

ABSTRACT

Various ways in which the Government of Kenya can concentrate its scarce resources to accelerate growth of production and employment in agriculture to at least keep abreast of population growth are explored. These measures include land use intensification, shift in cropping patterns, land redistribution, increased supply of land and dryland farming. The second part of the paper examines the government policies directed towards agriculture and attempts to assess their impact on income distribution. The policies considered include pricing, marketing, credit, research, extension, and land policy