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论文

农户生态移民意愿及影响因素研究——基于新疆三工河流域的农户调查

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摘要:

基于农户访谈与问卷调查,对新疆三工河流域农户的生态移民意愿、移民效果与留居意愿进行调查,并采用Logistic模型对农户移民意愿与留居意愿的主要影响因素进行分析。研究结果显示:①家庭人口数、人均纯收入、主要收入来源、非农收入比重和参与退耕还林情况是影响农户搬迁意愿的主要因素,家庭人口数量越少,非农收入比重越大,对生态环境保护重要性的认知越强,就越能接受生态移民政策;②移民工程对河谷内生态环境改善作用显著,促进了退耕还林进程,草场压力有所缓解,但移民农户没有得到妥善安置,影响了农户家庭收入,其对定居点生产条件与生活环境评价较低,42.35%的农户认为搬迁后生活质量变差;③移民农户的留居意愿普遍不强,71.92%的农户想搬回原居住地,生活质量变化、定居点灌溉条件与耕地质量是影响其留居意愿的主要因素。政府应着力改善定居点水土资源条件与基础设施建设,提供农业技术培训,鼓励外出务工,以增加农户经济收入,改善生产生活条件,加强农户移民与留居意愿,促进移民工程的顺利实施。

关键词: 生态移民 移民意愿 移民效果 Logistic模型 三工河流域

Study on Ecological Migration Willingness and Its Affecting Factors: A Case of Sangonghe River Watershed, Xinjiang

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Abstract:

Based on questionnaires and rural household interview survey, current situations about willingness and effects of ecological migration were investigated. Then Logistic model was used to analyze the main factors which may pose effects on household's willingness of migration and residence in current settlements. The results showed that: 1) family size, per capita net income, the main source of income, the proportion of non-agricultural income and farmers involved in the project of returning farmland to forests were the major factors affecting the willingness of migration, and smaller family size, greater proportion of non-agricultural income and strong awareness of eco-environmental protection may promote the willingness of migration. 2) Migration project showed a significant effect on improving eco-environment, which could promote the process of returning farmland to forests, and pressure of grasslands was relieved to some extent. There were still some problems of resettlement to be solved, including but not limited to that the income of most rural households was reduced in different levels, and households gave a lower evaluation on environment of production and living at settlements, 42.35% of whom experienced decline in the quality of life after migration. 3) The willingness of households to reside in current settlements was not strong in general, with 71.92% of the households willing to move back to the Sangonghe River Watershed, and the major factors were quality of life, irrigation conditions and quality of cultivated land. In order to enhance the migration and residence positivity of farm households, and to promote the implementation of ecological migration project, the government should improve the conditions of water

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and soil resources, accelerate the process of infrastructure construction, provide training courses on agricultural technologies, and encourage the transfer from farmers to rural workers. By doing so, farmer incomes could be increased and the conditions of production and living could be improved.

Keywords: ecological migration migration willingness effect of migration Logistic Model Sangonghe River Watershed

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