

行政暨政策學報 第二期

民國八十九年十月 第 97~146 頁

Public Administration & Policy No.2

October 2000 pp.97~146

我國農地移轉政策及利用問題之探討： 以政策被管制者之觀點為基礎

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摘要

本文係以（農地）政策被管制者之觀點為基點，分析農地移轉開放政策實施後對農地移轉之影響，以及探求影響專業農耕作意願之主要因素，以供作農政單位之參考。經實證研究後提出結論為：

一、在「務農意願」與「售地意願」方面：以「農地型態」為分析基點可知：「都會型」與「主要型」農業區內農民於農地移轉開放政策實施後之「務農意願」比例均不高，至售地意願方面亦以「不願意」售地之農民佔有多數。其中更以「都會型」農業區內農民為甚，可見其持有農地之目的與投機意圖應具有關聯。

二、在「農業經營方向」方面：以「農地類別」為分析基點可知：三類農地之農民多以「維持現狀」為主要經營方向，在採「離農轉業」之經營方向方面，較受到次要農業生產用地內農民之青睞，農政單位應研擬相關配套措施以利農民之轉業。

三、在「務農意願」與「售地意願」方面：以「農民屬性」為分析基點可知：在不願繼續務農方面，兼業農之比例仍較專業農為高，故未來實施農地移轉開放政策後，農政單位應僅以「重要農業生產用地」為投資輔

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導地區，並將區內農民視為真正之專業農予以輔導，方能落實農地移轉開放政策之目標。

四、在專業農耕作意願「影響因素」方面：經分析僅有一項變數（亦即「收益水準」）屬農業經營領域。易言之，影響專業農耕作意願之變數主要來自「非農業因素」領域，該項發現對農政部門應有重大啓示，蓋唯有透過該四項因素之分析並據以研擬對策，方能確保農地移轉開放政策所揭槩目標（提高農地利用效率）之實現。

關鍵詞：管制政策、農地移轉開放政策、政策被管制者、農地利用

Issues on Transfer Policy and Utilization of Farmland in Taiwan : the Viewpoint of the Regulated

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Abstract

This article has taken "policy evaluation" as a tool to analyze the problems with the implementation of the "Deregulatory Policy of Ownership Transfer of Farmland in Taiwan" (i.e. Deregulatory Policy). After the analysis, the following results can be pointed out :

1. The ratio of "willing to farm" and "willing to sale farmland" of the interviewee (farmers) has decreased after the implementation of the "Deregulatory Policy" in comparison with no implementation. This trend showed especially in the "urbanized -typed" agricultural areas. The main reason for this phenomenon is "no profit of farming".
2. With the implementation of the "Deregulatory Policy", there is no influence of the factor "classification of farmland" on the "farming type". However, most of the interviewee are willing to keep the ownership of the farmland, especially for the farmer whose farmland is around the urban fringe. In order to improve the farming efficiency for such farmland, it's necessary for the

authority to make some available measures.

3. With the implementation of the "Deregulatory Policy", there is no influence on the factor "type of farmers". In contrast to "part-time farmers", most of them want to give up their farmlands. Most of the "full-time farmers" want to keep farming in "most important farmland areas". That means, it's unavoidable for the authority to invest only in the "most important farmland areas".
4. Regarding the farming motivation, the most of influential factors are belong to Un-agricultural sector. In order to improve the efficiency of farmland utilization, this finding is very available for the decision-making of agricultural policy.

Key Words : Regulation of Ownership Transfer of Farmland, Deregulatory Policy of Ownership Transfer of Farmland, The Regulated, Farmland Utilization

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