

社區農民組織參與擴大灌溉服務維護管理之公共服務動機初探

An Exploratory Study on Public Service Motivation in Farmers' Organizations' Participation in the Maintenance and Management of Extended Irrigation Services

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摘要

行政院農業部農田水利署推動之「擴大灌溉服務」政策，其「永續共好」策略的成敗，高度仰賴地方農民組織的積極參與。然而，究竟是何種內在力量，驅動農民組織幹部願意從原有的農業生產活動中，額外投入組織經營及設施維護管理的心力？本研究引入公共服務動機（Public Service Motivation, PSM）理論，旨在深入剖析此一關鍵問題，找出促使農民願意為公眾利益付出的核心動機。

本研究的核心在於探討，驅動農民幹部參與的動力，究竟是源於對地方水資源政策的影響力渴望（政策參與）、對農民群體利益的堅定承諾（公共利益承諾）、追求灌溉資源公平分配的理想（社會正義）、根植於鄉土的公民責任感（公民責任）、對其他農民困境的關懷與同理心（同情心），還是願意為集體福祉而犧牲個人時間與利益的情操（自我犧牲）？

為回答此問題，本研究針對南投信義羅娜、宜蘭冬山中山、花蓮富里六十石山等三個正值灌溉設施營運階段的地區，對農民組織幹部及活躍農民進行問卷調查。研究方法將運用 Perry（1996）的 PSM 量表，量化分析上述六大動機的強度，並找出何者是預測其參與意願的關鍵驅動因子。

本項調查顯示擴大灌溉服務涉及農民用水，農民的參與不僅是政策要求，更是一種公共服務精神的體現。研究成果將協助農田水利署辨識並激勵農民的關鍵服務動機，從而提出更有效的協力策略，讓「永續共好」的政策願景，建立在穩固的公民參與基礎之上，確保農業水資源的永續管理。

關鍵詞：擴大灌溉服務，公民參與，農民組織，公共服務動機

Abstract

The “Extended of Irrigation Service” policies, promoted by the Agricultural Irrigation Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (AIA), depends significantly on the active participation of local farmers’ organizations to achieve its “Sustainable Co-Prosperity” strategy. However, what intrinsic factors motivate the leaders of these organizations to invest additional effort in organizational management and the maintenance of farmland irrigation facilities, beyond their core agricultural work? This study employs the theory of Public Service Motivation (PSM) to examine this critical issue in depth and identify the core motivations that encourage farmers to contribute to the public good.

What are the intrinsic motivations driving farmer leaders’ participation? Do they stem from their aspiration to influence local water resource policies (Policy Participation), their steadfast commitment to the collective interests of farmers (Commitment to the Public Interest), their ideal of ensuring a fair distribution of irrigation resources (Social Justice), their sense of civic duty rooted in their homeland (Civic Duty), their compassion and empathy for the hardships faced by fellow farmers (Compassion), or their willingness to sacrifice personal time and benefits for the well-being of the community (Self-Sacrifice)?

To address this question, the study conducted surveys with leaders of farmers’ organizations and active farmers in three regions currently operating farmland irrigation facilities: Luluna in Xinyi, Nantou; Jhongshan in Dongshan, Yilan; and Liushishi Mountain in Fuli, Hualien. The methodology uses Perry’s (1996) PSM scale to quantify the strength of six motivational dimensions and determine which serve as key drivers predicting their willingness to participate.

The survey results indicate that the “Extended of Irrigation Service” directly concerns farmers’ water use, and their participation reflects not only compliance with policy but also a commitment to the spirit of public service. These findings will help the AIA identify and inspire farmers’ key motivations for service, thereby enabling the development of more effective public-private collaboration strategies. Such an approach will ensure that the policy vision of “Sustainable Co-Prosperity” is grounded in a solid foundation of civic engagement, securing the sustainable management of irrigation resources.

Keywords: Extended of Irrigation Service, Civic Engagement, Farmers’ Organizations, Public Service Motivation (PSM)