the representation should be on provincial basis, that the life of the Committee be one Annual Parliamentary Session and that a new Committee be appointed at the commencement of each Session.

40. Five-day working week.—The Committee received various proposals from some of the people who came to give evidence about the possibility of introducing a five-day working week and, after weighing the pros and cons, the Committee recommends that the idea merits serious consideration by the Government.

41. Internal protection and export promotion for our locally manufactured products.—A variety of manufactured industries have been established in Kenya over the years. Most of the industries produce consumer goods such as textiles, footwear, soap, paints, beers, canned fruits and meat preparation. The country also manufactures producers' goods (capital goods), especially those related to the building industry: sawn timber, cement, metal products, etc. However, we still import a large number of consumer items. Employment-creation policy would aim at a more vigorous import substitution especially in the areas where imported goods compete with already established local producers. At the same time, the Export Promotion Council should be given more resources to enable it to expand export markets for our locally manufactured goods.
CHAPTER III

SPECIFIC MEASURES RECOMMENDED

42. Introduction.—The previous Chapter enumerated several general and some specific policy measures which will alleviate unemployment. In this Chapter we mention a few more specific policies in somewhat greater detail.

43. Bureau of Employment.—It is out feeling that the problem of unemployment tends to be overlooked in the course of day-to-day decisions which directly or indirectly affect employment and unemployment. This is not due to any bad will or even disinterest by policy-makers in Government or the private sector. However, with many considerations to be taken into account in making particular decisions, that of unemployment may often be overlooked.

We, therefore, propose that a permanent Bureau be established either in the Ministry of Labour or elsewhere whose concern will be—

(a) to secure better estimates of the size of the unemployment problem, and better information on its causes;
(b) to investigate means of reducing unemployment; and
(c) to act as a watch-dog over policy measures in order to ensure that the only unemployment we have is unavoidable unemployment.

We conceive this Bureau as forming the Secretariat of a standing inter-ministerial committee comprised of the Ministries of Labour, Finance and Economic Planning and the Office of the President with other Ministries co-opted as necessary.

As in the case of the Department of Agricultural Marketing and Research, the effectiveness of this Bureau will be determined by the quality of its staff and the amount of resources allocated to it for statistical and economic investigations.

44. Tripartite Agreement.—We strongly commend the establishment of the latest Tripartite Agreement as an interim measure. Further, we would recommend that this Agreement remain in effect until it has been possible to refine the incomes policy and reform the income tax structure in the ways mentioned in the last Chapter.

45. Department of Agricultural Marketing and Research.—We are acutely aware that a major factor which depresses rural incomes is low prices received by farmers. It is essential that every effort be made to find means of ensuring that these prices are no lower than is necessary in view of world
market prices and the costs of distribution. We note, for example, that Kenya presently produces a wider variety of fruits and vegetables than any other African country, yet it is often impossible for consumers in one part of the country to buy these items if they are grown in another part of the country. We also note that there seem to be very large differentials in the prices paid to farmers versus those paid by consumers for some commodities (e.g. maize).

We, therefore, recommend that an independent Department of Agricultural Marketing Research be established. Its functions will be largely investigatory and advisory. It will conduct studies of foreign markets for existing and potential crops which might be grown by Kenyan farmers. But much more important, it will conduct studies of domestic marketing arrangements. Its task will be to review constantly the situation and to make recommendations on the operation of existing boards and policies, as well as on the creation of new ones as required.

Another prime function of the Department will be to disseminate as widely as possible current information on farm and retail prices in different parts of the country for the benefit of farmers, traders and marketing boards.

46. Loans to stimulate local enterprise in farming and business.—We believe there are many small-scale business and farming opportunities in Kenya which are as yet unexploited. A major reason is lack of skills and knowledge by potential businessmen. We have stressed the importance of research and education activities which will remedy these shortcomings elsewhere. In addition, however, new businessmen require more finances than is available to them now. We recommend that much larger quantities of credit be made available to businessmen—and farmers—in the rural areas than is currently the case.

We recommend a three-pronged strategy. First, and most important, Government should make available small businessmen’s and farmers’ loans to the amount of at least K£10 million. These loans should be dispensed through District Joint Loans Boards of which district commissioners are the chairmen. Local Government matching contributions should not be applicable in this case. The maximum amount of an individual loan may vary but it is hoped that in this way 20,000 new businessmen and farmers who will in turn employ thousands can be assisted to start or expand their enterprises.

Second, we believe that the banking system in Kenya is presently extremely liquid, yet bankers are unable or unwilling to lend to businessmen whose creditworthiness has not been established. There is an important role for Government to overcome this problem by extending loan guarantees which will open the doors of the banks to small businessmen.

Third, we hope that maximum use of credit will be made under the Special Rural Development Programme. As important, we hope that the different types of credit experimented with there will be carefully evaluated so that successful techniques can be employed throughout the country.
Finally, we note that it will be completely undesirable to confine loans only to "creditworthy" applicants, or to persons who can offer "adequate" security for loans. The purpose of Government programmes in the credit field is to create creditworthiness. In the course of this exercise, some money will be lost just as some money is "wasted" in educating people who fail to learn or in trying to cure people who die anyway. This is not to say that Government should not be cautious over loan resources. But different criteria must be worked out to those employed by the commercial banks and the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation if the loans programme is to have maximum impact.

47. Expansion of irrigation schemes.—A major means of increasing employment is to extend irrigation schemes in the country. The National Irrigation Board estimates that there are over four jobs created for each hectare of land irrigated. According to Chapter 8 of the Development Plan, only 6,000 hectares of land have been irrigated out of an estimated potential of over 160,000 hectares. In other words, less than 4 per cent of the employment potential of irrigation has yet been exploited. Organized irrigation settlement is a recent phenomenon in Kenya. It was started in response to the political pressures generated by the Mau Mau Emergency. But unemployment is also an emergency. It should be treated with the same seriousness and urgency.

The early irrigation schemes were labour-intensive in both the construction phase and in operation. Recently there has been a shift from labour-intensive to capital-intensive technology in scheme construction, and also from higher-density to lower-density schemes. These changes should be reversed. The target family income on the schemes, which was K£100 at the beginning of the 1960s but has since risen to K£150, should be reduced back to K£100 so that more people can be accommodated. We would rather that more people had opportunities to earn K£100 than that fewer people earned K£150.

48. Water development.—We support the plans for expansion of rural water supplies contained in the Plan. However, even these plans for expansion are far too small. We understand that the most critical constraint on expansion of water schemes is a lack of skilled personnel to evaluate the potential in different areas, and then to supervise the implementation of the schemes. Even when self-help groups manage to collect much of the finance required to build schemes, they experience difficulty in getting help in designing the schemes and carrying them out. As a matter of urgency, we recommend that the Government run a crash programme to train water development personnel, and indeed do the same for other Government Ministries. Government financial support should then be increased to stretch the personnel to the limit.
49. Mining and Geology.—Kenya needs to expand her geological surveys. Laboratory facilities should be expanded so that survey can be done in the country. The present practice of attracting prospectors from as many different countries as possible should be expanded, for both the minerals they may find and for the increased employment opportunities in the prospecting activity itself. However, the size of individual concessions for prospecting should be carefully limited in order that the maximum amount of prospecting activity is involved.

Even on the basis of the 1952 Geological Survey and of other observations, it is known that Kenya is endowed with some rich but unexploited mineral resources. As with agriculture, one problem is a lack of good markets for minerals mined by *wananchi*. We have two basic proposals in this regard—

(a) the free market mechanism should be legalized to permit *wananchi* freely to market the minerals they find; and

(b) Government should establish a national domestic body to purchase, at prices related to world market prices, all minerals which *wananchi* cannot dispose of through other channels.

50. Measures to increase labour intensity of production.—As noted in the last Chapter, every effort must be made to increase output of industry and agriculture so as to increase employment. At the same time, the most labour-intensive means must be found to produce the increased output if employment opportunities are to be maximized. We believe that there are several policy measures which can materially increase the employment-creation effects of expanded output. First, when a new industry is being considered, its promoters should be required to give evidence that they have investigated the alternative techniques which might be used.

Second, we would recommend that all capital equipment be subject to the basic duty rate of 20 or 30 per cent. This will have the double advantages of—

(a) inducing investors to consider carefully how they can reduce the amount of imported capital equipment they employ (and so indirectly raise employment) and, just as important;

(b) create a large incentive for the local production of capital equipment (and so directly raise employment) suited to local needs.

We are disturbed at the statistics which show that large-scale agriculture in this country has year by year increased its output and reduced its employment. This could happen because farmers could replace labour with duty-free mechanized equipment designed for countries with high wage costs and low capital costs. If we are to have our own capital-goods industries, producing equipment suitable for Kenya's (and, indeed, the rest of Africa's) needs we need to give them at least the same encouragement we give the production of consumer luxuries such as tobacco, beer, and textiles.
Third, we would recommend that either in place of or in addition to the present investment allowances (which gives an additional incentive to employers to use machinery rather than labour) there also be an “employment creation allowance” for new industries geared to the amount of employment they generate.

Finally, we recommend that in the Faculties of Engineering, Design and Architecture, as well as Agriculture of the University of Nairobi expand the volume of research on technologies suitable for local conditions, and train engineers, designers and agronomists who can respond immediately and practically to the problem we face here rather than the problems as they exist in Europe or the United States.

51. **Labour-intensive rural road works.**—Roads receive priority in the Plan, and rightly. They take 28 per cent of the total Development Estimates for 1970/74. But much greater emphasis is required on rural feeder roads. We seriously doubt the ability of the Ministry of Works to carry out a programme of the magnitude required, together with its (recently expanded) existing commitments.

We also believe that the rural roads can be built with less heavy machinery and with more hand labour than is the case at present. Low traffic volumes do not call for alignments which necessitate large amounts of earth-moving. I.L.O. has recently compared labour-intensive methods of road construction with mechanized methods in Tanzania. It found that the money costs of the labour-intensive methods were 10 per cent higher than the mechanized ones. But capital and material costs (which involve high expenditures of foreign exchange) are reduced from 88 per cent to 44 per cent. And the total man-days of work per kilometer of road are higher by 12 times. In our opinion, the 10 per cent increase in construction cost is more than outbalanced by the savings in foreign exchange and the additional employment created.

There remains the problem of how these road works are to be organized. We believe that the National Youth Service has a role to play.

52. **Bush-clearing programme.**—The Committee believes that bush-clearing on many ranches and on much grazing land in Kenya can raise the ranching capacity of the land considerably. Bush-clearing might also improve veterinary services and make range management easier. A bush-clearing programme should be started on a number of properly-organized ranches whether on a group, co-operative or company basis.

The National Youth Service could absorb more youth for bush-clearing. The various ranches should be given a certain amount of money to pay part of the labour cost, the amount being based on the estimated number of man-days necessary to do the clearing and at the rate of, say, Sh. 1.50 per day in Government contribution (50 cents of average wages). The rest should be paid by the ranches from their own funds as their future profits would increase considerably. It is difficult to estimate Government expenditure and economic
returns. But such a bush-clearing programme would maximize employment opportunities in ranching areas from a given amount of Government subsidy. The bush cleared could be used for charcoal burning. This would also increase employment and the profitability of the bush-clearing programme.

53. *Exploitation of wildlife.*—Wildlife, almost by definition, exists only in the rural areas. While in many places its main effect is to reduce the living standards of the farmers and the rancher, we believe that much more can be done to increase rural incomes through careful exploitation of this asset. In the case of national parks and game reserve, more attention needs to be given to means of making these areas attractive to visitors—residents and foreigners alike—and such means are sure to require much larger numbers of workers. We support the Development Plan proposal that means of exploiting wildlife stocks outside the parks and reserves for meat and trophies will be investigated. These investigations should start immediately. There is every reason why the resulting industries should be sufficiently large to create very substantial employment in many of the poorest areas of the country.

54. *Exploitation of fish.*—We single out fisheries to be given an example of the necessity for mobility of labour, mentioned in the last Chapter. While the Development Plan contains several proposals for achieving higher yields and greater employment from this activity, it is also true that in some areas, e.g. lake areas, production and employment are seriously held back because the local inhabitants lack the skills and experience to make the most of the assets available to them. Yet there are many people in Kenya with great fishing skills. This is a case where the encouragement of internal mobility will not only increase incomes and employment, but will also, through force of example, result in a more rapid acquisition of skills by local inhabitants to exploit to their own advantage resources which are presently under-utilized.

55. *Low-cost housing programmes.*—The K£2½ million annual approved expenditures for the Ministry of Housing will create job opportunities for only 5,000 people. More vigorous measures are required. Government must be prepared to finance much more low-cost housing and site and service schemes, especially in the urban areas. Co-operatives should also enter this sphere of activity.

The essential problem is one of cost: cost of land, and cost of the houses built on the land. The Plan states on the former that where Government land is not available for urban low-cost housing, efforts will be made to purchase such land, as much in advance as possible, so that prices are minimized. We recommend that this be accelerated. We understand that there is a shortage of trained valuers: this must be remedied as soon as possible.

On the cost of construction, research efforts, must be multiplied into the use of local materials, into finding technologies which can be easily employed in the countryside, and into designs which meet the real needs of Kenya’s population. We believe, for example, that Kenya’s forests are
grossly under-utilized. They form a major resource which could be exploited to the benefit of improved housing standards, higher employment and reduction of imports used for construction. When so many countries of the world construct most of their houses of wood, we make ourselves ridiculous by not using wood because of its alleged fire hazards.

Government must increase its housing programme substantially. Even more important, from the point of view of the number of houses constructed, employment created and raising the rural standard of living, the widespread communication of low-cost designs adapted to local conditions would create myriad opportunities for small-scale construction firms in the countryside. A major function of the village polytechnics mentioned in the last Chapter would be to train artisans in these designs. The demand exists. The expansion of business loans mentioned earlier will also help to accelerate the rural housing programme.

56. Rural electrification.—We cannot overstate the benefits which will accrue from extension of electricity to the rural areas. Electricity is a vital input into most industries, small as well as large, and so it is a basic precondition for the widespread distribution of industry in the countryside. Electricity will also be useful for agriculture (e.g. for driving pumps, heating chicken hatcheries, etc.). Electric light in homes extends the range of activities which can be enjoyed in the evenings—from entertaining friends to reading—and so will increase the attractiveness of rural life. It will also create a demand for the more simple and inexpensive electrical appliances in the home and workshop many of which, given the size of the demand created by rural electrification, will be produced in Kenya. The fulfilment of the prime role of television, which is knitting the nation into one whole through common entertainment and instruction, must await the extension of electricity to the rural areas so that every social centre can have a television set.

We heartily support the recently announced intention of the East African Power and Lighting Company to extend electricity to the rural areas, even at a financial loss. However, we believe that this programme must be expanded to much higher levels than those currently envisaged or those which could be financed by the East African Power and Lighting Company. We, therefore, recommend that Government explicitly subsidize rural electrification.

57. Mobile Services.—It is because the rural areas are less densely settled than the urban areas, it is impossible to provide each area with permanent facilities which are equivalent to those in the towns. Examples of the facilities we have in mind are cinemas, lending libraries, shopping centres with a selection of good quality merchandise, and health services. However, by putting these services “on wheels” it would be possible to give the rural population much greater access to them than is presently the case. For example, we believe that the Kenya Film Corporation could do much more to take the pleasures of the cinema to the rural areas than it is presently doing.
Conclusions have been stated throughout the length of this report. Here we wish merely to summarize our analysis of the broad issues and of the essential policy opportunities for reducing unemployment.

Unemployment is universal in developing countries and Kenya is no different from the rest of the world. In countries where there is no development unemployment is not a problem and even in Kenya there are areas where unemployment is not a major problem because the people living there are often slow in changing their mode of life.

At a general level unemployment can be reduced through—
(a) raising the output of the economy and hence creating jobs;
(b) ensuring that increases in output are streamlined to the most labour-intensive means feasible; and
(c) reducing the gap between rural and urban living standards by raising the rural incomes and bringing essential amenities to the rural population.

Whilst much can be done in terms of (a), (b) and (c) through instituting and encouraging specific projects—irrigation schemes, housing programmes, social amenities as well as better schooling facilities for our young generation—the general policy measures such as taxation and income policies have an extremely important part to play, and although their impact may be harder to see than those of specific projects, it may be that in the long run it is much greater than the impact of specific projects that are much more easily observed. In order that the full potential of these measures for alleviating unemployment is implemented we have recommended the establishment of a Bureau of Employment.

The Committee has observed the serious concern of all Kenyans from all walks of life on the gravity and potential dangers of unemployment. These people demand that there should be economic justice as a prerequisite to social and political peace in Kenya now and in the future. It is with this awareness that the Committee feels so strongly that no measures, however drastic they might appear at first and which, on the surface, will be unwelcome and unpopular with Kenyans, citizens or non-citizens, must be missed out if they meet the essential needs of the nation.

In the name of peace and justice let this Supreme Authority, The National Assembly of the Republic of Kenya, give a lead to the Government and the whole nation that this is the beginning of a new era to alleviate unemployment so that our people may enjoy health, wealth and prosperity in the future under the cloudless blue sky of a free Kenya.
MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY 1970 AT 10 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Mariama, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. L. J. Ngugi, Clerk of the National Assembly.

Minute 1.—Election of Chairman

The Committee elected the Hon. Mwicigi, M.P. to be the Chairman of the Select Committee unanimously.

Minute 2.—Terms of Reference

The Committee noted the following resolutions of the House to be the terms of references on its deliberations:—

1. SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Motion made and question proposed:—

That in view of the acute increase of unemployment in the country, this House resolves to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the situation with a view to scrutinizing thoroughly all possible measures for alleviating unemployment and also submitting a report to Parliament on proposals and recommendations of policies to be introduced in the country.

(Mr. Mwicigi on 15th May 1970)

Debate interrupted on 15th May 1970 resumed.
Debate arising.
Question put and agreed to.

2. POWERS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Motion made and question proposed:—

That, this House resolves that the Select Committee on unemployment; established by a resolution of this House on 22nd May 1970 shall for the purpose of their investigations have the same power to order attendance of witnesses to give evidence or to produce documents as are conferred by Section 9 (1) of the National Assembly (Powers and Privileges) Act upon this House.

(The Deputy Leader of Government Business—Mr. Ngei)
Debate arising.
Rising in his place the Member for Nakuru Town (Mr. Mwithaga) claimed to move "that the Mover be now called upon to reply";
And Mr. Deputy Speaker acceding to the claim;
Question put and agreed to.
Mover thereupon replied.
Question put and agreed to.

Minute 3.—Memorandum and Advertisement
The Committee decided that the advertisement will be made through the local newspapers, namely *East African Standard, Daily Nation, Taifa Leo, Baraza* and the Voice of Kenya and further agreed that memoranda will be invited from all Ministries and local interested parties.

Minute 4.—Programme of Sittings
It was agreed tentatively that the Committee will sit as follows:—
(i) 11th–14th August 1970.
And further sittings will be arranged by the Committee thereafter.

Minute 5.—Appearance of Persons Before the Committee
The following were invited to attend and give views on unemployment problems:—
(1) The Minister for Economic Planning and Development on 14th August 1970 at 10 a.m.
(2) The Secretary-General, Cotu and Secretary of Kenya Federation of Employers on 27th August 1970 at 10 a.m.
(3) The Minister for Labour on 28th August 1970 at 10 a.m.
(4) The Minister for Commerce and Industry on 28th August 1970 at 10 a.m.
(5) Others will be invited later.

Minute 6.—Visits Outside Nairobi
The Committee decided to pay visits outside of Nairobi after meetings at Nairobi, the programme will be arranged by the Committee.

Minute 7.—Secretarial Services
It was agreed that the Clerk will provide one Stenographer and a Member of the Staff to serve on the Committee and Ministries will be requested to attach one consultant and expert particularly the Ministries of Labour, Agriculture and Commerce and Industry.

Minute 8.—Date of Next Meeting
There being no other business on the agenda for discussion, the Committee adjourned until 11th August 1970 at 10 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1970 AT 10.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwichi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwangi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 9.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, 29th July 1970 were approved by Members present with slight amendments and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 10.—Matters Arising

(1) Minute 3—Memorandum and Advertisement.—The Committee noted that the Clerk had circulated the advertisement to the local newspapers and further suggested that Mr. Chairman will hold a Press conference for giving a maximum publicity to the public, on the general functions of the Committee without disclosing the detailed deliberations of the Committee.

(2) Minute 4—Programme of Sittings.—It was agreed by the Committee that the programme of sittings will be rearranged and deferred the matter for re-examination by the Chairman.

(3) Minute 5—Appearance of Persons Before the Committee.—The Committee considered and deferred this item for rearrangement by the Chairman.

(4) Minute 6—Visits Outside Nairobi.—It was agreed that a comprehensive programme for outside visits will be considered and be drawn in due course.

Minute 11.—Proposals from the Committee Members

The Committee discussed at length, the submission of Members' proposals with various suggestions. However the Committee agreed in principle that Members had not enough opportunity to prepare their briefs analytically. In this respect the Committee felt that Members should be allowed to prepare their papers and present them most comprehensively.

Minute 12.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Hon. ole Marima proposed that the Committee be adjourned until Wednesday, 12th August 1970; the Committee supported this proposal and subsequently the Meeting was adjourned until Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

Minute 13.—Date of Next Meeting

There being no other business for discussion, the Meeting was adjourned at 11.45 a.m. until Wednesday, 12th August 1970 at 2.30 p.m.
MINUTES OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST 1970 AT 2.30 P.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.

In attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 14.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting held on 11th August 1970, were approved by Members present with some minor amendments and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 15.—Matters Arising

(a) Minute 10 (1).—The Committee noted that all the local newspapers had not publicised the advertisement which the Clerk circulated and asked Mr. Chairman to ascertain that the publication is expedited. It was also agreed that the Chairman would hold a Press conference for the maximum publicity.

(b) Minute 10 (2).—The Committee amended the original Minute 4 by deleting the appearance of the Minister for Economic Planning and Development on 14th August 1970, whilst the proposed programme of Sittings approved on 29th July 1970, will remain in abeyance.

Minute 16.—Proposals from the Committee Members

(1) Following Minute 11 of 10th August 1970, the Committee noted the paper which was prepared by a group of five Members and which was presented by the Hon. ole Marima, M.P., on behalf of the group, which had already been circulated to all Members present.

However, the Committee studied the paper and discussed its context and agreed to use the same during its deliberations.

(2) The Committee agreed in principle that the proposals, which had been received from the Honourables Ahmed and Mwamzandi, be deferred until Thursday, 13th August 1970, for consideration.

Minute 17.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Committee adjourned the meeting at 4.30 p.m. until Thursday, 13th August 1970, at 10 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST 1970 AT 10.45 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, Acting Clerk, National Assembly.
Miss. M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 18.—Election of Acting Chairman
The Committee elected the Hon. Morara, M.P. to act as a Chairman before the arrival of Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mwicigi. Subsequently the Chairman took the Chair at 11 a.m.

Minute 19.—Committee Members Proposals
The Committee resumed to hear proposals from the Committee Members which were deferred in the previous day as follows:—

1. The Hon. Ahmed, M.P. presented his proposals which had been circulated to all Committee Members in the previous day and noted the contents therein for further action.

2. The Committee noted the proposals which were presented by the Hon. Mwamzandi, M.P. and agreed in principle to make use of its contents in course of the deliberations.

3. The Committee noted the proposals which were presented by the Hon. Morara, M.P. which contained self-explanatory with the coupled comprehensive suggestions, studied the contents.

The Meeting adjourned at 12.45 p.m. until 2.30 p.m.
The Meeting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Minute 20.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting held on 12th August 1970 were approved by Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 21.—Committee Members' Proposals
The Committee resumed the discussion on the proposals presented by Mr. Morara and endorsed the paper for references.

4. The paper which was presented by the Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P. was noted by the Committee and deferred the consideration until Friday, 14th August 1970 at 10 a.m.

Minute 22.—Adjournment of the Meeting
The Committee adjourned the Meeting at 4.30 p.m. until Friday, 14th August 1970 at 10 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON FRIDAY, 14TH AUGUST 1970 AT 10 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. O. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.

In attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, Acting Clerk, National Assembly.
Mr. B. H. Gicheru, 2nd Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 23.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting held on Thursday, 13th August 1970, were approved by Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 24.—Matters Arising

The Committee continued to hear the proposals submitted by the Committee Member which was deferred in the previous day as follows:—

1. The paper presented by the Hon. O. J. Mnene, M.P., and endorsed the contents therein.
2. The Committee noted the proposal presented by the Hon. Mwicigi, M.P., Chairman, and deferred the paper until Tuesday, 25th August 1970, for consideration.

Minute 25.—Any Other Business

1. Programme of Sitting.—It was agreed that the Committee will resume its business on Tuesday, 25th August 1970, at 10.30 a.m.
2. Evidence and memoranda.—It was agreed that evidence and memoranda will be received from the following:—
   (i) Minister for Economic Planning and Development on Wednesday, 26th August 1970, at 10.30 a.m.
   (ii) Minister for Labour on Thursday, 27th August 1970, at 10.30 a.m.
   (iii) The General Secretary, Cotu, on 27th August 1970, at 3 p.m.
   (iv) The Secretary, Kenya Federation of Employers, on Friday, 28th August 1970, at 10.30 a.m.
   (v) It was also agreed that the Committee will consider proposals which had not been submitted by the other Members of the Committee, and further that Mr. Chairman had to hold a Press conference on Friday, 14th August 1970, at Parliament Buildings for the purpose of informing the nation the appointment of the Committee Members and its functions.

Minute 26.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Committee adjourned the meeting at 12 noon until Tuesday, 25th August 1970, at 10.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE SIXTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS ON TUESDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1970 AT 10.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. O. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.

In attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, Acting Clerk, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 27.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting held on Friday, 14th August 1970, were
approved by Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 28.—Matters Arising

Minute 25 (iv)—Evidence and Memoranda.—The Committee noted that the Secre-
tary of the Federation of Kenya Employers would not attend before the Committee
on Friday, 28th August 1970, as programmed previously.

Minute 29.—Proposals by the Committee Members

The Committee noted the proposals presented by the Hon. Mwicigi, M.P., Chair-
man, which was deferred on 14th August 1970, for consideration.

Minute 30.—Adjournment of the Meeting

And the time being thirty-five minutes past one o’clock, the meeting adjourned
until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 31.—Resumption of the Meeting

The meeting resumed its proceedings at 2.45 p.m. continued the discussion on the
proposals presented by Mr. Mwicigi and endorsed the paper for references, in the
course of its deliberations.

Minute 32.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Committee adjourned the meeting at 4.35 p.m., until Wednesday, 26th August
1970, at 10.30 a.m.
Minutes of the Seventh Meeting of the Select Committee on Unemployment Held in Conference Room 7, Parliament Buildings on Wednesday, 26th August 1970 at 10.30 a.m.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

In attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.
Mr. H. M. Mule, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

Minute 33.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting held on Tuesday, 25th August 1970, were approved by Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 34.—Provincial Visits
Mr. Chairman informed the Committee that he had drawn a tentative paper stipulating the visits to the Provinces with effect from 15th September 1970, at this stage, the discussion was interrupted, when Mr. H. M. Mule, of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development appeared before the Committee to give evidence and the consideration of the proposed programme was deferred to another time.

Minute 35.—Appearance of Persons Before the Committee
The Committee noted the presentation of evidence delivered by Mr. Mule, Acting Chief Economist Planner, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, on behalf of his Ministry. Consideration of the evidence and the memoranda were deferred until Friday, 28th August 1970, at 10.30 a.m.

Minute 36.—Adjournment of the Meeting
And the time being ten minutes past One o’clock the Committee adjourned until 3 p.m.

The Committee resumed its proceedings at 3.10 p.m.

Minute 37.—Programme of Sitting
The Committee discussed and decided that the Committee will sit as follows:—
(i) 31st August 1970–5th September 1970, and receive the evidence from the following:—
1. Minister for Natural Resources: ........ a.m. on 8th September 1970.
2. Minister for Commerce and Industry: ........ p.m. on 8th September 1970.
3. Minister for Agriculture: ........ a.m. on 8th September 1970.
4. Minister for Lands and Settlement: ........ p.m. on 9th September 1970.
5. Minister for Education: ........ a.m. on 10th September 1970.
6. Minister for Housing: ........ p.m. on 10th September 1970.
7. Minister for Finance: ....................

(ii) It was also agreed that the Committee will continue sitting from 8th to 11th September 1970, to hear further evidence and memoranda from Para-Statal bodies, quasi-Government and other organizations.

Minute 38.—Provincial Tours Sub-Committees

Following the proposal put forward by Mr. Chairman on the provincial tours, as minuted under Minute 34. The Committee considered and decided that the whole Committee would be divided into two sub-committees with equal membership, which will visit the provinces grouped as Western and Eastern.

A.—(a) Western Group.—Includes Rift Valley, Nyanza and Western Provinces.
   (b) Membership:—
       Hon. Mwangale, M.P.
       Hon. Morara, M.P.
       Hon. Murgor, M.P.
       Hon. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
       Hon. Ahmed, M.P.
       Hon. Karungaru, M.P.
       Hon. Mnene, M.P.
       Hon. Gichoya, M.P.

B.—(a) Eastern Group.—Includes Central, Eastern, Coast and North-Eastern Provinces.
   (b) Membership:—
       Hon. Mwicigi, M.P.
       Hon. ole Marima, M.P.
       Hon. Mwamzandi, M.P.
       Hon. Khalif, M.P.
       Hon. Muthamia, M.P.
       Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
       Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

Minute 39.—Provincial Evidence

The Committee discussed and decided that the sub-committee groups will start tours on 15th to 18th September 1970, and receive evidence from the following:—
   (a) Provincial Heads.
   (b) County Councils and Municipal Councils Clerks.
   (c) Selected organizations and firms a detailed list to be circulated to all Members soon.

Minute 40.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Committee adjourned the meeting at 4.30 p.m. until Thursday, 27th August 1970, at 10.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON THURSDAY, 27TH AUGUST 1970 AT 10.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwanzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 41.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, 26th August 1970 were approved by Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 42.—Matters Arising

(i) Minute 37—Programme of Sitting.—The Committee considered Minute 37 and decided to sit and hear evidence as follows:—

1. The Ministry of Natural Resources on Monday, 31st August 1970 at 2 p.m.
2. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry on Tuesday, 1st September 1970 a.m.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture on Tuesday, 1st September 1970 at 2 p.m.
4. The Ministry of Lands and Settlement on Wednesday 2nd September 1970 a.m.
5. Cotu on Wednesday, 2nd September 1970 at 2 p.m.
6. The Ministry of Education on Thursday, 3rd September 1970 a.m.
7. The Ministry of Housing on Thursday, 3rd September 1970 at 2 p.m.
8. The Ministry of Finance on Friday, 4th September 1970 a.m.

(ii) It was also agreed that the Committee will not sit from 8th–11th September 1970 as originally arranged.

Minute 38—Provincial Tours

1. It was considered and decided by the Committee that tours to the provinces will be given two weeks instead of one week, starting on 7th–11th September 1970 and 15th–18th September 1970.
2. The Committee decided that transport and hotel accommodation will be arranged by the Clerk.
3. It was also agreed by the Committee that the Clerk will take action to inform all P.C.s, the time of meetings, dates and time.
Minute 43.—Appearance of Persons Before the Committee

Mr. J. M. Mutigi, Deputy Labour Commissioner attended by Mr. J. B. O. Omondi, Senior Labour Officer appeared before the Committee and gave oral evidence. The Committee considered the evidence and deferred the same until next week.

Minute 44.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Meeting adjourned at fifteen minutes past One o'clock until 3 p.m.

The Meeting resumed at 3.15 p.m.

Minute 45.—Appearance of Persons Before the Committee

(1) The Committee noted the proposals contained in a Memorandum submitted by Professor D. Ghai of the University Nairobi, and deferred its consideration.

(2) The Committee noted with regret the non-attendance of the Secretary-General Cotu, to give evidence as scheduled before. However, the Cotu Secretary appeared later and apologized to the Committee which was accepted, subsequently the Committee directed that Mr. Akumu will appear and give evidence next Wednesday, 2nd September 1970 at 2 p.m. but his memorandum will be submitted on Monday, 31st August 1970.

Minute 46.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Committee adjourned the Meeting at 3.30 p.m. until Friday, 28th August 1970 at 10.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE NINTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON FRIDAY, 28TH AUGUST 1970 AT 10.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Mariama, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Asst., National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.
Mr. H. M. Mule—Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

Minute 47.—Appearance of Persons Before the Committee
The Committee resumed the discussion on the paper presented by Mr. H. A. Mule—Acting Chief Economist Planner, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development which was deferred on 26th August 1970 as recorded under Minute 35.

Finally the Committee noted the memorandum for its deliberations and thanked him for his invaluable contribution.

Minute 48.—Adjournment of the Meeting
The Committee adjourned the Meeting at 1 p.m. until Monday, 31st August 1970 at 2.30 p.m.
MINUTES OF THE TENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 31ST AUGUST 1970 AT 2.30 P.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Asst., National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.
Mr. M. A. N. Karanga—Under Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources.
Mr. F. M. Ng'ang'a—Senior Personnel Officer, Ministry of Natural
Resources.

Minute 49.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee Meetings held on 27th and 28th August 1970
respectively, were approved with minor amendments by Members present and confirmed
by the Chairman.

Minute 50.—Matters Arising

(i) Minute 43—Persons appearing before the Committee.—The name Mutigi was
amended to read Mutugi, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Ministry of Labour.

(ii) Minute 47—Persons appearing before the Committee.—Minute 47 of 28th
August 1970 was amended by adding at the end thereof, the following words “The
Committee asked Mr. Mule to appear and give further evidence, whenever the
Committee will call him”.

Minute 51.—Evidence from Persons

The Committee noted the evidence which was presented by Mr. Karanga, Under
Secretary attended by Mr. Ng'ang'a, Senior Personnel Officer, Ministry of Natural
Resources. The Committee considered and requested the Ministry of Natural Resources
to submit a detailed memorandum which will be finally discussed by the Committee.
Mr. Chairman thanked Mr. Karanga and his colleague for their invaluable contribu-
tions.

Minute 52.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Committee adjourned the Meeting at 4.45 p.m. until Tuesday, 1st September
1970 at 10.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON TUESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1970 AT 10.30 A.M. AND 2.30 P.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Assistant of the National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 53.—Morning Meeting
The Committee was informed by the First Clerk Assistant, that the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, had submitted an apology of his non-appearance before the Committee to give evidence, as programmed, because of being away from the Ministry, sometimes. Thereupon Mr. Chairman, adjourned the Meeting until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 54.—Afternoon Meeting
Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P. (Ag. Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwanga, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.
Mr. Mwai Wahome, Ministry of Agriculture.

Minute 55.—Election of Ag. Chairman
In the absence of Mr. Chairman, the Hon. Murgor was elected by the Members present as the Ag. Chairman.

Minute 56.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting, held on Monday, 31st August 1970 were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Ag. Chairman.

Minute 57.—Evidence from Persons
Mr. Mwai Wahome, Principal Finance and Establishment Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, on behalf of his Permanent Secretary, appeared before the Committee and gave evidence, on the paper which was presented by the Ministry. The Committee considered the evidence and deferred the same for further consideration. The Ag. Chairman thanked Mr. Wahome and told him that the Committee will require him, to appear again for answering questions and to provide detailed information on the Statutory Boards.

Minute 58.—Adjournment of the Meeting
The Committee adjourned the Meeting at 4.30 p.m. until Wednesday, 2nd September 1970 at 10.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON WEDNESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1970 AT 10.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present: —

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. First Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.
The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

Minute 59.—Evidence from Persons

The Committee noted the evidence which was given by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands and Settlement and considered its merits, and finally Mr. Chairman thanked Mr. Koiti and asked him to submit his memorandum, with a view that the Committee will need him to appear again, for giving further evidence. The Committee adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 60.—Afternoon Meeting

The Committee resumed its business at 2.30 p.m.

Minute 61.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee Meeting, held on Tuesday, 1st September 1970 were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 62.—Matters Arising

Minute 57—Evidence from Persons.—Following the evidence, which was given by Mr. Mwai Wahome, Principal Finance and Establishment Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, on behalf of his Permanent Secretary in the previous day. The Committee felt very strongly to the fact that Mr. Wahome had failed totally, to convince the Members on explaining the contents which were contained in the prepared memorandum submitted by the Ministry. However, the Committee, directed the Clerk to write to the Permanent Secretary and request him to attend in person, to give evidence, which will entirely cover the whole Ministry, since that Ministry was considered to be the backbone of the Kenya’s economy.

Minute 63.—Evidence from Persons

The Secretary-General of Cotu—Mr. Akumu attended and gave evidence on the prepared memorandum. The Committee noted the proposals contained in the memorandum and Mr. Chairman thanked Mr. Akumu for his invaluable contributions and told him that the Committee will need him again for further evidence if it wished.

Minute 64.—Adjournment of the Meeting

The Meeting was adjourned at fifty-five minutes past Four O’clock, until Thursday, 3rd September 1970 at 10.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS ON THURSDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1970 AT 10.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Mariama, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.
The Hon. G. J. Morara, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Asst., National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 65.—Evidence
G. R. M. Mwirichia, Esq., The Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Education attended by A. H. Muraya, Esq., Ag. Deputy Chief Education Officer (Development) and H. G. Awich, Esq., Ag. Senior Assistant Secretary, gave verbal evidence. The Committee noted the evidence and Mr. Chairman thanked Mr. Mwirichia with his officials and advise him to submit his written memorandum, with a view that the Committee will need his appearance in due course.

Minute 66.—Adjournment of the Meeting
The Committee adjourned at 1 p.m. until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 67.—Appointment of Acting Chairman
In the unavoidable temporary absence of the Chairman, the Committee elected the Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P. to act as Chairman.

Minute 68.—Evidence
1. A. Abutti, Esq., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing attended by Mr. Munge, appeared before the Committee and gave verbal evidence. The Committee noted the evidence and advised Mr. Abutti, to submit his memorandum, on the Ministry's policy, regarding Housing Industry in the country.

2. Mr. Otieno Ag. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, appeared before the Committee and gave oral evidence, as it was minuted under Minute 43 of 27th August 1970. The Committee considered and decided that the evidence which was given by Mr. Mutugi, Deputy Labour Commissioner attended by Mr. J. O. B. Omondi in the previous week had not convinced the Committee and requested the Permanent Secretary to submit a detailed memorandum outlining the Ministry's policy on the matter of unemployment in the country. The Ag. Chairman thanked Mr. Otieno and told him that he will be needed by the Committee for further evidence, after the submission of his memorandum.
Minute 69.—Provincial Tours

The Committee noted the arrangements made for the provincial tours by the Clerk and confirmed the date of the tour as with effect from Monday, 7th September 1970 until 18th September 1970.

Minute 70.—Adjournment of the Meeting

There being no other business on the agenda for discussion, the Committee adjourned sine die.
MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON THURSDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1970 AT 2.30 P.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.

In attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 71.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee meetings, held on Wednesday, 2nd and Thursday, 3rd September 1970, respectively, were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 72.—Reports of the Provincial Tours

The Committee noted verbal reports presented by the following on the tours to the provinces:—

(2) The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.—Western Kenya Provinces.

It was also agreed that the summary of the written reports will be prepared separately and be circulated to all Members in due course. It was also noted that one of the Provincial Commissioners had disclosed the secret evidence to the Press but this had been corrected instantly.

Minute 73.—Sitting Programme

Following the suggestion by Mr. Chairman that the Committee should sit on Mondays and Tuesdays in the morning. The Committee considered and decided that in order to expedite the work this proposal was imminent, but the 1st Clerk Assistant advised that before the final decision was reached, it would be appropriate for Mr. Chairman to meet the Head of Department and discuss the matter with a view that the sittings will not be dislocated by the Parliamentary Session and the lack of Secretarial Services, in this respect this item was deferred until the next meeting.

Minute 74.—Appearance Before the Committee for Evidence

The following were proposed to appear and give evidence before the Committee, on Monday, 28th September 1970:—

(a) The Ministry of Agriculture: Monday, 28th September 1970, at 9.30 a.m.
(b) The Commissioner of Mines and Geology.
(c) The Secretary of Federation of Kenya Employers.
(d) The Ministry of Finance.
(e) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Minute 75.—Any Other Business
The Committee considered and agreed to call the following firms and bodies to appear and give evidence from Nairobi:—

(1) The Clerk, Nairobi City Council.
(2) The K.M.C.
(3) The K.T.D.A.
(4) Kenya Toray Mills Co. Ltd.
(5) Unga Limited.
(7) The Breweries Co. Ltd.
(8) The Maize and Produce Board.
(9) The Commercial Banks.
(10) The A.F.C. and A.D.C.
(11) The I.C.D.C.
(12) The Kenyanization Bureau.
(14) The Immigration Department.

Minute 76.—Selection of Firms for Visit Nairobi
The Committee advised that firms which will be visited around Nairobi by the Committee, should be selected by the Chairman and the Clerk, thereafter the matter will be reported back to the Committee.

Minute 77.—Adjournment of the Meeting
There being no other business on the agenda for discussion, the Committee adjourned until Monday, 28th September, at 9.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1970 AT 9.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

In attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 78.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of the Select Committee meetings held on Monday, 21st September 1970, were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 79.—Matters Arising
(1) Minute 74—Appearance of the Federation of Kenya Employers for evidence.—The Committee directed that the Secretary of the Federation of Kenya Employers be requested to attend and give evidence, by a letter within the powers stipulated under Cap. 9 (Powers and Privileges).

(2) Minute 75—Evidence by Firms and Bodies.—The Committee considered and asked Mr. Chairman to add more names on the list of those firms and bodies, which will be invited to appear and give evidence.

(3) Minute 76—Firms for Visit Nairobi.—It was agreed that Mr. Chairman will select firms around Nairobi, which the Committee will tour in due course.

Minute 80.—Evidence
P. Ndegwa, Esq., Permanent Secretary, appeared before the Committee and gave verbal evidence. The Committee noted Mr. Ndegwa’s contribution. Mr. Chairman thanked him and asked him to submit his written memorandum and adjourned meeting at 11.30 a.m. until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 81.—Afternoon Meeting
The Committee resumed its proceedings at 2.30 p.m.

Minute 82.—Evidence
Dr. L. D. Sanders, Esq., Commissioner of Mines and Geology, Department of Mines and Geology, Ministry of Natural Resources, appeared before the Committee and gave verbal evidence. The Committee noted Dr. Sanders’ contributions and asked him to submit his written memorandum, subsequently Mr. Chairman thanked Dr. Sanders.

Minute 83.—Adjournment of the Meeting
There being no other business on the agenda for discussion, the Committee adjourned until Monday, 5th October 1970, at 9.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 5TH OCTOBER 1970 AT 9.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. G. Macharia, Hansard Editor.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 84.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of Select Committee Meeting, held on Monday, 28th September 1970 were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 85.—Matters Arising

(a) (i) Minute 75—Minutes for the Meeting of 28th September 1970.—The Committee resolved to hear evidence from Nairobi residents on 12th and 19th September 1970.

(ii) It was also agreed that Senior Officers of Tea Estates should be requested to appear and give evidence.

(b) Minute 76—Firms for Visit in Nairobi.—The Chairman informed the Committee that he had selected E.A. Breweries, Unga Ltd., and E.A. Industries for tour by the Committee.

(c) Minute 47.—The Chairman informed the Committee that he has already contacted the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development in endeavour to get assistance in condensing the evidence received by the Committee of under various titles and production of final report. Mr. Mule, of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development will be assisting the Committee in this exercise.

Minute 86.—Evidence
The Committee noted the evidence given by the following:—

(1) Mr. Maina, Director of Agriculture, Nyeri, in his personal capacity.
(2) Mr. Kirui, D.C. Murang'a.
(3) The Representatives for the Federation of Kenya Employers (Mr. Malavu and Mr. Richmond).

Minute 87.—Adjournment of the Meeting
The Meeting adjourned at 1.15 p.m. until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 88.—Afternoon Meeting
The Committee resumed its proceedings at 2.30 p.m.
Minute 89.—Evidence

The evidence given by Mr. Wairegi, African Geologist, in the Department of Mines and Geology and the Hon. Kahengeri, M.P. for Juja, who presented a memorandum were invaluable and noted by the Committee.

It was agreed that Mr. Wairegi, would be requested to submit a detailed memorandum showing the existing mineral deposits, in the country.

Minute 90.—Adjournment of the Meeting

There being no other business on the agenda for discussion the Committee adjourned at 4.40 p.m. until Monday, 12th October 1970 at 9.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 1970 AT 9.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present: —

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 91.—Morning Meeting

The Committee decided that, since the Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya and the Managing Director of Kenya Breweries Ltd. could not appear and give evidence, it was pointless for the Meeting to proceed, thereafter the Meeting was adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 92.—Afternoon Meeting

The Meeting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Minute 93.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of Select Committee Meeting, held on Monday, 5th October 1970 were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman with minor amendments.

Minute 94.—Matters Arising

(1) Minute 85 (a)—was amended by deleting the word Speaker appearing therein and substituted in place thereof the word “October”.

(2) Minute 86—This minute was amended, by deleting the words “Director of Agriculture, Nyeri” and substituted by the words “Assistant Personnel to the Director of Agriculture, Central Province”.

Minute 95.—Evidence

(1) The Committee noted the oral evidence, which was given by Mr. M. Gheewala, Ministry of Finance, who appeared on behalf of his Permanent Secretary. Mr. Chairman thanked Mr. Gheewala for his contributions and asked him to submit his memorandum in due course.

(2) E. K. Ngotho, Esq., Ministry of Commerce and Industry appeared and gave oral evidence on behalf on his Permanent Secretary, however, Mr. Ngotho indicated to the Committee to the fact that the Memorandum which his colleague, Mr. Shimechero, had some anomalies which required amendments, the Committee noted the view inter alia. Mr. Acting Chairman lastly thanked Mr. Ngotho for his contributions.
Minute 96.—Any Other Business

It was agreed that the following will appear and give evidence on Monday, 19th October 1970:

(a) Minister for Economic Planning and Development at 9.30 a.m.
(b) Minister for Labour, at 11 a.m.
(c) The Town Clerk, Nairobi City Council at 2.30 p.m.
(d) The Minister for Finance at 3.30 p.m.

Minute 97.—Adjournment of Meeting

The Acting Chairman (Mr. Murgor) adjourned the Meeting at 4.45 p.m. until Monday, 19th October 1970 at 9.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 19TH OCTOBER 1970 AT 9.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Asst., National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 98.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of Select Committee Meeting, held on Monday, 12th October 1970 were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman with minor corrections of renumbering.

Minute 99.—Matters Arising
Minute 97.—The Committee noted the apology received from the Minister for Finance and Minister for Labour for having been unable to appear and give evidence, as decided by the Committee in the previous week.

Minute 100.—Evidence
The Committee noted with gratitude, an impressive and excellent oral evidence with concrete suggestions from the former Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka) now Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Mr. Chairman thanked the Minister and asked him to appear again, on Monday, 26th October 1970 for further evidence.

Minute 101.—Afternoon Meeting
The Meeting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Asst., National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.
Minute 102.—Evidence

Mr. J. P. Mbogua, Clerk of the Nairobi City Council, appeared before the Committee and gave oral evidence on the prepared Report on unemployment in Nairobi City which had been handed to the Committee Members, dated 10th January 1969. The Committee noted the evidence and the proposals which Mr. Mbogua presented on behalf of his Council. Mr. Chairman thanked him for his constructive suggestions for the alleviation of the problems of unemployment.

Minute 103.—Any Other Business—Appearance for Evidence

Mr. Chairman informed the Committee that the following will appear and give evidence on Monday, 26th October 1970.

(a) The Minister for Information and Broadcasting—Dr. Onyonka at 9.30 a.m.
(b) The Minister for Finance at 2.30 p.m.

Minute 104.—Adjournment of Meeting

The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 4 p.m. until Monday, 26th October 1970 at 9.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 26TH OCTOBER 1970 AT 9.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Asst., National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 105.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of Select Committee Meeting, held on Monday, 19th October 1970 were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman with minor corrections of renumbering.

Minute 106.—Morning Meeting
The Meeting was adjourned until 2.30 p.m. because the Committee Members had not arrived to qualify for a majority sitting in order to enable Dr. Onyonka, Minister for Information and Broadcasting to proceed with his evidence.

Minute 107.—Afternoon Meeting
Meeting started at 2.30 p.m. The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

Minute 108.—Evidence
The Committee noted an impressive evidence which the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning gave. Mr. Chairman thanked the Minister and asked him to appear again on Monday.

Minute 109.—Adjournment of Meeting
The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 4.30 p.m. until Monday, 3rd November 1970 at 10 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER 1970 AT 10 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. H. B. N. Gicheru—2nd Clerk Asst., National Assembly.
Miss M. Z Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 110.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of Select Committee Meeting, held on Monday, 21st October 1970 were not approved by the Members present.

Minute 111.—Morning Meeting

The Minister for Finance and Economic Planning appeared at 10 a.m. to give evidence and there being insufficient Committee Members to justify the Sitting he left the Meeting and promised to return at 11 a.m. subsequently the Minister did not appear. Thereupon the Meeting was adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 112.—Afternoon Meeting Evidence

The Meeting resumed at 2.30 p.m. to hear further evidence from the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, unfortunately, Dr. Onyonka did not turn up and the matter was left in abeyance.

Minute 113.—Draft Report

The Committee discussed and agreed in principal that a draft report was imminent and deferred the matter until Tuesday, 10th November 1970.

Minute 114.—Adjudgment of Meeting

The Chairman adjourned the Meeting at 3.30 p.m. until Tuesday, 10th November 1970 at 2.30 p.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN CONFERENCE ROOM 7, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON TUESDAY 10TH NOVEMBER 1970 AT 2.30 P.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

In attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Mr. H. B. N. Gecheru, 2nd Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 115.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of Select Committee Meetings held on Monday, 26th October and 2nd November 1970, were not confirmed.

Minute 116.—Consideration of Draft Report
The Committee noted a draft report, which Mr. Mule of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning had prepared and circulated to the Members present by the Chairman and deferred the same until the following day, 11th November 1970.

Minute 117.—Adjournment of the Meeting
The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 3.45 p.m. until Wednesday, 11th November 1970, at 9.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN PARLIAMENT AND TREASURY BUILDINGS ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 1970 AT 10.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.

In attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 118.—Venue of Meeting

For the convenience of the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, with the leave of the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at the Parliament Buildings, and the Members proceeded to Treasury Buildings whereby the Members and Minister held a meeting from 10 a.m. to 11.35 a.m.

Minute 119.—Programme of Meetings

It was agreed by the Committee that in future, the Committee will be sitting on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays in order to expedite the remaining work of the Select Committee with a view that the report will be laid before the House and the prorogation of Parliament in December 1970.

Minute 120.—Adjournment of the Meeting

There being no other agenda for discussion, Mr. Chairman adjourned the meeting until Thursday, 12th November 1970, at 9.30 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON THURSDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1970 AT 10 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 121.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of Select Committee Meetings, held on 26th October; 2nd, 10th and 11th November were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 122.—Matters Arising

(a) Minute 106—Minute 106 of 26th October 1970 was corrected by removing the word “were” in the second line and substituting in place thereof the word “had”.

(b) Minute 111—Hon. Members of the Committee were urged whenever the Meeting is convened to be on time.

(c) Minute 119—Programme of Sitting.

The Committee was advised by the First Clerk Assistant that before extra sitting days were confirmed, the Clerk and Mr. Chairman were to meet and discuss the matter and report back during the next meeting.

Minute 123.—Draft Report
The Committee discussed and agreed that Mr. Mule of Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will continue to summarize the evidence and the memoranda, also the Committee Members were urged to make their own draft recommendations, which will be considered by the Committee along with Mr. Mule’s draft.

Minute 124.—Adjournment of Meeting
There being no other agenda for discussion, Mr. Chairman adjourned the Meeting until Monday, 16th November 1970 at 10 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON MONDAY,
16TH NOVEMBER 1970 AT 2.30 P.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.

Apology—was received from Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, First Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.

Minute 125.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of Select Committee Meeting, held on 12th November 1970 were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 126.—Matters Arising

(a) Minute 122 (c)—This item was deferred until next Meeting when Mr. Chairman will report the outcome of his discussion with Clerk.
(b) Minute 123—Draft Report.—Minute 123 was amended by correcting the word “Memorana” appearing in the end of the third line to read “Memoranda”.

It was also agreed by the Committee that the summarized draft report by Mr. Mule will be considered on Tuesday, 17th November 1970.

Minute 127.—Any Other Business

The Committee noted the proposal raised by the Hon. Mwangale, M.P. regarding the evidence being obtained from the Principal Immigration Officer on the Work Permits, Export Promotion Council, the Governor of Central Bank, and the Kenyanization Bureau, etc. However, since the Committee had closed to hear evidence from the public, the Committee decided that written memoranda could serve a useful purpose, Mr. Chairman was asked to follow up the matter.

Minute 128.—Adjournment of Meeting

There being no other agenda for discussion, Mr. Chairman adjourned the Meeting until Tuesday, 17th November 1970 at 11 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER 1970 AT 11 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwieigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. C. C. Murgor, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. H. M. Mule, Ministry of Finance Economic Planning.
Mr. H. B. N. Gicheru, 2nd Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.

Minute 129.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of Select Committee Meetings, held on 16th November 1970 were not approved by the Members present.

Minute 130.—Draft Report

The Committee noted the draft report which Mr. Mule had prepared and decided to consider another draft next Meeting.

Minute 131.—Adjournment of the Meeting

There being no other business for discussion, Mr. Chairman adjourned the Meeting until Monday, 23rd November 1970 at 2.30 p.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER 1970 AT 2.30 P.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—

The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. K. B. Mwamzandi, M.P.
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. A. H. Ahmed, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. GichoYa, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. J. O. Kimoro, 1st Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.

Minute 132.—Election of Acting Chairman

Before the arrival of Mr. Chairman, the Committee elected the Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P. as Acting Chairman and Mr. Chairman took the Chair thereafter.

Minute 133.—Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the Select Committee Meetings held on 16th and 17th November 1970 were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Acting Chairman.

Minute 134.—Matters Arising

(i) Minute 126 (a)—Extra Sittings.—The Committee noted that Mr. Chairman had not reported back the outcome of his discussion with the Clerk on the extra sitting days and deferred the matter until next Meeting.

(ii) Minute 127—Memoranda.—It was noted by the Committee that Mr. Chairman has not reported back the possibility of obtaining the Memoranda of persons and firms listed under this minute.

Minute 135.—Draft Report and Recommendations

The Committee noted a prepared draft entitled Chapter I which Mr. Mule of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, had produced and which was circulated by the Chairman to all members present and decided that the remaining drafts, should be expedited before the first week of December 1970.

Minute 136.—Adjournment of the Meeting

There being no other business for discussion, Mr. Chairman adjourned the Meeting until Wednesday, 25th November 1970 at 10 a.m.
MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT HELD IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER 1970 AT 9.30 A.M.

Present: The following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. J. Muthamia, M.P.
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. D. J. Mnene, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.

Apology: For absence was received from Hon. Mrs. G. Onyango, M.P.

In Attendance: Mr. H. B. N. Gicheru, 2nd Clerk Assistant, National Assembly.
Miss M. Z. Fonseca, Reporter.

Minute 137.—Confirmation of Minutes
Minutes of Select Committee Meeting, held on 23rd November were approved by the Members present and confirmed by the Chairman.

Minute 138.—Consideration of Draft Report
The Committee considered on the draft report and made some amendments. However, since they could finish the whole draft the Meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m. until 2.30 p.m.

Minute 139.—Afternoon Meeting
The Committee resumed at 2.30 p.m. and the following Members of the Committee were present:—
The Hon. G. N. Mwicigi, M.P. (Chairman).
The Hon. M. Mutiso-Muyu, M.P.
The Hon. K. N. Gichoya, M.P.
The Hon. M. T. ole Marima, M.P.
The Hon. S. Lugonzo, M.P.
The Hon. E. W. Mwangale, M.P.
The Hon. B. M. Karungaru, M.P.
The Hon. A. S. Khalif, M.P.

Minute 140.—Consideration of the Draft Report
The Committee continued to consider the draft report.

Minute 141.—Adjournment of the Meeting
There being no other agenda for discussion, Mr. Chairman adjourned the Meeting.