

# Research on the Improvement of Food Support Policy Evaluation System under the Background of Food Security Strategy

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**Abstract:**Under the background of social transformation and upgrading, China has put forward higher requirements for the safety and efficiency of food production. Because the current grain production is faced with imperfect infrastructure, less investment in science and technology, high demand for talents, backward grain structure and other conditions, through the establishment of food security strategy, China has provided food support through direct subsidies, subsidies for superior varieties, minimum purchase price policies and other means, which has guaranteed farmers' grain cultivation and mapped out the way for the transformation of grain production.

**Keywords:**Food Security Strategy, Food Support Policy System, Improvement

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## Introduction

In the current context of food security strategies, in order to further improve the income level of farmers, promote enthusiasm for growing grain, increase social food supply, it is necessary to implement further subsidies to the grain industry, to facilitate the farmers. Although the various types and methods of subsidies have been established by various local governments in my country, however, due to the current farmers do not have a comprehensive understanding of the policy, the feeling of preferential strength is not strong and other reasons, the promotion of the grain planting industry is still limited. Therefore, we chose to do the survey at the grassroots level of grain production to provide a theoretical basis for the subsequent improvement of supporting policies.

## 1.Social investigation and statistical analysis of the implementation of food support policies

Through the survey of farmers, we can analyze and explore several aspects of the understanding of the grain support policy, the evaluation of the implementation effect, the influence on the enthusiasm and willingness of grain growing, and the comparison of the impact of the grain support policy and other policies on the enthusiasm of growing grain, and explore the implementation of this policy among the people.

### 1.1 Farmers' understanding of food support policies and channels

In the policy of grain direct subsidy, fine breed subsidy, agricultural machinery and tools subsidy, as well as agricultural production means of comprehensive subsidy several aspects of the

policy investigation, it can be known that farmers have a better understanding of these policies, Nearly half of the farmers knew all the types of subsidies, one-third knew the standard of subsidies, the remaining one-tenth knew nothing about the standard of subsidies, and only one-twentieth knew nothing about the type of subsidies. Thus, it can be seen that farmers pay more attention to the national food support policies and can basically master them <sup>[1]</sup>.

Secondly, the channels for farmers to understand these food policies are mainly expressed by village cadres, supplemented by radio, television and newspapers in the village. In addition, a small number of people get the news through communication with their neighbors or other channels. Therefore, propaganda efforts should be intensified to promote the popularization of the policies.

### **1.2 Evaluation of the implementation effect of grain support policy**

Three-quarters of the farmers in the survey sample said they were satisfied with the current food support policy, but almost all wanted the subsidy level to continue to increase, with three-quarters saying it should be increased by more than 20 percent. For the comprehensive direct subsidy policy of agricultural production means, farmers' willingness is basically consistent with the subsidy policy. Secondly, a small number of farmers think that the policy of grain direct subsidy is not publicized, the operation procedures are cumbersome, and the use is not convenient. On farm machinery subsidies, a third said they were dissatisfied, while the remaining two-thirds said they were more satisfied.

### **1.3 The influence on the enthusiasm of farmers to grow grain**

Among these subsidy policies, farmers generally believe that the minimum purchase price policy is the most effective one to increase the enthusiasm for grain production, followed by direct grain subsidies, subsidies for improved seed varieties, agricultural machinery subsidies and general subsidies.

### **1.4 The influence of grain support policies on farmers' willingness to grow grain**

Under the implementation of these food subsidy policies, it can be seen that farmers have not expanded the area of food cultivation, most of the same. Although the supporting policy can mobilize the enthusiasm of farmers to grow grain to a certain extent, it has no great influence on the scale of production due to the low efficiency of growing grain and the rise of agricultural materials prices. After that, China should increase the support for agriculture, and optimize and upgrade the industrial structure through scientific and technological investment.

### **1.5 Comparison of the effects of food support policies and other measures on improving the enthusiasm for growing grain**

For farmers, the market price, the availability of government subsidies, and their own needs are the three most important factors to consider when making decisions about growing food. It can be seen that the direct food subsidy policy is a very important factor in the willingness of farmers to grow food, which should be maintained and paid attention to.

## **2. The basic trend of improving the evaluation system of food support policy based on food security strategy**

### **2.1 Accelerate the improvement of subsidy policies and strengthen the effect of the policies**

Under the current industrial structure and market demand in China, the direct grain subsidy

policy should become a lasting and effective policy system to subsidize farmers, which should regulate long-term production and short-term market fluctuations in the field of grain production respectively. When the market price falls below the target price, a policy of unfixed subsidies should be established to subsidize producers of agricultural products whose prices fall. In addition, production subsidy policies should be improved to reduce production costs and help farmers increase production. In the event of various natural disasters, unmarketable agricultural products should be purchased at their prices. Progressive subsidies should be implemented to encourage large-scale planting and allow retail investors to concentrate on large grain growers <sup>[2]</sup>.

## **2.2 Expand the scope of subsidies and standardize their methods**

To make it clear whether the target of subsidies is retail investors or large grain growers, the government should calculate the actual planted area and distribute subsidies according to different planting conditions to achieve food security. For the agricultural machinery and tools purchased, it is necessary to determine the object of purchase and distribute the subsidy directly to the buyer. We will expand the scope of subsidies to farmers. In addition to direct subsidies, we will strengthen subsidies for all kinds of situations. For example, we will raise the standard and standardize the methods of subsidies for natural disaster prevention and control, subsidies for the expansion of arable land, and subsidies for public welfare activities such as applied scientific research and food security checks. This serves the production and life of farmers and helps farmers increase their enthusiasm for production.

## **2.3 Strengthen propaganda intensity, raise peasant household thought level**

It is necessary to increase publicity through village officials, village radio and television and other media, and increase publicity on farming subsidies for farmers. Let the farmers clarify the object of the subsidy, the method and purpose of the subsidy, the method of receiving the subsidy, etc. And it is necessary to establish a platform in the village that is conducive to the operation of farmers, so that the technology can be implemented in the fields and in the homes of the people.

## **2.4 The initiative to grow grain should be enhanced through local governments**

The initiative of farmers to grow grain is an important determinant of the sustainable development of grain production. Therefore, the state should increase the degree of rewards to large grain growers, families and individual production, so that farmers can grow grain profitably and raise their income and living standards to the level or beyond the general social standard. In this way, science and technology and new technologies will be put into agricultural production, and the food planting industry will become a modern and new century industry, helping the industry to continue its life.

## **2.5 Increase investment in science, technology and human resources**

We should increase scientific and technological support for rural agriculture, and use technologies that people can understand and machines that they can operate to help them work in the fields. The manual labor of farmers should be reduced and replaced by new machines. The support for agricultural machinery should be increased, the construction of field infrastructure, especially water conservancy facilities, the investment in the convenience of water conservancy and irrigation should be strengthened, and the prevention and control of flood control, drought and natural disasters should be strengthened. Secondly, we should increase the input of new agricultural talents, introduce farmland into the laboratory, and the laboratory into farmland, and effectively increase the

scientific and sustainable development degree of food cultivation. So that young people can go out into the field and create, and provide new blood and vitality for the food growing industry<sup>[3]</sup>.

## **Conclusion**

Food support policies are essential for farmers. At a time when China is seeking transformation and upgrading in various fields, we should help farmers improve productivity, increase subsidies, reduce costs, and let science and technology help new-type agricultural production. Although China has gone through decades of time and exploration, and has already had the experience of law-based construction of food support policies, but with the input of new technologies and concepts, to fundamentally improve the production level of agricultural cultivation, to build food security strategy, but also from the inside out of scientific optimization and upgrading.

## **References**

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