## 青年農民經營管理能力建構及輔導效能之研究(1)

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## 摘 要

本研究主要在探討臺灣地區從事家畜產業青年農民的經營管理能力為何,以建構青年農民在初進入農業經營時需具備的農業經營能力及其相關檢核或鑑定策略。本研究採取個案深度訪談的質性研究方法,選取具代表性從事養豬產業農民,尤其是第2代青年農民(父母或祖父母從農,且年齡為18-45歲),藉由訪談其經驗加以進行經營管理能力分級及知能輔導效能分析。本研究之結果有三項:(1)獲取產業新技術的相關知識,進而精進自己的相關經營管理知能;(2)品牌經營管理需建立在好品質,建立口碑;(3)密切建立其他單位合作關係。

關鍵詞:畜牧生產、經營管理、青年農民。

## 緒 言

作物生產或畜牧業生產歷程所需技術職能或技術能力的更新,雖為成功經營農場或農業的關鍵,但隨著全球經濟情勢與市場環境的快速變遷,不論在任何領域或產業中,業者的「經營管理」能力的重要性,已逐漸和「技術」能力並駕齊驅。

Rougoor et al. (1998)的研究指出,農業的經營管理能力 (business competence),是指個人擁有可讓農場事業或農業經營適應環境變遷而得以繼續成長發展,並有效解決過程中所遭遇的問題,進而掌握產業脈動的機會技能或執行相關工作任務的能力,為農業經營者所應具備的能力。Hill (2007)基於 Rougoor et al. (1998)的觀點,針對英國農民所進行的研究中更指出,農民所需經營管理能力應是可被描繪的,且涵蓋的範圍包含:事業規劃(包含策略規劃)、財務管理、人員管理、銷售與行銷、領導、合作及風險管理等七大能力。同時,隨著農民經營農場過程與經歷的增長,這些經營管理能力會漸漸地交互作用並統合演變成為所謂的創業家或企業家技能 (entrepreneurial skills)。

近年來,傳統產業開始加值升級,越來越多小農在政府單位的協助下,逐漸轉型為農企業與中小企業,而企業的經營管理能力將更具有關鍵性影響與重要性,同時根據多數針對與農業事業規模相近的中小企業經營的研究結果可知,事業經營的基本成效與經營者的管理能力具正向相關(Storey, 1994; OECD, 2003)。

此外,Hill (2007) 指出,英國農業的一般事業規模,就人數上而言是落在中小企業規模的底層,而同樣的情形也出現在大多數的歐盟會員國中;但在具備類似中小企業的經營屬性當中,由於各國農業所擁有的政策情境、地理環境條件、風險曝露情形、家庭經營型態與農場擁有權等各方面之差異,農民應具備的農業或農場的經營管理能力亦有不同之處,此外,從 1980 年開始,英國畜禽生產結構發生明顯變化,由小型混合生產型農場,逐漸轉變為較大規模的專業畜禽生產農場,其研究機關不僅積極的從事研究,從基礎研究到實際應用面研發,均有研究人員跨領域、跨單位合作投入研究;民間則務實的從事教育與推廣,並對政府與社會大眾產生影響力、結合具有共同理念的私人產業及超市零售業者合力推動家畜人道飼養、建立品牌形象與產品區隔、政府提供相關研究經費與制定合理可行的法令作為規範,而新的生產模式同時降低產業生產過程對環境的衝擊,如此逐漸達到經濟利益 (economy)、生態環境 (environment) 與職業道德 (ethics) 三者 (3Es) 的平衡,成為追求永續發展的基本模式。在臺灣,2015 年家畜產業以養豬產值 717 億餘元,居單項農產品之首,約占農業總產值之 16%,顯見養豬業於我國家畜產業的重要性及代表性,然而,目前臺灣家畜產業仍多屬於小農經營,且基於成本與經營效率的考量,我國傳統畜牧業生產特別重力愈顯重要。綜上所述,我國與英國畜牧產業之異同為:政府皆支持產業發展與轉型,且農民皆有意願增進自身經

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視「量」的生產,但產業主體已迅速專業化,因應產業的逐漸轉型,農民專注的不再只是飼養,整體的經營管理能 營管理能力,但英國是由上至下有完整且明確的合作、執行措施且相當重視動物生產過程所受到的人道待遇(李及 陳,2011)。

英國職業訓練綱領 (Vocational Training Scheme, VTS) 的鄉村發展方案 (Rural Development Program, RDP) 中,清楚界定出經營管理能力,特別強調為不包含農作、園藝、林業或食品 (例如:動物福利和衛生)等生產技術能力,並歸納出包括:資訊傳播科技技能、經營技能、行銷技能、自然資源與環境保護技能、多樣化經營能力、資源管理能力、自我與人員管理能力、工作方法更新能力、農場食品生產與處理技能等能力項目 (Lantra, 2000)。爾後,上列的農業經管能力進一步由 Lantra (2005) 探討,並將其歸納為六大管理面向,分別為:(1)事業規劃、(2)財務管理、(3)人員管理、(4)銷售與行銷、(5)領導與 (6) 風險管理,這六大面向則構成英國農民須具備的管理能力範疇。

Perry and Johnson (1999) 為了更進一步地解釋影響小型生產規模農場的成功因素,研究人員已經識別出 (1) 參與小型農場教育訓練計畫(2)該農場為小型生產規模的農企業並擁有生產實務經驗(3)採用替代傳統媒體之行銷方式(4) 落實風險控管等 4 項,是否已有基礎者,皆為影響小農成功之關鍵因素。Boland and Akridge (2004) 針對美國大學開設的培育農業及食品產業經營管理者課程內容進行分析後得出,「人際溝通技能」與「批判思考技能」為最應被看重的能力。其次為:一般性的事業經營技能、食品與農業市場的知識,最後才是農業生產活動的經驗。因此,當針對臺灣農業進行經營管理能力的描繪與界定時,首先應先描述與剖析農業經營的現有型態與環境,且經營管理能力的基本定義是,經營者於事業經營期間執行各類相關工作任務所需之技能,因此,這些能力會隨著營運之事業規模的大小與歷程而展現迥異的面貌,誠如 Bergevoet et al. (2005) 及 Green and Hardill (2003) 強調的能力或職能應與當時的情境連結 (context-bounded) 與展現其動態性,所以研究者應深入探討臺灣農業所處的情境因素。

我國自 1993 年起,著手推動農業企業化經營的輔導工作,1997 年更開始執行「農業經營管理顧問」培訓計畫, 甄選各農業行政單位及試驗改良場的專家,參與農業經營管理課程之培訓,並藉由這些種子師資的協助及後續輔導 機制的規劃施行,對於農民進行提升農業經營管理能力之推廣工作(王及蕭,2016),此後更有諸多以此為主題之農 業訓練課程持續辦理至今。

在臺灣,農產事業(無論是農作、畜產或養殖漁業等)主要為小農經營,大都呈現農家經營的型態,亦即是家庭式農場或家族事業為主,有時則輔以少量的僱用勞力;在經營權的所有權部分,以單一經營權或合夥經營為大宗,且多為家族企業的農場,採取以公司企業體制經營者目前在國內仍為較少數。此外,小型農場的農業經營上,通常也結合其它同質性或類似屬性的作物生產或相關經濟活動。故本研究於建構農民從事家畜產業必備之經營管理能力時,需將臺灣家畜產業經營的型態先加以綜觀探討之,方能呈現業者在此產業環境下,所需調整或應具備的經營管理模式與能力為何?

再者,衡諸臺灣目前尚未有具體之農業經營管理能力基準或檢核標準,如能訂定相關農業經營管理能力基準,除可作為客觀能力認定標準外,亦可協助農民進行農業經營能力的自我檢視,並可作為其充實自我與落實專業發展的重要參考,及進行農業訓練成效評估之利用;兼之,還能作為考量輔導農民發展農業經營管理能力及規劃後續推廣輔導策略之需要。綜觀國內外文獻對經營管理能力之闡述,研究結果認為成功的經營者應有良好的經營管理能力,可讓農場事業或農業經營適應環境變遷而得以繼續成長發展,並有效解決過程中所遭遇的問題,進而掌握產業脈動的機會技能或執行相關工作任務的能力;而有效率的輔導效能應建立於具有基本經營能力的經營者上,透過提供較高層次的輔導能量,加速經營者達到經營目標。因此,本研究認為有必要對農業經營管理能力探討之外,並應思考如何建立合適的檢核方法。

因此,本計畫主要重點,即在於探討臺灣區從事家畜產業青年農民的經營管理能力為何?並用以建構青年農民在進入農業經營時,且需具備的農業經營能力及其相關檢核或鑑定策略。當一個領域缺乏相關研究,而研究目的是基於觀察、理論發展而非理論測試時,則個案研究對當前較新、未曾有許多研究或無堅強理論的行銷或企業經營問題,提供一個有效的方法 (Perry and Johnson, 1999)。因此,本計畫採取多個案深度訪談的質性研究方法,選取具代表性養豬產業農民,尤其是第2代青年農民,藉由訪談其經驗以進行經營管理能力分級及知能輔導效能分析。本研究之結果有三項:(1)調查分析臺灣地區家畜產業青年農民經營管理能力;(2)建立青年農民經營管理能力分級及知能輔導效能分析;(3)提供青年農民產業經管資訊並提升競爭力。

## 材料與方法

王斌永 賴佑官 243

- (i) 依據 103 年問卷結果,透過工作坊討論進行家畜產業青年農民經營管理能力個案輔導之規劃及選樣,並確立輔導效能之評估及產出方式。
- (ii) 調查對象撰定分別為:
  - 1. 花蓮縣玉里鎮 A 牧場-第一代及第二代場主;第一代場主曾獲 1997 年十大傑出青年及 1998 年十大農業專家,第二代場主目前 34 歲,為第二代青年農民,該牧場之特色為目前國內唯一不施打針劑,而可以生產出健康無毒的豬肉,產品透過花蓮縣肉品運銷合作社負責分切包裝,再運銷全國,確保食品安全;因此擬以該場作為受訪對象,以瞭解其經營理念及面臨的困難。
  - 2. 彰化縣芳苑鄉 B 牧場-第二代及第三代場主為受訪對象;第三代場主目前 34 歲,於 32 歲時曾獲 2015 年十大神農獎,更是當年最年輕之得主,該場於 2007 2008 年陸續引進農委會畜產試驗所培育之高畜黑豬作為繁殖母群,對於改善黑豬體型及仔豬存活率均獲得顯著改善。該場目前生產之高品質黑豬肉,均由永豐餘公司代為行銷,未來期望能建立更多元之銷售通路,以提供符合消費者所需之產品。
  - 3. 本次調查對象的選定二者的共同特點為同屬建立自有品牌及從農第二代臺灣地區養豬產業青年農民,除 為目前國內豬肉供應場外,並著手進行產業鏈整合及針對不同客群皆能提供之安心優質豬肉,且透過青 年農民來強化鍵結能力,使產業鏈結合後可打響國產豬肉招牌。
- (iii) 本調查利用半結構性問卷詢問抽樣對象,探討在經營過程中遭遇之困難與克服困難之處理方法,並進行探討其克服困難之處理方法與成功因素,以做為其他有志從事家畜產業青年農民經營管理之經驗參考。本研究係利用半結構訪談法,針對花蓮縣 A 牧場進行個案經營管理能力之輔導,並透過共同討論及專家座談探討經營管理能力建構模式及輔導效能分析。

#### II. 問卷設計及信效度

問卷係依據本研究需求與國立臺北大學輔導團隊共同討論所設計,型式採半結構式開放問題,針對 A 牧場第二代經營者之經管能力進行調查,為減少因單方詢問所得結果的偏差影響,本研究在時間與機會許可的情況下,亦會訪問其他受訪對象,並利用多重資料來源的三角檢驗法進行檢驗。問卷內容題綱如下:

「臺灣地區家畜產業青年農民經營管理能力建構及輔導效能之研究」個案,共通性訪談大綱:

- (i) 基本資料:
  - 1. 場主姓名:
  - 2. 性別:
  - 3. 年齡:
  - 4. 牧場所在地:
  - 5. 學歷:
  - 6. 經營規模與產品:
  - 7. 經營年資:
  - 8. 人格特質:(影響是否主動與人群或其他團體接觸)
  - 9. 背景條件:(為何承接家庭事業,主動或被動)
  - 10. 支援系統方面:(如家庭的支持、親友的協助等)
- (ii) 初創期:
  - 1. 您當初選擇從農的原因是?
  - 2. 您過去從農所遭遇的問題為何? (生產、銷售、人事、研發、財務)
  - 3. 您如何取得農業相關知識?(知識來源如:親友、宣導手冊…等)
    - (1) 有效知識來源:
    - (2) 哪些知識來源較有幫助:
    - (3) 知識來源容易取得的程度:
- (iii) 現況:
  - 1. 您目前從事經營的現況? (生產、銷售、人事、研發、財務)
  - 2. 您目前從農所遭遇的問題為何?(生產、銷售、人事、研發、財務)您是否有解決的方法?
    - (1) 如果有,如何解決?(生產、銷售、人事、研發、財務)
    - (2) 如果沒有,是否有其他想法?
      - A. 希望政府或農業相關組織協助輔導? (哪些輔導資源比較有用?)
      - B. 其他:(請列舉)
  - 3. 您認為目前經營表現較優異的地方是?(生產、銷售、人事、研發、財務)

#### (iv) 發展期:

- 1. 您未來的經營目標是?(以五到十年為期程加以說明)
- 2. 您認為青年農民從事農業經營之關鍵成功因素是?(生產、銷售、人事、研發、財務)
- (v) 針對毛豬牛產及經營管理的理念:
  - 1. 飼養技術改良:(肉豬、種豬飼養及疾病防治技術)
  - 2. 生產技術改進:(生產安全無毒豬肉產品及衛生管理技術)
  - 3. 豬場經營管理:(優質豬場建構及產製銷一貫化)
  - 4. 加工包裝創新:(提供生鮮肉品及即食性休閒零食產品,並透過網路通路行銷)
- (vi) 其他參考問卷:
  - 1. 您有無創新種豬育種、肉豬飼養技術之想法或實績?
    - (1) 如何創新,通常會採取那些作法?
    - (2)採用之後,是否會再主動搜尋更多產業新技術的相關知識?
    - (3) 有些創新技術不採用的原因是什麼?
  - 2. 您主要透過哪些方式或管道獲得這些創新技術的知識或資訊?
  - 3. 採用之後,對您的肉豬產業經營產生何種影響?畜產相關單位之研究人員是否會主動留意這些影響?
  - 4. 您目前最需要哪一種「肉豬產業創新技術」?畜產相關單位之研究人員是否會主動瞭解或經常關心這方面的需要?
  - 5. 您認為自己本身應如何做,才能使「肉豬產業創新技術」對肉豬產業經營產生最大助益?
  - 6. 您在肉豬產業經營上曾遭遇哪些困難或困境?您如何解決?效果如何?
  - 7. 您可否分享克服肉豬產業經營困難的方法?或經營成功的因素、經驗?
  - 8. 您對於身為『十大傑出農業專家』有何期許?對政府現行的產業輔導政策有何看法或建議?
  - 9. 您現有的經營模式與以前是否有明顯的差異?如有,為何要進行轉型?如何建構目前經營模式?中、長期發展方向及目標為何?
  - 10. 您對於臺灣養豬產業未來發展有何看法?

## 結果與討論

依據訪談結果顯示,儘管此兩牧場負責人皆同為十大神農獎得主,但所獲得之資源協助受地域影響而有所差異,位於西部的 B 牧場於人事、研發合作、財務管理等所獲得相關資源皆較位於東部之 A 牧場豐富,此外,於農業相關有效知識、記帳方式等調查亦可發現電腦資訊化管理程度的落差,然而,在此研究 2 件個案,雖 A 牧場是建立自家品牌,B 牧場是附著在他家品牌下,異曲同工之處為:皆有受到政府相關單位及專家之輔導,且主動透過研討會及研習活動獲取產業新技術的相關知識,進而精進自己的相關經營管理知能。

品牌經營管理需建立在好品質,建立口碑,進而增加知名度,雖然此2個案飼養的豬隻品種不同,市場接受族群不同,但是反映售價卻差異不大,這是建築在「專業、創新、多元」產業輔導、「積極、主動、用心」飼養管理,以及「健康、安全、安心」消費者信賴。在臺灣多數消費習性是以溫體豬肉,活體拍賣,想走不同出路,除自身好品質外,品種與牧場來源都是重要因素。依據調查訪談第二代青年農民記錄之結果彙整如表1。

依據 A 牧場的 SWOT 分析,其與它場之最大差異在其為國內唯一不施打針劑之生產用豬場,並自有屠宰廠及銷售通路,於目前重視食安的環境中具有相當之安全、品質、信任優勢,然而也因不注射針劑、政府法規不明確,因此造成經營時常受到防疫單位的關切,因此建議可逐步增加產能、擴大產能及知名度並提供相關檢驗證明,以此為佐證向主管單位請願,希冀有關單位共同提供明確法令指示,使經營管理更加完善。

依據 B 牧場的 SWOT 分析,其最大的優勢在於密切與政府單位保持合作關係,雖已有三代傳承的飼養經驗,但仍願意嘗試創新、接受專業研究人員輔導,並結合具公信力之銷售通路進行行銷販售,以提供消費者安全之肉品,然而,豬場防疫問題以及人力不足的問題為經營者的隱憂,建議可透過在職進修訓練、與政府相關單位合作、良好的公司福利、全球布局等誘因吸引、聘請人員以妥善解決經營管理之隱憂。

另以 SWOT 分析瞭解兩家豬場之優勢、劣勢、機會及威脅之所在,藉以提供其作為改進缺點與提升競爭優勢 之參考,詳如表 2 及表 3。 王斌永 賴佑宜 245

## 表 1. 問卷內容及結果

Table 1. Content of the questionnaire and the results

Items	Indicators	Farm A	Farm B
General information	Location of farm	At Hualien	At Changhua
	Why do you choose agriculture as career?	The SPF farm established by the guidance of government units, after the first owner was in policies, the second owner took over the operation.	Family business and personal interest
	What kind of problems did you face?	Because policy is not clear, the farm was prosecuted by the epidemic prevention unit	Personnel and finance were unstable
How do you receive agriculture-related knowledge?	I. Sources of knowledge	Father taught and peer exchange	From Internet such as Animal Genetic Resources Information Network in Taiwan
	II.What kind of knowledge is most useful?	Peer exchange	Boar pedigree
	III.How's the degree of difficulty to gain the knowledge?	Easy	Easy and fast
How's the situation of management?	Production	There is the only one farm do not vaccination but can produce the healthy and nontoxic meat	12,000
	Sales	Marketing by own brand, the pork is cutting and packaging through Hualien county meat distribution cooperatives and then sales to the country	Miaoli district meat market, Da'an district meat market and Yong Feng Yu company
	Personnel	Three employees	Five employees, six hired workers and three temporary workers
	Research and development	No	Industry-scholar cooperative research project with Livestock Research Institute
	Finance	Manual	Computerized
	What kind of problems do you face right now?	Agricultural policy, market price and personnel	Personnel
	If any, how to solve it?	Provide a clearer policy guide	Establish a perfect system and employee benefits
	If not, do you have any other ideas?  I. Do you hope government or agricultural-related organization offering help? (What kind of sources are most useful?)  II. Others: (For examples)		
	What's your greatest performance in management?	Provide the top quality meat which do not vaccination in the market, and the high-level hotels and online shopping is the major sales channel	characteristics of products, scale

## 表 1. 問卷內容及結果(續)

Table 1. Content of the questionnaire and the results (continue)

Items	Indicators	Farm A	Farm B
What is your goal in the future?	Short-term	Follow the decree and stable the production and sales	Stable personnel and let production normally
	Medium-term	Hope the government to establish the policy of specific pathogen free field	Research and development of improved products continuously
	Long-term	Hope to promote and support specific pathogen free field	Increase the sales channel and partners
	What's the keys to success for young farmer working in agricultural?	The decree is clear and think of safety management as a priority	Venture capital is enough, have family support and in the correct direction
How's the concept of hog production and management?	Improvement of feed technology	variety improvement of boar	To reduce production cost, it implements variety improvement and breeding the boar which has high feed effect and fast weight gain.
	Improvement of production technology	Feed and nutrition formula of piglet	Focus on nutrition formula and use the natural additives to reduce the risk of food security
	Farm management	Health management is important	Batch production, all-in/all-out and focus on biological control
	Innovations in processing and packaging	To establish own brand	To cooperate with Yong Feng Yu company which is responsible for the distribution of fresh meat and establish the channels.
Are there any innovative ideas or performances in boar breeding and hog feeding technology?	How to innovate? What will you do?	No	industry-scholar cooperative research project with Livestock Research Institute
	After adopting innovative practices, whether you will search more knowledge of new technologies actively?	No	Yes
	What kind of reasons that you don't adopt innovative technologies?	It must be careful because there is non - general traditional farms	
	How do you receive the knowledge and information of innovative technologies? What impact did you have in management of hog industry?	Seminars	Researchers in Livestock Research Institute and seminars
	Whether researchers in livestock related units pay attention to these effects actively?	No significant differences	Contribute to increased production capacity and researchers in livestock related units provide assist actively
	What kind of innovative technologies of hog industry are most needed?	Eastern manufacturers have less resource assistance	Analysis of black swine pork nutritional components.
	Whether researchers in livestock related units usually care the needs actively?	_	Researchers in livestock related units usually care the needs actively.
	How do you think to do to create the most benefit in innovative technologies of hog industry	Productivity and feed conversion rate	Unique product

王斌永 賴佑宜 247

#### 表 1. 問卷內容及結果(續)

Table 1. Content of the questionnaire and the results (continue)

Items	Indicators	Farm A	Farm B
Others	What kind of problems did you face at management of hog industry? How to solve it and how's the effect?	Because the government decree is not clear, leading the farms which follow the laws to set up but become the target. Hope that the competent units can have a more active and effective approach.	Personnel and finance
	Could you please share us your experience in suffering difficulties and the keys to success?	Go one's own way and provide healthy pork to consumer	_
	As the award winner, what's the encouragement of "Top Ten Farmers Award"? Are there any suggestions to government industrial policy guidance?	At present, the support of the government for the pig industry is not as before, it should give characteristic farmers and youth more support.	_
	What's the difference between present business models and past? If any, why do you decide to do the transformation? How to build the business model?	The current mode of operation remains unchanged. To steady maintenance and growth, it uses consistent management of production and marketing.	_
	What is your mid-term goal and long-term goal?	The establishment of their own brand in Taiwan pig industry is more and more common, however, if there is no particularity or reach the scale, domestic brands is difficult to survive. There will only a special brand can long-term survival in the future, but the key is still the establishment of brand marketing channels.	_

## 表 2. 牧場 A 之 SWOT 分析

#### Table 2. SWOT analysis of farm A

SWOT analysis				
Strength	Weakness			
<ul> <li>I. To avoid drug residues, it produce the pork which doesn't contain drugs and for consumers assured to buy.</li> <li>II. Through its own shamble and sales channel, it can control the quantity and quality effectively, and also have much more guarantee for terminal consumers.</li> </ul>	it can't expand the scale, increase production. The market scale is relatively small.			
Opportunity	Threat			
<ul> <li>I. Because the food security problems emerge in endlessly, it has a better advantage to producer who can provide high quality meat stably.</li> <li>II. Strict epidemic prevention process and mature production technology will create more potential and business opportunities.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>I. As long as the foot and mouth disease exists in Taiwan, it cannot completely rule out the threat.</li> <li>II. Because it is the only farm to production which doesn't inject the drug, usually affected by the epidemic prevention units.</li> </ul>			

#### 表 3. 牧場 B 之 SWOT 分析

#### Table 3. SWOT analysis of farm B

#### SWOT analysis Weakness Strength I. Cooperate with public office, introduced high quality sow The village is short-hands, so that personnel problems to improve the breed, and it can also increase litter rate cannot be properly resolved and then create unstable and breeding rate. factors. II. Combined with a credible sales channel such as Yong II. To be separated from the general product, the sales Feng Yu, which can control quantity and quality channel is only to Yong Feng Yu company up to now, and effectively. Above of all, it is more secure for terminal wish to expand more sales channel in the future. III. There are three generations of business which has a greater advantage for funds, equipment and experience inheritance. Opportunity Threat I. Because the food security problems emerge in endlessly, I. Epidemic prevention problem is a high risk for pig farm it has a better advantage to producer who can provide management. high quality meat stably. II. If the personnel problem cannot be properly resolved, it II. Pig performance is great, so that it can increase will affect the development of the industry. production efficiency and competitive advantage, but decrease the cost.

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# Research on management capacity management ability to young farmers in Taiwan livestock farm (1)

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#### **Abstract**

This study was made to investigate the management ability of young farmers in Taiwan livestock industry and establish foy young farmers just leginning the agricultural operation. The ability of agricultural operation and its related core or identification strategies. This study adopted case-depth interviews qualitative research methods ,and selected the second generation farmers in the livestock industry. They engaged in the farm from their parents or grandparents and the age of is between 18 and 45, By interviewing and understanding their experience, knowledge and ability for their grading management capability and analyzing counseling effectiveness. There are three results form this study: (1) gain relevant knowledge of new industrial technologies, and then improve skill of business management; (2) brand management must be based on good quality; (3) establish close cooperation with other units.

Key words: Livestock production, Management, Young farmers.

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