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粮豆轮作补贴政策效果及影响因素分析

——以黑龙江省海伦市和嫩江县为例

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摘要: 随着耕地轮作休耕制度试点的推进, 轮作补贴是否真正起到作用, 及其制度试点效果如何等问题成为政策制定者及社会各界高度关注的热点。本文以黑龙江省为例, 基于轮作试点区农户调研微观数据, 运用 Heckman 两阶段模型和 Tobit 模型, 分析轮作补贴对轮作试点区农户轮作行为和农户经营效率的影响, 探讨轮作政策下农业经营效率的影响因素。结果表明, 78.63% 的农户认为有必要进行轮作, 63.63% 的农户认为轮作能够改善耕地质量; 轮作补贴对于农户轮作行为有显著的正向影响, 轮作补贴每增加 1 个单位, 农户进行轮作概率增加 0.3%; 轮作补贴对经营效率改进并不明显, 经营效率更多的还是受劳动力成本、农业经营利润、农业直接投入和农业保险费的影响。因此, 为进一步推进轮作试点的实施, 完善耕地生态补偿机制, 提出 3 点建议: 1) 补贴标准可以通过拓宽轮作补贴来源方式加以提高; 2) 补贴侧重点仍应聚焦于新型农业经营主体; 3) 轮作补贴的模式要与提高科技水平相结合。

关键词: 轮作补贴; 政策评价; 经营效率; Heckman 两阶段模型; 黑龙江省

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Effects and influencing factors of the subsidy policy for crop rotation between grains and beans:

Case study of Hailun City and Nenjiang County of Heilongjiang Province

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Abstract: With the implementation of the pilot programs of farmland rotation and fallow practices, the effects of the rotation subsidy policy and the results of the pilot programs attract lots of attentions from policy-makers and other stakeholders. Taking Heilongjiang Province as an example, based on a micro survey data of rural households in the pilot areas, this paper adopted the Heckman two-stage model and the Tobit model to analyze the effects of crop rotation subsidy policy on farmers' rotation behaviors and the efficiency of farmers' operation and to examine the influencing factors. Results show that 78.63% of surveyed farmers believe that it is necessary to carry out rotation, and 63.63% of them think that the rotation can improve the quality of farmland. The rotation subsidy policy has a significant positive impact on the rotation behaviors of farmers. For each additional unit of the rotation subsidy, farmers' rotation probability increases by 0.3%. Rotation subsidy policy does not have significant influence on improving operational efficiency. Operational efficiency is more affected by labor costs, agricultural operational profits, agricultural direct inputs, and agricultural insurance premiums. To further promote the implementation of the crop rotation system and improve the compensation mechanism for farmland, this paper proposes three suggestions: 1) to increase subsidy standard by expanding more funding sources; 2) to continue to mainly subsidize the new agricultural business entities; and 3) to combine the crop rotation subsidy with the improvement of scientific and technological innovation together.

Key words: rotation subsidy; policy evaluation; operating efficiency; the Heckman model; Heilongjiang Province

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