

ABSTRACT

Sugarcane farming has been practiced in the whole World from the time the Persians farmers discovered the "reed that produced honey without bees", between the 6th and 4th centuries in India. Since then sugarcane, farming has been practiced in various tropical regions of the world due to its profitability. This has led to the expansion of land under sugarcane cultivation.

This survey was carried out by the researcher to investigate different factors that affects the production of sugarcane among small-scale farmers in Muhoroni Sub County, Kenya. The may key points of interest were, how access to credit, fertilizer and labour influenced the withdrawal of small-scale sugarcane farmers from sugarcane farming in Muhoroni sub county.

The target population was 3200 cane farmers and a sample size of 100 cane farmers was used during the investigation. Primary data was obtained using questionnaire to enable the researcher accumulate enough data as possible. The researcher was able to know the amount in tons of sugarcane that could be gotten from 1ha piece of land when fertilizer was applied during production process.

Out of 100 questionnaires distributed only 90 were returned. This indicated that some farmers were not there during the data collection or did not return the questionnaire. The data was the put in a pilot study to see if there was any error during the data recording. The data was then analyzed using IBM SPSS, and the results showed that, the relationship between output of sugarcane in Muhoroni Sub County and the factors under investigation were less proportion to each other.

Recommendation of the findings was then put in place by the researcher to ensure that the problems that affects sugarcane small scale farmers in Muhoroni sub county forcing them out of sugarcane faming were addressed and effective amends put in place to ensure high production from the sugarcane farmers.