

Abstract

Increasing population pressure on land, farm structure, labour availability, private costs and benefits and the suitability of available technology have all influenced the form and intensity of farm mechanization. The study examines the evolution and role of farm mechanization in Kenya and its future prospects within the context of the ongoing structural transformations. It finds that farmers evaluate the form of mechanization to adopt according to perceived costs and benefits. But government policy interventions strongly influence the availability of the form and hence the evolution of farm mechanization.