

ACTION ALLIANCE

Motto: Let The Masses Live

THE MANIFESTO OF ACTION ALLIANCE

1. PREAMBLE:

In the temporal life of man, next to his divine beliefs, a nation is his most valued and priceless possession. It is his gold, his rights, his dignity, his badge of sovereignty, his soul and protective shield among others. Simply put, a nation advances the good of man, promotes his ideal and enhances his human worth as a political animal. Outside religion, which takes care of man's temporal and divine needs, there is nothing second in importance and relevant to man as a nation.

Nigeria having attained the state of nationhood is so much endowed with abundant natural and human resources. However, after almost four and a half decades of independence, basic needs of man which are food, shelter, health, education, etc are still largely out of the reach of average Nigerian.

The "ACTION ALLIANCE" is a commitment of purposeful administration and eldership determined to fulfill the desired height and get this country out of our present socioeconomic and political problems.

2. POLICYTHRUST

In line with the Party's commitments to the ideals and values of democracy, AA believes that sovereignty and power belong to the people, expressed in line with their democratic Constitution guided through popular democratic election, freely conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations. Given the mandate of the popular will of the people, AA Government intends to tackle the following policies:

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

1. The government under AA will ensure that:
 - a. The one and only form of Constitution and governance acceptable to the people shall be democracy.
 - b. Next only to the will of God which is supreme comes the will of the people, which must be respected.
 - c. The will of the people shall be identified only through their elected representatives.

- d. Loyalty shall only be to the Constitution as the people shall make, enact and give to themselves freely chosen by the people themselves
- e. Human rights, in particular, the right to life and property shall be guaranteed and respected.
- f. The rule of law shall be supreme, the Judiciary shall be independent and every Nigerian shall be equal before the law.
- g. All the citizens of this country, irrespective of age, sex, religion, place of birth, ethnicity, shall have freedom of speech, assembly, choice, religion and freely reside in any part of the country of his/her choice.
- h. The security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose and responsibility of the AA government.
- i. Free military training shall be available to every Nigerian.
- j. The various levels of the party would therefore liaise with the people regardless of their political and other differences, in order to get broad based input into policy formulation. The party will go further to liaise with officials of other political parties at different levels to secure their participation directly or otherwise in the administration of the country in the strong belief that party differences apart, all Nigerians seek the best for the country. In order to solidify this policy, officials of other parties would be invited to serve in the running of the country so that its pillars of unity would be better strengthened.
- k. The various national communities in their diversities would be assured of fair distribution of national resources without discrimination. Special attention would be given to disadvantaged areas so that their loyalty to the national cause and sovereignty would be firmly secured.
- l. The party would operate an open government, by allowing the media free access to its officers and also through a “meet the people forum” by the officials where they could exchange views with the members of the public. The media will also be free to frankly and responsibly reflect wider public opinion with their publications without fear or favour.

2. POLITICAL OBJECTIVES AND THE INDIVISIBILITY OF THE NIGERIAN POLITY

The political objectives of AA are:

- a. To promote unity, peace and progress among the peoples of Nigeria.
- b. To build a just, unified and prosperous Nigeria.

- c. To enlighten, educate and prepare the people for the challenges of political, social and economic development of the nation.
- d. To promote tolerance, peaceful co-existence and the spirit of interdependence.
- e. To render selfless services to the nation.
- f. To conform with and abide by the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

4. **THE ECONOMY**

The Nigerian economy today is in bad shape, our industries are producing far below capacity or even completely closed down in some cases. We do not produce enough food, cash and raw materials for our local consumptions, exportation and to feed our industries. We heavily rely on oil with its prices fluctuating and therefore unreliable. These are further compounded by inconsistencies and contradictory economic policies and measures, which by and large discourage both local and foreign investments. AA government will encourage every Nigerian to make the maximum use of the talent endowed upon him/her by nature. The economy shall be free, subject only to minimum intervention where the interest of the society so dictates.

In order to proffer solutions to these complex economic problems the AA Government will:

- a. Strongly introduce necessary measures to stabilize the Naira so as to enhance its purchasing power.
- b. Encourage Nigerians to cultivate the spirit of determination and hard work to revive our economy and be self-reliant
- c. Harmonize our indigenous industries to compete favourably with those of advanced economy so as to discourage Nigerians who depend entirely on imported goods. Longest companion of man and the oldest profession. The first human experience is related to agricultural pursuits. From gathering fruits to nurturing wild plants to planting and harvesting, man remains in active solidarity with his environment in search of the gold's of agriculture.

Land itself which is basically an important phase of agriculture has all-round relevance to production. Land means virtually everything we use today. From it we get all the raw materials needed for manufacturing. From it we explore and exploit oil which is presently

the main stay of the Nigerian economy. Nothing in car for instance, from the body, engine, type, etc that does not come from land. The clothes we wear, the water we drink are all land and based, by extension agriculturally based. Significantly, about 80 percent of our population depends on agriculture, the largest employer of labour.

Presently, agriculture is the largest single contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), contributing between 38 - 40 percent but as important as the sector is to our national life agricultural output has remained on the decline. The country's GDP since the sixties has steadily declined from 80 percent to the region of 40 percent. Painfully, no dynamic policies have been put in place to mechanize agriculture and encourage animal and fish farming remains essential to our development efforts.

A. Cooperative Farming

Co-operative farming has worked so effectively in the developed countries. A number of developing nations have adopted this method and it has worked perfectly well for them. The great potentials of this method have not been exploited by successive governments in Nigeria. The new 80 percent farming population who are indeed the actual but neglected users of land and are greatly relevant to the sector have not been made central to our agricultural policies. This has left the real farmers and producers of agricultural products at the mercy of greedy middlemen.

The AA would cultivate the concept of solidarity fanning among our farmers through cooperative farming so that they could pull their resources together for the purchase of farm implements, machinery and inputs and the marketing of their produce, independent of middlemen, with government acting as a guarantor for surpluses.

The efforts of such farmers would be supplemented by the availability of agricultural loans to be operated by all commercial banks and properly monitored by the authorities.

To ensure effectiveness, farmers organization should be involved in the acquisition, disbursement and recovery of such loans including assuring their purposeful use and utilization. Similarly, they would be the pivots around which farm inputs and machinery would be distributed.

To solve the problem of the financial disability of rural farmers which is mainly caused by lack of access to bank loans, the relevant organizations and cooperatives would be restructured in such a way that they would be able to guarantee such available loans. This would entail the organization of the farmers from ward to national levels for easy administrative purposes and disbursement of funds and other resources thereby enabling the appropriate agency of government to ensure and monitor performance.

In all cases budget policies and others relating to agriculture would have substantial inputs from farmers and their organized representatives. As the key operative in the agricultural system, agricultural policies should be woven around their interests.

The AA has observed that commissions and organizations representing various interests have been put in place through legal instruments. In spite of the centrality of farmers to our overall development, nothing of this sort exists for them. Accordingly, Non-Governmental organizations would be encouraged and assisted whose main function is to assist all practical farmers in setting up various cooperatives, evaluating their needs, ensuring disbursement of funds to them, monitoring their performances, encouraging land preparation through the National Agricultural Land Development Agency (NALDA) and other governmental agencies, acquisition and repayment of loans etc, to ensure harmony and the pursuance of common goals.

B. Fertilizer:

Experience has shown that the existing fertilizer and blending plants in the country are not in position to meet our agricultural needs especially that they still depend largely on foreign sources for their raw materials. These twin issues along with others have to be tackled if we are to meet our National fertilizer needs.

To this extent while the existing plants would be expanded and new ones constructed the privately owned blending plants would be encouraged to equally expand their operations.

The various research institutes and similar establishments would be assisted and encouraged to conduct research towards massive production of organic (traditional) fertilizers the essential raw materials for these industries such as human and animal wastes, locally treated stalls etc are abundantly available in the country. The

aim of this approach in the long run is meant to discourage the use of chemical fertilizer which is harmful to soil fertility.

More agricultural workers would be trained to educate farmers on new methods of farming, mix farming etc, as a means of minimizing fertilizer needs.

C. Livestock and Fish Farming:

Quite a number of factors contribute to our drawbacks in the areas of livestock and fish farming respectively. In the case of livestock, these are lack of demarcated grazing lands, poor livestock education, poor farming, methods, inadequate livestock medicaments etc and in case of fish farming, oil pollution, diminishing rivers inadequate dams, fishing methods, etc.

Given these factor, farmers should be educated on the values of modern methods of farming so as to conserve enough and for grazing purposes. Demarcating such lands would considerably reduce the persistent clashes between cattle farmers and other farming communities. This would minimize seasonal migration on the part of cattle rearers.

In furtherance of this, earth dams would be built along cattle routes to ensure availability of water for all seasons. Further, livestock clinics would also be set up along with the dams, so as to meet the medical requirements of livestock farmers. Where these are constructed within a reasonable radius, seasonal movements by such farmers will reduce clashes over farmlands between them and other farmers would also reduce. More land for crop farming would increase, well treated cattle and other animals would breed, while the National Commission on Nomadic Education will be placed to discharge its functions with cattle farmers, who are mostly nomads restricted in their long distance movement.

In pursuit of its other objectives, the school curriculum of the nomadic education programme would be broadened to include livestock education and mixed farming.

These measures entail the rapid expansion of the existing agricultural schools including the Veterinary Institute in Jos.

The various earth dams to be constructed along cattle routes would also be utilized as fishing ponds where appropriate. This hopefully would supplement both sea and inland waterways, fishing whose

traders would be encouraged with the necessary tools such as boats, trawlers and nets.

Various processes of preserving fish would be put in place such that a better method of fish smoking would be evolved while “cold rooms” would be constructed along river banks and fish markets.

Along with these, livestock based industries would be encouraged through private initiatives and this in turn would provide raw materials for our shoes factories.

Similar policies would be put in place to encourage pig and chicken farming so that we would reduce considerable pressure on the environment which serves as the alternative source of protein.

It is natural that livestock farmers be also organized into cooperatives and effectively integrated into the national farmers cooperative. The ultimate goals of these policies are not only to meet our national protein needs but also to hit the export market.

D. Water Resources and Dams:

With desert encroachment threatening the agricultural industry and with population explosion threatening forest resources, thereby encouraging the desert invasion, the relevance of dams to our future national life cannot be over - emphasized. What is more, a recent study by the United Nations has shown that rain fed water would not be able to support our agriculture in the years to come.

This apart, dams are central to the daily lives of our people as sources of energy, drinking water, irrigation fanning, livestock development, transportation, etc. The development of dams therefore becomes imperative for our rural development in particular and national needs in general.

The water resources policy of the AA therefore, is geared towards meeting this integrated function of providing water for human and animal consumption, energy consumption, energy generation, irrigation, fish farming and transportation among others.

The policy would also assist our health programme because the provision of good drinking water is a good foundation for water disease prevention.

Hand in hand with this objective would be the provision of bore hole water supply, while oil companies would be compelled to reduce

water pollution and pay compensation where necessary, For their raw materials, our various fertilizer plants would be geared to sufficiently supply them.

Our target objective is to ensure that no community travels more than 1km to get good water supply as opposed to the current situation where some cover more than 5km to obtain surface water unfit even for animal consumption.

In recognition of the use of some of our major rivers by other countries, which badly affects some of our energy sources, AA would identify those with their sources within the country for more utilization for the uninterrupted generation of energy and dam expansion. Happily, studies have shown that such rivers are available in the country and when fully tapped could supply hydroelectricity to even some parts of the West African sub-region.

In line with its policy of independence on foreign sources, the AA would assist industrial establishments in the country, including the Ajaokuta Steel Plant, the Oshogbo Machine Tools etc. to actively participate in the manufacture I fabrication of our water machineries.

E. Mechanized Farming:

Modern agricultural development is largely predicated on large scale mechanized farming. This unfortunately has not been so and this certainly contributes to the poor stage of the industry.

Worse still, the various industries put in place to produce the needed machineries such as tractors, harvesters etc have been performing below level. Others are in fact out of production. Added to these is the inadequate number of insecticide producing companies. This situation is very unhealthy for large scale mechanized farming.

It therefore becomes imperative to reactivate such factories and to provide other substitute measures by creating an enabling environment aimed at attracting foreign investments in the areas of agriculture, water resource, veterinary, machineries and tools. Appropriate incentives would be put in place to achieve this objective. The use of animals in land preparation would be supported NALDA would be adequately funded to ensure success in this direction, and also, the various River Basin Authorities in addition to their traditional duty of water development. This is also where farmers' cooperatives would come in.

The AA recognizes that for large scale farming to get firm roots, two major things needed to be done. The first is the protection of produce from international competition and the second the expansion of domestic market.

In line with this observation, the AA would put in place the necessary policy measures to firmly protect domestic agriculture more because dependence on foreign sources of food supply is very unhealthy to sovereignty and also that the AA prefers Nigerian farmers to benefit more from the consumption habits of their fellow citizens than for foreign farmers to derive more benefits there from. The AA also believes that as long as the nation remains dependent on foreign sources for its development so long would its efforts be undermined. To use the utilization of farm produce and therefore encourage farmers, the establishment of agro-based industries through private initiatives would be encouraged in which farmers cooperatives would be assisted to participate. This would mean therefore, encouraging foreign participation in the various sectors of our agricultural economy in partnership with our people

The AA recognizes lack of storage facilities as part of the major problems of agricultural industry In this wise the strategic Grain Reserve would be expanded not only for this purpose but also for the importance of ensuring availability of produce all year round and the purchase of surpluses from farmers This would also help in controlling prices

In the area of perishable foods, studies would be commissioned to look into how best to preserve them but should be in addition to the establishment of agro-based industries, which the Party sees as more strategic to its food preservation policy

Our overall agricultural policy would exclude government involvement in production except in the areas of policy guidelines, assistance in the provision of insecticides, fertilizer, machinery procurement through the grant of import licenses, enabling environment for the establishment of agro-based industries etc

F. Forest Resources

Desert encroachment in the North and soil erosion in the South are two problems facing our agriculture which badly affect our forest resources There is also lack of adequate appreciation of the tremendous benefit of this sub sector to the national economy It is not

appreciated that the rubber used in the manufacture of tyres, the volume of papers we use, palm oil, wood for furniture and buildings etc are all the products of the sector without which life may prove difficult.

We are still not paying adequate attention to forest development. Indeed, our approaches to energy issues as they relate to domestic use and consumption have negative effects on our forest resources. Electricity energy is not reaching the greater number of the people and where it does, electric utensils are beyond reach. The same with cooking gas where it is available, gas stoves and electric cookers are prohibitive. It is no less with kerosene stoves.

The only alternative for our rural people and the urban poor is the forest industry where they could get firewood. Painfully, coal has not been sufficiently developed to divert attention from the use of wood. Indeed if anything, it has ceased to exist.

All this put together have bearings on our forest resources, worsened more by desert encroachment and soil erosion.

The approach to its reactivation therefore, does not lie in tree planting alone, as we have been doing, within considerable lip service. Rather, it involves new energy policy, water resources development and the control of soil erosion and desert encroachment.

The immediate approach however, is to populate our land with economic trees so as to discourage their use as source of cooking energy and also to see our "forests" (artificially created) as relevant for immediate needs. Next is to exclude them from agricultural activities and other forms of human tampering.

But this could only be possible when the prices of stoves, electric cookers, gas cookers, cooking gas, electricity, etc are brought down. Even when this is done the larger population in the rural areas and the urban poor may not feel the impact except perhaps for cooking stoves.

This being so therefore, the AA would encourage the deliberate production of cheap cooking stoves and the lowering of the price of kerosene. The same would apply to cooking gas and gas cookers. The AA believes that the loss from this policy could be recovered

from other sources through proper coordination and planning. Besides, it believes that government has responsibility to offer social services to the people even if free of charge at any rate. Developing our forest sub-sector would eventually blot out the cost of such an exercise.

As already noted, our dam policies would help in reducing the impact of desert encroachment on the sector. In similar manner, channelization programme would be embarked upon to tackle the problem of soil erosion.

The AA would pump finances into this sub-sector because of its multiplier effects and strategic importance to our rubber and paper need. It believes that doing so would reduce the cost of books and by implication education and it would also bring down the prices of rubber rated products.

Towards this end, massive forestation programme would be undertaken in collaboration with international organizations while games, and forest reserves would be established. The activities of the Environmental Protection Agency would be expanded to meet these challenges, as a complement to the body, a National Commission For Forestry Development would be put in place.

G. Seeds and seedlings:

The AA government will ensure that, at this modern times less hands are needed to feed more mouths. High yielding and improved seedlings would be provided to practical farmers adequately to improve food production both in quality and quantity. This will be done through Agric research and extension services.

H. Rural Development:

The strength of the Nigerian nation lies in its rural population not only in terms of superior number, but also in the fact that our rural areas remain our food basket and the bases of our numerous mineral resources. Our rural areas provide the means that sustain us, yet they remain the most under developed.

The AA is poised to reverse this trend by its integrated rural development programme. Top in the priority is putting an end to rural urban drift, in order to retain an active and productive population for

national development. This is essential to our rural development programme.

To achieve this, certain basic and essential services, such as road, transportation, markets, clinics, water supply, electricity, schools, etc would have to be put in place to be complimented by decent housing scheme in line with the traditions of people but with modifications to meet required standard.

Rural or cottage industries would also be encouraged to bring development closer to the people.

The existing rural banking schemes would be expanded to meet the needs of rural craftsmen and artisans so that they would have easy access to developmental loans.

The AA believes that until new settlement schemes are undertaken to bring together our scattered settlements, little would be achieved in bringing social amenities to the people. This could be done through deliberate policy of making available such services in selected areas so as to encourage them resettle around them but without destroying their traditional settings. This means a policy of minimal rural urbanization within the venues of their traditional settings and major economic centers. The Party firmly believes that it is easier to provide social services to compact settlements than badly scattered ones separated by long distances.

On the whole the agricultural policy of the AA is centered on maximum food production through maximum land utilization, centered around agro-based industries geared towards food storage and preservation. With farmers given adequate encouragement to participate maximally in production ensure against foreign competition, oriented to service other industries, fully backed by domestically produced machinery for large scale farming with reasonable foreign participation under the policy guidance of the State. The policy is also one of a well-articulated rural development programme through the provision of essential services including banking and housing scheme such as to retain productive energies on the land without losing benefits of modern development.

5. INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICY

A. INDUSTRIES

Industrialization is an essential key to economic development and viability. In fact it is the basis for any economy. A strong industrial base ensures a strong economy, and consequently strong sovereignty and independence a nation on the international scene. A nation that cannot rely on itself for its essential needs can hardly enjoy the meaning of independence.

Affecting our industrial development are among others the reluctance of our trading friends to let us into the know-how of industrial equipment; over dependence on them even in the face of this obvious and deliberate reluctance; refusal to look beyond them in the search for true industrial friends; disregard of indigenous talents and technology as the most viable option in the search for domestic industrial growth, poor attitude to research and unwillingness to use even the few available ones among others.

Strategy:

Our indigenous scientific and industrial talents would be effectively mobilized to contribute towards our industrial growth. The search for such talents would go down the grassroots where some exist without national recognition. In this connection are our artisans, road side mechanics, watch and radio repairers, etc who inspite of know how have been keeping machinery of society going along with others.

The Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) and the various industrial research agencies would be encouraged to further widen the intellectual horizon of members of this group in their various ways. Consequently, AA would upgrade the various agencies and expose their findings for use by the larger society. In the same vein suitable industrial establishments would be made to translate their findings into concrete forms, liaising always with the Nigerian Society of Engineers and other professional organizations with scientific bias. The Manufacturers Association of Nigeria would also come to assist positively.

The various research institutes and establishments would be adequately funded and equipped and proper training given to their managers and operators alike. The core policy of AA is that research grants are huge investments for the future industrial growth of the country and therefore seen as laying the foundation for a viable

industrialized country. Top priority would be given to the funding of research programmes.

The Ajoakuta Steel Plant, Etakpe Iron ore and the Oshogbo Machine Tools, plus the other feeder steel mills in various parts of the country would be given, priority first being the immediate prerequisites for our industrial take off. Domestic industries and similar establishments would be made to rely on these projects for spare parts and tools except when they are not in position to fabricate or produce them. The AA believes that Ajoakuta Steel Plant could be made self-sustaining to a reasonable extent once it is patronized by our various industrial establishments. The Party would therefore give adequate publicity towards it and others, in an effort to encourage domestic patronage of their services.

By and large, "NIGERIAN MADE" goods would form the corner stone of the AA industrial programme with the slogan. "NIGERIAN WILL MAKE DO WITH WHAT SHE CAN PRODUCE: Only then, the Party believes, could we talk of purposeful industrial take off. What the country could produce include the products of all registered Nigerian firms. This underlines the policy of import substitution and high tariff measures to protect domestic industries no matter the imperfection of their products. The key slogan would be "An imperfect product would with time become perfect". This was how industrial development started the world over.

In our search for industrial development all willing nations remain our friends irrespective of ideological imperatives. In this regard our industrial economy would never be dictated to by ideological blocks or international economic groupings.

To sustain the industrial establishment, the AA would go first for those that are willing to use our raw materials so as to minimize foreign exchange expenses and at the same time avoid being dictated by foreign suppliers of such materials. This would go a long way in ascertaining our independence and sovereignty. As a result top priority would be given to agro-based industries and allied matters including solid minerals oriented enterprises.

We have already stressed the importance of the forestry industry in our overall economic and intellectual development. For emphasis, it is the policy of the AA to revive the various paper mills in the country

essentially because of their multiplier importance in the book, packaging, etc sub- sectors, which in turn would feed other industries and the education sector, plus of course the publishing and newspaper sub-sectors, respectively. Studies have shown that common food plants such as rama, produced in large quantity in the country are good for these sub-sectors. These studies would be pursued for their concrete realization.

Other studies that show capacity for maximum utilization of our domestic raw materials would also be concretized thereby giving our industrial establishment a compact look with focus of self-sustenance and internal dependence.

B. Trade and Commerce

One of the major goals of our economic and industrial policies is to secure foreign markets for our raw materials and finished goods. We must therefore, launch ourselves on the competitive International market with quality goods and services, while at the same time opening our own market. Our trade policy would be based on reciprocity and self-reliance.

Our immediate goal however, is to effectively capture the ECOWAS market by assisting them with soft loans to purchase the goods. While we will maintain our friendly links with our traditional - trading partners. We would at the same time extend hands of fellowship to others in the Far and Middle East and all friendly nations that appreciate our economic disposition on South - South Cooperation, fair prices for raw materials, technology acquisitions and respect for all international economic organization. Its concept of new world economic order shall be based on the principle of equality of opportunities international trade devoid of geo-polities and the concept of sphere of influence.

Our tourism programme would be built into our environmental and forestry programme so as to strengthen them all together. However, potential tourist areas would be identified and developed as added means of earning foreign exchange.

C. Power and Energy

The twin issues of energy and power are central to economic growth and industrial development. Without adequate supply of electric power for instance, we cannot talk meaningfully of industrial growth. This applies equally to petroleum energy and others, with which Nigeria is abundantly but unfortunately largely untapped. Even as we are said to be self-sufficient in electricity, the performance of NEPA has been a considerable drain on the economy. Along with petroleum energy, the nation is said to be losing over N40 billion annually in the economy. While Nigeria is ranked among the top ten producers of petroleum oil in the world, fuel shortages have been with us for a long time. Domestic cooking gas and kerosene have remained far away from consumers either because of cost or scarcity. This has tremendous negative effect on wood energy for domestic use. Worse still, gas flaring is still going on while black market operators have taken over the fuel business. In the area of solid minerals, it is only of late that we started giving it the desired attention. These trends must have to stop if we are to make any meaningful headway in our desire to transform the nation into an industrial giant.

Strategy:

To achieve this objective, NEPA would have to be structurally re-organized to enable it perform more efficiently and at minimal cost to consumers. The "AA" would constitute a committee of experts to recommend on how best achieving this objective. The Party would also consider the need to open up the power sub-sector to competition but without undermining the ownership structure of NEPA.

The present output of the authority would be increased by tapping other sources of power that are not in use. Focus would be on hydro-electricity generation along rivers whose sources start in Nigeria. This would minimize disruption of supply and avoid possible clashes with other countries over the use of transcontinental rivers, as is presently the case. Our dam policy as already explained would play a role in this wise as part of the Party's rural development programme the use of thermal stations to tap, to the maximum possible, our abundant gas would be pursued.

In the area of petroleum energy, the first priority is the diversification of the existing ones to serve, other industrial and social needs. The second is the expansion of the petroleum base including petrochemicals of the country by undertaking exploration in relevant parts of the country. The third is to focus more attention on natural gas and such others for both domestic consumption and export. In this regard, the execution of the natural gas programme already on stream would receive priority attention.

The overall strategy here however, is to maximize funds arising from the energy sector for the effective development of other sectors of the economy thereby ensuring the general diversification of the economy. Towards this direction specific policies would be put in place, through the appropriate channel to properties a percentage earning from this sector purely for industrial development.

And this is where solid mineral resources come in. As one of the most viable alternative to petroleum resources in our future economic growth, everything possible would be done to develop them. Private entrepreneurs both domestic and foreign would be encouraged through deliberate policy measures to participate fully. Illegal miners would be turned into legal miners by compelling them to obtain licenses for operation. All levels of government would have to be involved to make the solid minerals policy a reality.

Mineral and petroleum prospecting must not be done in a manner as to disrupt the peace and health of our communities. In this regard, they would be encouraged through their appropriate representatives to fully participate in them by way of share holdings to be partly funded on loan by the Party. An atmosphere for dialogue would also be evolved between them and prospectors who would be required to reserve part of their profit for the development of the areas in which they operate.

NDDC would be given the necessary support in line with the provisions of the constitution and appropriate policy measures put in place to ensure that its benefits go to those for whom it was established.

Accordingly, a Commission for Solid Mineral Development Areas, NDDC would be put in place in due course to perform similar duties being carried out by NDDC in petroleum producing areas. With the envisaged, National Commission for Forestry Development, NDDC and CSMDA would effectively cater for the interests of our various communities in the course of our industrialization process. The AA would also establish the Power Producing Communities Development Commission (PPCDC) Chemical and solar energy for peaceful uses would be vigorously undertaken and encouraged. To minimize cases of petroleum shortages strategic oil reserves would be constructed in different parts of the country enough to last for at least three months. In this regard the existing supply depots would be expanded and new ones established.

More importantly, the various refineries would be overhauled to ensure efficiency and good performance. Crude oil would be allocated to the NNPC on monthly basis in line with this policy so that it doesn't have to be running to government now and then to put its structures in good shape. The AA believes that some of the structures put in place by the NNPC are unnecessary and would therefore have to be reorganized between the various agencies of the establishment.

D. Transportation

A viable public transportation system is very essential to the socio - economic needs of any society, for it ensures the free movement of goods, services and people without which things would remain static, thereby effecting the economy and social interaction.

Owing to the decline of our national economy and government earning, our public transportation system in its various forms, has not been performing as it should. For a very long time for example, the rails have not been running in manners required of them, road transportation as the most common means of movement available to the people has been in bad shape, owing to the high cost of vehicles, which has made it almost difficult for individuals to own private vehicles. The Nigerian Airways is almost at the brink of extinction due to the absence of serviceable aircraft, marine services are no better either. In short it has never been so bad for the transport sector.

(i) Road Transportation:

In broad terms three problems confront this sub-sector viz: lack of enough vehicles on roads, inadequate and inefficient rural roads and declining private ownership of means of transport.

Priority would therefore be given to rural road development under the Party's integrated rural development programme. The broad strategy here, is to assist communities develop those feeder roads relevant to them and allow them charge fees for their maintenance. Alternatively, private individuals would be encouraged to do the same under terms that would among others allow them to recover their investments. These and other measures would enable government concentrate on its network of Trunk A roads throughout the country.

The existing road management structure whereby Federal Government is responsible for inter-state roads, the state intercity and township roads and the Local Government feeder and seasonal roads would be maintained but without prejudice to the availability of the center to intervene as appropriate and under such conditions in specific areas of need.

Road development and maintenance to enable the greater majority enjoy road services all year round is among others the cornerstone of the Party's transportation programme.

Related to this is the need for availability of transportation at reasonable rates. Towards this end, the needs of the various assembly plants would be looked into as appropriate with a view to bringing down the cost of their products within reasonable means. This would enable them increase their capacity utilization thereby creating more employment opportunities.

Labour and students organizations and other organized bodies would be funded under a comprehensive loan scheme through the Mass Transit Programme, to own and maintain their means of transportation for the use of their members and the general public.

Hand to hand with this, is the granting of soft loans to public officers to purchase or refurbish their own means of transportation.

The reactivation and expansion of bicycles and motor cycle assembly plants would be given top priority. The core policy here is the

production of cheap tricycles as the base of the public transport system.

The scope of the Mass Transit Programme would be expanded in order to play more role in the transportation system. Consequently, it would be transformed into a National Mass Transit company to enable members of the public buy shares in it to ensure efficient services.

(ii) Marine Services:

The dredging of appropriate inland waterways would be given priority attention, so that we would have all year round Marine services. Thus, the ongoing efforts to dredge the rivers Benue and Niger would be expanded to cover other rivers. Creeks and ocean services plus appropriate likes would also be developed. A holding company to be known as the Nigerian National Inland Waterways Agency would be incorporated to handle such services. Its function would include inland waterways and creeks development in all ramifications. While individuals and organizations, including states and local governments would be allowed to buy its shares, such individuals would be encouraged to also own their own marine Services.

The Nigerian Maritime Authority and the Nigerian Shipping Line would be expanded to in such a way that ships under the national flag would be in better condition to carry more Nigerian goods. A comprehensive review of their structure would be undertaken for this purpose.

(iii) Rail Service:

To reduce pressure on road transportation, intercity rail services would be introduced in selected urban areas.

The Nigerian Railways would therefore be re-organized for this purpose in such a way that an agency may be put in place solely in charge of rail development to be known as Nigerian Rails, while the other services of the existing organization would be handled by a Train Transport Authority.

The narrow gauge of the Nigeria Railways now in place can no longer meet the needs of modern rail services; wider gauges would

therefore be gradually put in place to meet the requirement of speedy train services.

A study would be commissioned to assess how best private individuals and organizations would participate in this sub-sector.

A structure would be put in place in collaboration with foreign partners to handle the manufacture of train wagons and other components so that the country would be self-sufficient in this area and conserve foreign exchange. It would also assist in the provision of employment opportunities and the transfer of necessary know how over a period of time. The institute of Transport Technology would be expanded and additional ones setup to accommodate training in the field of rail technology.

(iv) **Air Service:**

The AA would undertake the development of airdromes with a view to linking major cities to air services. These airports would be able to operate smaller aircrafts to link such cities with the various airports in the country. The provision of such services would be left to private individuals and organizations as much as possible.

This policy would encourage the domestic assembly of smaller aircraft to meet the need of the new services. Thus, every encouragement would be given to the existing organizations already involved in this venture. When these are fully operational, it is hoped that major Nigerian cities and towns would enjoy air services

To expand air services in the country, necessary policy measures would be put in place to encourage individual initiative in the air service industry and this in turn would make the Nigerian Airways very competitive and efficient.

Towards this end, the AA would commercialize it after putting it in proper shape by ensuring the liquidation of its loans and the recovery of its debts, through making appropriate deductions from source on regular basis.

6. **SOCIAL SERVICES POLICY**

A. Health

All things put together human activities become redundant in the absence of life and good health. So long as the human persons remain the most essential in the process of human activities, so long as life remains basic and central to all aspects of development and progress. The sustenance of good life therefore, is imperative for any society if it is to achieve the goals of good living. Good health is therefore, basic to overall national development.

As obvious as this is, we are still far from meeting the health needs of our people. The situation is worse in the rural areas where fetishism is still seen as alternative source of medicaments. The point should however be made that health is not about medicaments alone but involves other aspects of living such as clean environment, good food, water, etc.

The policy thrust of the AA health programme therefore, is one of an integrated health delivery system in which preventive health care through the provision of nutritious foods, clean water and environment would be applied mixed with primary, secondary etc care systems, in which traditional medicine would equally play significant role.

Strategy:

As a basic necessity, the scope of the National Environmental Protection Agency would be expanded to take care of a nationally designed cleanliness programme to replace the monthly environmental cleanliness programme. Under the scheme, a National Environmental Inspectorate would be established with the necessary staff (health inspectors) to monitor and ensure environmental cleanliness on continuous basis aimed with the power to sue offenders to be tried by an Environmental Tribunal established for this purpose.

To integrate traditional medicine into the health care system an appropriate agency would be set up to verify their use and register accordingly and to operate from properly constituted traditional health clinics, such that they would be able to complement the efforts of the health establishment. The provision of good food and water is basic to preventive health care. Our water policy has adequately taken care of this. What remains to be said is that dieticians and other food specialists would be fully integrated into our health programme, particularly at the primary level and of course in other major health

establishments. Their duty would include among others, prescribing diet as an alternative source of treatment under proper guidelines to be set up by the appropriate National Food and Drug Agency.

Hand-in-hand would be a policy of regular immunization programme in which school children would be regularly immunized in their schools while other members of the society would be free to be treated in all health establishments, private or public nation-wide.

This means therefore, that private clinics would be encouraged to participate in the national health programme, subject to adherence to the guidelines establishing them.

Where appropriate, retired nurses with the requisite experience would be encouraged to set up mini - clinics in various wards to discourage the use of drug hawkers from being patronized by the people. The necessary guidelines outlining the limit of those functions would be worked out and properly enhanced. The aim here is to widen access to better medical care for the rural population.

The existing national policy would be strengthened by opening more health institutions to serve smaller population while more would be upgraded to specialist hospitals.

The procurement of drugs and medical equipment would be properly addressed by involving the Pharmaceutical Association of Nigeria who would identify that competent members for the domestic production of the drugs and equipment. Where otherwise, not possible, drug procurement would have to be done locally under the strict supervision of the existing government agency which has responsibility for such matters.

The training of doctors and other para-medical staff would be given adequate attention while specialization in various fields would be reasonably funded.

Hospitals dealing with specific ailments like guinea worm in the Eastern States would be set up in areas of needs. It is however hoped that our water policy would in the long - run take good care of such cases.

Effective contacts would be maintained with international agencies to assist in the discharge of our health policy.

B. Education

Education is the pivot of development, the master of good living, the pillar of national life and the spring board of virtually every human endeavour. The good of life comes from it. A society without doctors, engineers, lawyers etc cannot be said to be a progressive one. Education provides these and more. It develops the potentials of the individual for the good of self and society. Put simply, the society owes its soul and blood to education. Without it human progress would have been easily impossible. With it, life gains more meaning and relevance. If anything surpasses education in the service of man, that thing is only education.

Also, we have allowed it reach collapsing level. The sector is in a very bad shape, incapable of playing its excellent role. Schools and colleges are not there in required number, where there are, the materials are not available and when in place the cost are prohibitive. Consequently, the teachers cannot properly teach and the children or students learn but little.

Teachers at all levels are yearning for better pay and condition of service. Parents are crying out against high cost and lack of placement. Consequently, children roam to streets growing to join the rank of social misfits more on account of their social neglect.

For the lucky ones in schools, they hardly make the required grades. They do grow to join the rank of the socially unwanted. Such has education turned out to be.

Much as we preach the values of technical education, more do students pass out without knowing a school laboratory looks like. Theory remains the knowledge of science which can't be applied.

Of free primary education, rhetoric rather than action remain the philosophy. Consequently, about 60 percent of school age children are said to be out of school. In like manner, not more than 30 percent of those who pass out from primary school get placements in colleges. While the university cannot accommodate 30 - 40 percent of

qualified candidates. In sum total about 65 percent of the population cannot read in the Roman script.

Strategy:

Certain strategies must be put in place if we are to face these challenges and then pursue a new policy of mass education, with technical orientation geared towards national service and values, but without undermining education for self actualization, with the full participation of the socially disadvantaged. This entails allowances for special education and consideration in respects of other groups of society.

In the pursuit of these goals public schools would exist side-by-side with private schools under an articulated policy within the frame work of the National Policy on Education. These policies would be pursued along with this line.

(i) Mass Education:

The mass education of the M goes beyond the three R's, though this remains the basic philosophy. In addition to a mass literacy programme would be the teaching of artisan subjects e.g. carpentry, bricklaying, painting, pottery, knitting, craft, tailoring, mechanic repairing, etc in which various age groups would be involved depending on individual. This means a massive expansion of the NDE programme to involve people down the ward levels.

To recruit personnel, NDE would give incentives to competent hands involved in the various trades to offer part-time produce the desired result but also added boost to the image of such artisans whose services have little been appreciated through their role in the society. Unemployed schools leavers would also be engaged to teach the three R's in the rural areas in particular. The goal is to produce reading society with the required skill to enable its members stand on their own. The other goal is to reduce unemployment and labour redundancy in the society,

The M is therefore poised to undertake an integrated mass literacy programme using existing private facilities to achieve the objectives and also create self employment opportunities.

(ii) Pre - primary & primary Education:

The nursery school system has quietly entered our educational system without the notice of government. Consequently, Nursery schools are found in structures unfit for use for the education of the young. The AA recognizes this development as arising from the poor facilities available in public schools.

To correct this abnormality, the AA would come out with a standard policy guiding their establishment, along with other private schools in order to safeguard the interest of the little ones. More importantly however, public primary schools would be properly funded to discourage parents from sending their children and wards to such schools, well equipped to lay the foundation for our future sportsmen.

A systematic policy of compulsory and free education up to primary level and free secondary education would be put in place. This would necessitate massive expansion in both primary and secondary facilities including the production of books. This would necessitate the reactivation of our existing paper mills to meet the new challenges. Learning by radio and television would be designed to complement the efforts.

The basic rudiments of science and technical Education being laid at this level would be fully backed up with the systematic supply of teaching materials in line with the policy of encouraging science education.

Being the managers of the pillars of our education, primary schoolteachers would earn payment up to the highest level in the civil service without changing jobs. This would be accompanied by other benefits and responsibility allowances in order to make the teaching profession more attractive and respected more than hitherto.

(iii) Secondary and Technical Education:

The problems facing our primary schools also face our secondary and technical schools. Except for the Federal Government Colleges, most public schools lack both teaching materials and qualified teachers. Consequently, the noble objectives of the 6-3-3-4 system are not being pursued as they should be, while most facilities for physical education are lacking.

The policy thrust here is the pursuance of the objectives of the 6.3.3.4 system and the massive expansion of facilities to accommodate the AA policy of free secondary education initially up to the first three years.

To achieve these objectives, more expansion of the existing facilities would be carried out to accommodate children from primary schools. Where necessary, some primary schools would be expanded for this purpose. In fact, the long term plan of the party is to upgrade all primary schools over the year to enable a child to complete both primary and secondary education in one school.

Manufacturers of science equipment would be assisted to ensure mass production, while private interests would be encouraged to own schools but no child would be denied educational instruction therein on account of poverty etc.

To encourage sports nation-wide, sporting facilities would be provided in all schools. In fact this would be made as a precondition for the setting up of new schools.

In line with its integrated mass literacy programme more vocational and technical centers would be opened and the existing facilities of NDE expanded.

To coordinate activities at this level the AA would set up a National Post - Primary Education Commission to handle the general supervision of policy implementation in the institution as complement to state's efforts and without violating constitutional provisions in respect thereof.

(iv) Polytechnics and Colleges of Education:

These institutions suffer the problem of our tertiary institutions. Their traditional role of providing technical and middle manpower would be maintained. However, the AA would encourage relevant ones to offer degree programmes in affiliation with existing universities, if and where the required facilities exist. The polytechnics would continue to be encouraged to expand their facilities for the training of teachers in technical subjects to the manpower needs of the 6.3.3.4 system.

The AA would look critically into the demands of lecturers in this level in order to harmonize conditions of service at all levels of tertiary institutions.

(v) University Education:

The University is the core center of our intellectual development. In the recent past this level of the education has not been itself, due to so many problems basically of under funding. This needs to be arrested if they are to serve as centers of research and excellence geared to produce the needed high level manpower, and to assist in the development of policies for national growth.

To achieve this objective, the AA would assist, in particular, students offering courses in core subjects of national needs, This would encourage others to offer such courses and consequently develop largely science oriented universities, without prejudice to other students offering less critical subjects, in line with the policy of education for self- actualization.

Along with the expansion programme in the polytechnics and colleges of Education, existing universities would also be expanded so as to enable all tertiary institutions enroll more degree students In addition this, the Party would adopt a more realistic approach to the issue of tertiary institutions, always bearing in mind that they must not become commercial ventures.

Accommodation facilities would be expanded on all campuses and in the neighborhoods in collaboration with estate developers. The issue of education would be pursued and indeed enlarged so as to maximize funds to cover all levels of education.

The Student Loans Board and the National Education Bank would be structured to meet the financial needs of students and to also provide loanable funds for development of certain facilities, such as transportation on campuses.

In addition, a commission would be set up to recommend how best to fund university education. The AA pledges to guarantee university autonomy, subject to the realization, government is. the chief

custodian of all public property and so whatever authority is delegated in Exercise of its cardinal role is essentially on trust.

For the Universities to play their traditional role of teaching and research, their adequate funding becomes absolutely imperative. This would ensure higher training for lecturers and other staff as well as qualitative research output. Public and private establishments would be encouraged to concretize the results of such research. This policy also applies to the various research institutes.

The AA would create an atmosphere for dialogue with staff of all tertiary institutions to avoid the perennial problem of endless strikes.

c. **HOUSING**

The housing policy of the AA would be geared towards the provision of cheap houses for the people in accordance with their traditional needs. In the pursuance of this policy the resettlement programme of the Party would be taken into account to achieve the purposes of providing utility services to the people. Our housing scheme therefore, would cover the provision of electricity, water supply, schools, health clinics, market and road services.

Modernized local materials would be used in the housing scheme constructed to suit the environmental settings of our different people. To achieve these objectives, the existing materials used in the construction of houses in different parts of the country would be improved upon and applied accordingly. The AA is encouraged by the fact that local houses built with such materials have stood the test of time and should therefore be encouraged.

In our mass housing programme, priority would first be given to the homeless and rural areas in order to stop the problem of rural urban migration and thereby encouraging settlements on or near farmlands. This would boost the agricultural economy.

Accordingly, the National Housing Authority would be adequately funded to ensure housing for the homeless in no distant future. From experience, the party believes that Nigeria is capable of providing houses to her homeless population within a reasonable time with proper planning and honesty of purpose in place.

In addition to the Federal Housing Authority, private mortgage institutions would be established while the relevant government mortgage agency charged with this responsibility would be organized to ensure efficient services. Deliberate policy measures would also be put in place to assist workers on the basis of need.

Academic Villages' would be constructed around the vicinity of our higher educational institutions across the country to reduce the problem of accommodation facing them. The Party believes that what our students need are not gigantic structures but cheap rooms with the required facilities that are conducive for learning. Similar villages would be built for low level workers in urban areas. Private individuals would be encouraged to participate in this scheme along with appropriate government agencies.

Consequent upon this is the expansion of the existing facilities and services involved in the provision of building materials such as the cement and wood factories. Accordingly therefore, their services would be expanded by, among others, ensuring the domestic production of their raw materials. The Raw Materials Development Council and the Ministry for Solid Minerals Resources would play significant roles here. particularly in the areas of producing the needed raw materials for the cement company. The proposed National Forestry Development Agency along with the Ministry of Agriculture would equally be actively involved in providing building wood for the housing programme. The appropriate steel companies and other relevant establishments would similarly be geared up for the same purpose.

With these properly mobilized the policy of housing for all would be achieved.

B. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Under our public utilities programme is the provision of telecommunication and postal services, electricity and water supply. These services are quite essential for the growth and health of any nation. Yet, they have not been functioning to the maximum satisfaction of public needs. As noted elsewhere, the nation has been incurring losses from the inadequate services being provided by NEPA for instance while lack of good drinking water has been

affecting our nation health programme, telecommunication and postal services as means of reducing some level of pressure on the transportation sector have not been performing very satisfactorily either, mostly for reasons of poor funding, bad management, dependence on foreign sources for their raw materials and machines along with several other factors. These problems would therefore, have to be looked into if they are to provide efficient services.

The twin purpose of our electric power policy as enunciated is to reduce pressure on our forestry resources and the use of private generating sets which has been consuming a lot of foreign exchange and its attendant inflationary pressure on cost and prices. The other is to supply what remains after our excess national demand to neighbouring countries as part of our foreign policy goals and the need to strengthen inter-regional friendship.

In accordance with its policy of self-reliance, the AA would work towards the progressive supply of the needed materials from domestic sources to meet the needs of the industry.

(ii) Water supply:

The policy thrust is to supply good water to reduce health hazards arising from water borne diseases, as noted else where in this manifesto. For added emphasis, the rural population would receive greater attention in the provision of water for various uses in addition to hydroelectric development. The provision of bore holes, properly constructed deep wells would apply to the rural areas while our resettlement programme would take care of the provision of pipe borne water, in line with our rural development scheme.

The use of water for various aspects of agriculture, such as all season farming, fish and livestock farming, forestry development, is basic to our water policy. So also the supply of the necessary water treatment chemicals and plants from domestic sources where possible. Those available locally as identified by various studies would be tapped accordingly while individuals and organizations would be encouraged to be involved in their production.

(iii) Communication:

Relevant policy measures would be put in place to ensure the provision of all telecommunication facilities in our local government

headquarters and semi-urban areas under a comprehensive national telecommunication network.

This would go hand in hand with the provision of digital telephone services to cover those areas where they are not available at the moment. This would also involve the further opening up of the GSM and other modern telecommunication technology market to make telephone accessible and available all over Nigeria.

(iv) Postal services:

The rural postal scheme which has been in place for long would be put to use. The Nigerian Postal service would be properly funded to ensure speedy delivery of letters and purposeful competition with private courier services.

7. LABOUR POLICY

Labour remains the greatest and the most important measures of production which technology is yet to displace. Indeed, technology itself is the product of labour and works only with it. The computer functions with the input of labour. Thus, it is still absolutely relevant in the process of production and the generation of wealth both private and public.

Strategy:

Given this validity the Party would evolve a system to assess the worth of labour from time to time in order to match actual labour cost with existing economic indices so that workers earn the true value of their labour.

Where workers because of the nature of their functions are excluded from forming trade union organizations, the Party would put in place the necessary laws to review their salaries and other benefits upwards as added reward for their national services such that they will not lose from not being members of labour organizations.

The right of any worker to belong to any trade or labour organizations or professional associations would be upheld in line with existing rules. To strengthen such organizations, the AA would liaise with their members as to how best to do it.

All labour policies of the Party would be done in consultation with labour representatives and members.

International labour protocols to which Nigeria is signatory would be respected and implemented.

Labour Organizations and workers would be encouraged to buy shares in their respective establishment through the grant of loans and such other measures. The existing mechanisms of social security for workers would be reinvigorated while the AA would ensure the prompt payment of retirement benefits in such a way that no worker is retired by whatever means his benefits are paid to him and also in such a way that pension benefits are not unnecessarily delayed.

Trade unions would be assisted in the provision of social services to their workers such as transportation.

The existing labour Institute would be strengthened to offer more courses in labour and related matters.

Policies that hamper the development of free labour movement would be looked into and modified so that the restrictions on the movement of labour between the public and private sectors are modified,

8. Defence and internal security

Defence is very important to any given nation. Accordingly, an AA government will ensure that our Armed Forces (Army, Air Force and Navy) are fully equipped, well trained and provided with adequate and necessary facilities to enable it perform its constitutional duty of defending and maintaining the territorial integrity and properly secure its borders against external aggression and violation of land, sea and air.

In like manner, the need for national security, particularly in a hostile international environment, which is gradually leading towards monopoly dictatorship, can never be ignored. As the instrument for the protection of national values and peace, the relevance of an efficient national security network remains valid at all time.

Our policy of national security, including not just the normal day to day matter involving crime detection and prevention, but also economic and social security in which various Para-military services play significant roles, in one way or the other. The attainment of our national security goals therefore would entail the incorporation of the armed services, the police, customs, immigration and prison services into our overall national policy.

This being the case, National Security Council will be reinforced as provided in the constitution, which would handle all matters of national security to include the proper security of our relevant economic establishments and infrastructures along with the National Defence Council. The added advantage to her is that this would give them room for participation in the political affairs of the country thereby stabilizing the polity.

A. THE ARMED SERVICES

The Armed Services involving the land, air and sea forces would remain to be coordinated by the Chief of Defence Staff as the key strategic expert advising government through the appropriate channels such as the National Defence Council and responsible for the overall development of the three services.

Proper equipment of the services would be given priority so as to create a compact, mobilize an efficient army, strong enough to defend the nation from both internal and external aggression. While its structural organization would firmly remain national, its composition would be made to reflect the Federal structure of the policy without undermining its normal traditional character. This would enable it remain a truly national military in both composition and structure.

The recruitment policies of the various military training institutions would continue to be resourcefully enhanced to play in this more. To achieve high level of military professionalism Training and Retraining both at home and abroad would be widened. Qualified officers and other rank would be encourage to pursue higher qualification in relevant educational institutions both within and outside the country.

In this regard, the AA would diversify foreign sources for the training of military personnel. Experience has shown that it is not in the overall national interest depend on one sources as recent history has adequately shown.

This policy would also apply to the procurement of military equipment. The most option, here however is the development of our domestic sources to meet our military needs. Thus, the scope of our military Training institutions would be expanded to meet the needs of members of our armed forces.

In like manner the relevant vehicle assembly plants involved in the production of relevant military vehicles would be expanded. The Defence Industry corporation Kaduna would be modernized not only to meet the requirements of our military and Para-military establishments in the area of light arms and explosives but also in other fields.

In similar manner, the AA would expand the other establishments serving the needs of all the armed services particularly in the area of trainer aircraft, boats etc. Foreign investors would be encouraged to participate in the various fields of military needs. Like all such measures, this would increase employment opportunities and minimize foreign exchange.

The repairs of military equipment including ships and aircraft internally would be given priority with emphasis on maintenance culture and less dependence on foreign sources.

The AA believes that with adequate training, members of our armed forces could play significant roles in actual development particularly in peacetime. In this regard the force would be geared to provide skeletal services in certain key areas of the national economy planning in the event of labour strike. This would ensure the availability of services during such periods.

Also, the various military research institutes would be expanded to provide services in the areas of the technical needs of the armed forces. With their high caliber of personnel, the forces are well placed to achieve this role.

B. THE POLICE

Central to the achievement of this goal is the Nigerian Police. With a very wide scope operation its materials and manpower needs are insufficient to match the scope. Matters have not been made better by the raise in high crime and corruption. With poor remuneration a lot need be done to achieve the objective. The first priority therefore is improving the condition of service of members of the force particularly in the areas of housing and transport which would be covered by the Party's workers housing scheme and the National Mass Transport Agency.

Eventually however, the Police would be made to mobilize by way of fast patrol cars and telecommunication facilities to ensure quick detection of crime such as armed robbery. The surveillance wing of the force would be strengthened to play a complementary role.

The Party would commission experts to study the possibility of evolving private investigators under police supervision, so as to reduce their work load. Similar studies would also be undertaken under the same circumstance to create private security agencies to take over some of the guard duties of the force as well as assist in crime detection. The vigilant system would also be encouraged but function in such a way as not to undermine individual liberty.

A properly retrained and equipped Mobile Police would be available to handle with speed, cases of civil disturbances without the involvement of the Army. Modern crowd control equipment need also be purchased.

To strengthen the Force, the UNO's the manpower needs of the force. While the Party would encourage Local Government Councils to set up "crime detection corp. this must be done under the control, supervision and direction of the Police Force to avoid their misuse of the purposes with this emphasizes the Party's commitment is to a single national police force with its manpower composition adequately reflective of the nation's diversity.

C. THE PRISON SERVICES

The AA Prison policy is associated with its national security programme, the rule of law and Human Rights. This is informed by the basic principle that the prison system is not just a place for punishment but also an avenue for inculcating the values of social responsibility and obligations. Unfortunately, our prison service is no longer serving the purposes of the values. Worst still, people with capital offenses are allowed to mix freely with those with minor offenses. More painfully, many are wasting away in detention without final or for the reason of delayed hearing of their cases, thereby violating their human rights and the principle of quick dispensation of justice. Over crowdedness exists to complicate matters and this in turn makes it impossible to give inmates simple training which would be of use to them in later life after serving their sentences.

To solve these and other problems, more prisons would be established and the existing ones expanded as one measure to decongest them. In line with this, a legal framework would be put in place to deal with minor cases without necessarily taking offenders to prison. This would entail the introduction of suspended sentence into the Judicial system. In the same vein, in addition to Chief Judges, Chief Magistrate would also be empowered to discharge certain category of prisoners. The Human Rights Commission would equally be empowered to take on the cases of those detained for over three months without trial.

Believing that prisoners have right to life until otherwise, determined by a competent court, provisions would be made inside prisons for recreational facilities, health care, etc.

The Party would ensure that suspects must not be taken for offenders and should therefore be treated humanely. Prison Welfare Committee will be set up to ensure this and also report to the Human Right Commission the conditions of prison inmates with a view to taking appropriate action.

To make inmates useful members of the society, adequate provision would be made for their training in useful trades. The AA would also ensure better condition -of service for the prison personnel, including Training opportunities.

D. IMMIGRATION

Immigration service is part of our integrated national security services. With the responsibility for border control, residence permit, movement of aliens in and out of the country etc, the service cannot be but otherwise, beside, as a revenue earning agency, it plays a role in our national economic security. Equally, its significant is that it has loaded responsibility of administering our international agreements, conventions and protocols etc in respect of movement of persons as between us and ECOWAS for example. This makes it part of our foreign policy agency. To discharge its duties, patrol vehicles, aircraft and boats would have to be supplied in the required quantity and the AA is committed to their provision.

The training retraining of existing personnel would be pursued by the Party while its manpower needs would be met. The right of all Nigerians to hold Nigerians passport would be pursued by making easy, the process of passport issuance. In this wise, passport Issuing Offices would be set up in Local Government Areas to minimize pressure on state office.

The Party is committed to the execution of the civil registration programme more because of its multiplier importance.

E. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

This has been dealt with under our economic programme so as not to warrant repetition here, except as to indicate it as part of our national security, as provided in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

F. CRIME CONTROL

Our policy of crime control would not be left in the hands of the policy above. The AA believes that crime arises from socio-economic discontent, among others as to effectively control it, a minimum attainment of the socio-economic needs of the peoples would have to be attained. This would involve the provision of employment opportunities, health facilities and such other social services. It also entails the curtailment of inflation, the availability of goods and services at reasonable rates.

However, a civil education programme would be evolved to educate members of the public on the need for cooperation with the relevant agencies for crime detection and preventions.

9. FOREIGN POLICY

Foreign Policy is just an extension of domestic policy, thorough measures aimed at getting the best for the country from the competitive and inter related human community within the global setting and bearing always in mind national value in doing so while also aware of the obligations of other nations. This therefore, entails mutual cooperation with other nations and respect for the rules guiding international conduct.

Strategy:

In this regard, the policy thrust of the AA is one guided by the need to service Nigerian National values, respect for the rights and

sovereignty of other nations as well as international organizations always bearing in mind that while Nigeria is not an Island and to itself, it cannot be allowed to be the Island of others as it is entitled to its own Island within the global setting in the same manner others are entitled to theirs.

To our foreign policy approach, we would also see ourselves within a micro world as our immediately attachment areas within which frame work of our developments could be better secured and our peace ensured. Our immediate neighbours therefore would be of first priority concern and hence efforts would be geared towards strengthening the ECO WAS sub region and the OAU.

With the benefit of historic experience the South-South cooperation or alliance would be pursued with dedication as a strategy for obtaining better terms from the North. The AA believes that a collective understanding on key issues by the South,' being the producers of raw materials on the global scene would secure better terms for developing countries.

However, the Party would maintain and improve on the relations between Nigeria and all members of the UNO based on the principles of reciprocity and respect for one another. In doing so more attention would be given to those that are prepared to assist in the development of the country without unnecessary strings.

The Party would work tirelessly towards ensuring regional and international disputes resorting to the use of arms only as a last resort and self defence. The AA would continue to distance Nigeria from territorial ambition and would assist in the development of African and other friendly countries both at Bilateral and multilateral levels through appropriate international mechanism.

As a democratic Party it would join all democratic organizations and pursue the application of democratic principles in the conduct of international Organizations believing that democratic values are good for them, as they are excellent for domestic governance.

International protocols entered into by Nigeria would be respected and executed. The rights of sovereignties over their secured borders,

economy, values, cultural and nationhood without undue interference by others and in accordance with the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereignties would be respected and advanced.

10. THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary as the most important custodian of the law is one of the most important pillars of any modern society. Its important role in the regulation of human conduct and international relations among people and nation makes it a very important instrument of peace. In addition to being the custodian of peace, it is also the guarantor of basic freedom and the protector of the weak against the powerful, the poor against the rich, the less privileged against the privileged. To the extent of the nature of our society the Judiciary has not been performing as it should. There have been some measure of indirect interference by the tribunal system, disrespect for lawful court orders, unstable judicial chair, lack of materials for recording court proceedings, etc. These and more have only undermined its integrity but also its capacity to administer law as it should be.

11. HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS

A. Human Rights.

The practice of democracy entails the promotion of human rights. Accordingly, the Party would respect all the provisions in the Constitution in this respect. The National Human Rights Commission would be further strengthened to take up cases in law courts on behalf of the poor and the weak, whose rights have been violated. In this, the NYSC legal services would be profitably exploited for this purpose. The services would also be utilized to ensure that no Nigerian is denied free access to justice on account of his/her financial status. The equality of all Nigerians before the law is a core principle of the Party. In this regard, the Party would put the necessary legal instrument in place to ensure that any persons detained without trial or whose cases have been mentioned in court but not concluded, within a period exceeding what he could have served if he had been found guilty, would be freed on the expiration of such period in detention or awaiting trial, so long as such offence does not involve capital punishment, treason, corruption, misuse of public office and drug offences. The Party would ensure that Nigeria respects all protocols and international obligations dealing with

human rights and peoples rights to which she is signatory. Peoples and economic rights would be promoted by ensuring that the people have right to their customs, tradition, environment, equal economic opportunities and fair distribution of social service.

The right to peaceful assembly and association, including political parties, freedom of speech and opinion, religious beliefs, life, etc would be guaranteed by the Party. The principle that the rights of any person should not be allowed to deny another his own rights, should be upheld.

B. ENVIRONMENT AL OBLIGATIONS

The growing worldwide need for the protection of the environment is not without justification.

The desire to protect wild life and plants is not just for its sake but for the good of humanity as well. An unpolluted environment is good for human living and life, not only in hygienic term but also for economic relevance. The rivers, oceans and seas provide us with sea foods as do the vegetational areas and forests as adequately articulated in this manifesto.

Strategy:

Thus, the environmental policy of AA would be geared towards meeting these multiple purposes of ensuring a healthy environment, less polluted, oriented towards economic benefits for the people.

In this regard, the safety and growth of rivers would be ensure through protecting them from undue pollution, reinvesting in their life through a re-breeding process of sea life such as fish, dredging mechanism, control of soil erosion, etc.

In the area of vegetation, afforestation programs would be intensified and better method of farming introduced to minimize excessive use of vegetational areas for food production. Trees destroyed must be trees to be replaced by those who destroyed them.

Mineral prospecting companies would be encouraged to reinvest in destroyed environment through replacement processes while compensation would be paid to those earning a living from them.

Such companies would also be made to provide social services in areas of their operations in line with the needs of the people after due consultations with them. In all cases such consultations should take place before projects are embarked upon in such areas, so as to ensure harmony between mineral producing communities and mineral prospecting companies.

The necessary legal frame work would be put in place to minimize oil pollution and its effect and the general degradation of the environment. The National Environmental protection Agency would be reinvigorated to achieve these purposes.

As part of our health programme necessary staff would be recruited to ensure the good up keep of the environment. Additionally, forestry guards and inspectors would be employed to protect our forest resource and promote same through planting economic trees. In this same manner experts would also be engaged for the development of sea life, through among other the process of reproduction and dams with various Rivers Basins playing roles. Such personnel would also ensure that immature sea animals are saved from destruction as a process of ensuring reproduction.

Selected areas of the environment would be developed as reserves and resorts centers as part of the Party's tourism programme and the general environmental protection policy. Private individuals, NGO's and other organizations would be involved in this process.

12. NIGEIAN CULTURE AND SOCIETALILLS

Our society is fraught with social ills. Armed robbery in broad day light is rampant every where. Cases of assassinations are reported every day. The get - rich - quick craze that has swept across the nation has produced a generation of Nigerians who do not believe in hard work, Corrupt practices have become the order of the day. The AA will evolve a programme that will check this trend.

A Corruption

As part of public policy, corrupt practices would not be tolerated by the AA. As already said, existing laws would be reviewed to enable the media participate in the war against such practices. Public officers engaged in corrupt practices would be swiftly brought before the

court. The various agencies put in place would be strengthened for this purpose. In this regard, the AA government would adequately fund the agencies to enable them perform better.

Public declaration of asserts by public officers is not enough without enforcing same. Relevant measures would therefore be taken in this direction by appropriate agencies as outlined in this manifesto.

The AA would put the necessary legal mechanism in place to ensure that corrupt public officers proved as such after all the due process of the law do not just end in prison. The Party would ensure that the public materials stolen are fully recovered where necessary, through public auction of such corrupt officers property. Such officers would also be banned from public service for a period not less than ten years.

As an added measure, public officers would be properly remunerated and their tenure of office properly protected in line with civil service rule. In this regard the traditional roles of the Civil Service Commission would be restored and also protected from excessive executive interference.

A. Political

- i. To seek and attain political power through democratic and constitutional means with the aim of giving purposeful leadership by creating the appropriate socio-economic environment for maximum benefit of individual and corporate potentials that would enhance national development;
- ii. To uphold and protect the unity and sovereignty of Nigeria as one indivisible and indissoluble nation and to vigorously ensure its stability and harmonious existence;
- iii. To present and sponsor qualified candidate for elections into all elective political offices specified in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria or any other legislation for the time being in force in Nigeria.
- iv. To defend the sanctity of elections through the promotion and encouragement of level play in fields and equal opportunities for all candidates at every election;

- v. To institutionalize dialogue and consultation as a means of ensuring and promoting participatory democracy at all levels of governance;
- vi. To accord equal opportunities to all Nigerians to seek political and public offices irrespective of their ethnic, religious, gender or geographical background and to reflect at all times the principles of Federal Character in all appointments;

B. Economic

- i. To develop and sustain a strong, dynamic and contemporary economy that would ensure sociopolitical and economic independence of Nigeria and enhance the living standards of its citizens;
- ii. To create enabling environment for and to encourage foreign investment;
- iii. To provide affordable housing;
- iv. To promote agriculture and ensure self sufficiency in food production;
- v. To enhance employment opportunities and promote job security;

C. Social

- i. To uphold and protect the sanctity of life, human dignity and ensure the security and protection of lives and properties of all Nigerians;
- ii. To encourage inter-tribal and inter-religious marriages and promote and protect the sanctity of the family as a fundamental unit for social development and cohesion
- iii. To discourage all negative attitudes and prejudices against women and all physically challenged and disable persons and to promote the empowerment of women and the physically challenged and disabled persons.
- iv. To promote and encourage Nigerian youth to attain their full potentials in the service and development of Nigeria;
- v. To ensure a healthcare delivery system that is not only affordable but also available to all Nigeria.
- vi. To create and promote a social security system that would take care of the disabled, old, sick, infirm, unemployed and ensure the well being of pensioners.
- vii. To eradicate illiteracy by making education available and affordable and to promote leaning at all levels with special emphasis on science, technology and culture etc.

- viii. To build a society where social justice, personal liberty, fundamental rights, freedom and equal opportunity for all citizens shall be the hallmark
- ix. To discourage all forms of environmental degradation and to promote environmental cleanliness and protection as a basic way of life in all parts of Nigeria.

D. International

- i. To advance and project inter-Africa co-operation and promote African Unity.
- ii. To foster international co-operation and understanding and to encourage peaceful resolution of international conflicts and disputes;

E. Others to undertake other activities which in the opinion of the Party are ancillary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the aims and objective of the Party

ARTICLE 9

MEMBERSHIP AND REGISTRATION

1. MEMBERSHIP

- a. Membership of the Party shall be open to every citizen of Nigeria irrespective of his/her religion, ethnic group, place of birth, sex, social or economic status;
- b. Application for membership shall be made on an individual basis;
- c. Person applying to be member shall not be below age of 18 years and not belong to another political party and if a member has resigned his/her membership.
- d. He/she shall not be a member of the Armed Forces, Police, Security Agencies, Para-Military organs, the Public Service of the Federation, State, Local Government/Area Council or secret society.
- e. A person shall upon registration pay the prescribed registration or membership fees; and
- f. He/she shall accept the aims, objectives, principles, fundamental values, policies and programmes of the party.

2. REGISTRATION

- a. Every application for membership shall be made in the prescribed form duly signed or thumb printed by the applicant;

- b. Registration of members shall at the Ward or other authorized places as may be prescribed by the Party;
- c. Every member shall upon registration be required to subscribe to an oath of loyalty and committed to the Party and shall be required to fill an oath form affixed with two passport photographs which shall be kept in the member's personal file to be opened at the place of registration;
- d. A Nigerian citizen who is temporarily resident outside Nigeria Party apply to be a member of the Party with the authorized foreign branch of the Party of his choice; A register of members shall be maintained at each of the Party's Secretariat namely, Ward, Local Government Area, state and National and Shall be up dated periodically.

ARTICLE 10

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

- i. Qualifications for membership shall from time to time be prescribed by the National Think Thank Committee of the Party or any other body authorized to do so by the National think, Thank, committee and the National Convention;
- ii. Upon registration, a member shall be deemed to have:
 - a. Accepted to abide by the provisions of this Constitution as well as the policies, programmes and ideals of the Party
 - b. Accepted to abide by all lawful rules, regulations, directives and decisions of the Party or any of its organs; and
 - c. Accepted to promote the principles, aims and objectives of the party and to refrain from pursuing any course of action that may be inconsistent with or inimical to the interest of the Party;
- iii. Every member shall have the right to participate in the activities and discussions of the branch of the party to which he/she is a member, subject to any qualification, rule and registration or provision; of this Constitution;
- iv. Every member shall be free to contest any elective, post in the Party and shall have a right to be sponsored by the Party for all elective offices as prescribed by the Constitution of Nigeria or any other law Provided that the member shall be qualified under the Party Constitution and Nigerian Constitution to contest for such elective position;
- v. Every member shall have a right to vote or be voted for in any elective office or position in the Party provided that in the exercise of

the right to be voted for, such member shall be all active and financial member for a period of at least six months before the date of the election,;

- vi. The provisions of sub-paragraph (v) above may be waived if in the opinion of the National Leadership of the Party it is in the best interest of the Party to do so;
- vii. All first election, to any elective office in the Party at all levels immediately after the coming into effect of this Constitution shall not be subject to the provision of sub-paragraph (v) above.

ARTICLE 11

LOSS OF MEMBERSHIP

1. A member may lose his/her membership where:
 - a. He/She resigns or dies;
 - b. He/She consistently refuses or neglects to fulfill his/her financial obligations to the Party;
 - c. He/She is found guilty of anti party activities or any other misconduct or wrong doing and subsequently expelled from the Party.,
2. Where a member loses his/her membership in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 (b) above he/she may here-admitted into the Party if he/she clears the indebtedness to the Party or if in the opinion of the National Leadership of the Party he/she has furnished sufficient reasons for
 - a. Raise funds for the Party in the State through Dinners, Luncheons and other social projects;
 - b. Initiate policies and programmes for the consideration of the State Think-Think Committee;
 - c. Undertake and supervise Party projects in the State as may be directed by the State and National Think-Thank Committee or The National Convention;
 - d. Conduct preliminary investigations on petitions, reports or allegations of misconduct against any principal staff of the party in the state and recommended disciplinary action to the state Think-Thank Committee;
 - e. Exercise disciplinary action against any other staff of the party in the state found guilty of any misconduct
 - f. Undertake any other assignment and exercise any other powers as may be delegated to it by the National Executive Committee,

- the National Think-Thank Committee, the National Convention or any other appropriate Party organ;
- g. Exercise such other functions and powers as are vested on it by this Constitution.

3. MEETINGS

- a. The state Executive Committee shall meet every month or at other times as the state Chairman may determine;
- b. The state Chairman shall
- c. The state Chairman shall preside over' all meetings of the Committee provided that in the absence of the State Chairman, the State Deputy Chairman shall preside;
- d. Where the State Chairman refuses or neglects to convene a meeting of the Committee .continuously for J period of six months the meeting may be convened by two--thirds of the members of the Committee or on the direction of the state Think-Thank Committee with the approval of the National Think-Thank Committee;
- e. Where a meeting is convened in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (c) above, the State Deputy Chairman shall preside and in his/her absence any member of the Committee nominated by the majority or members of the Committee shall preside;
- f. The quorum for all the meeting of the State Executive Committee shall be one-third of the members of the Committee;
- d. Decisions of the State Executive Committee shall be by simple majority or consensus.

4. REMUNERATION

Members of the state executive committee shall receive such salaries and allowances as may prescribed by the party.

5. SUSPENSION AND REMOVAL

- a. Any member of the State Executive Committee may be suspended from office by a simple majority of at least one-third of members of the State Think-Thank Committee sitting and voting Provided that no member shall be suspended unless there is an allegation of misconduct of wrongdoing leveled against him/her;
- b. Any member of the State Executive Committee may be removed from office if a report of any investigation conducted by or the direction of

the State Think-Thank Committee recommending his/her removal is ratified by the State Congress

ARTICLE 20

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CONGRESS

1. COMPOSITION

The Local Government Area Congress shall be composed of the following:

- a. Local Government Area Leader as Chairman;
- b. Local Government Area Chairman as Secretary;
- c. Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Local Government Area Council if produced by the Party;
- d. Chairmanship and Deputy Chairmanship candidates where the Congress is for the election of the party flag bearer for the Chairmanship election;
- e. Leader and Deputy Leader of the Councils Legislature if produced by the Party;
- f. All the Members of the Local Government Council (Councillors) produced by the Party;
- g. All the members of the Local Government Area Think-Thank Committee;
- h. All the members of the Local Government Area Executive Committee;
- i. All the National and State officers of the Party who are from the Local government Area;
- j. All the members of the State and National Legislatures who are from the Local Government Area.