

Study on the Utility Evaluation of Financial Support to Agriculture for Rural Revitalization

Jiamin Sun

School of Finance and Public Administration, Anhui University of Finance and Economics,
Bengbu, 233000, China

Abstract

China has always been a large agricultural country, and the development of agriculture plays a key role in the development of China's national economy. However, due to the inherent weakness of agriculture, it is easily affected by the external environment and market factors, therefore, it is necessary for China to financially support the development of agriculture. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy aims to solve the "three rural" (agriculture, rural areas, farmers) problems, so as to narrow the economic gap between urban and rural areas. This paper explores the current situation and existing problems of financial support for agriculture to help rural revitalization, and puts forward targeted recommendations based on the existing problems to improve the role of financial support for agriculture in rural revitalization, so as to promote agricultural development and narrow the gap between urban and rural areas.

Keywords

Financial Support for Agriculture; Rural Revitalization; Agricultural Development.

1. Introduction

Our country has always attached great importance to the development of agriculture, and the issue of the "three rural areas" has a bearing on the construction of a harmonious society in the country, with agriculture, as the primary industry, being the foundation of the national economy. China's Central Document No. 1 has been emphasizing rural revitalization for many years, giving priority to agricultural and rural development, and striving to promote the modernization of agriculture and rural areas. Relevant government departments have formulated rural revitalization policies, introduced agricultural policies suitable for rural development in accordance with the direction of agricultural development, improved the living and production environment of rural residents, and raised the level of agricultural production. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy is intended to place agriculture, the countryside and the development of farmers at the forefront of the country's priorities, and to strengthen the resilience of the countryside to risks and reduce the gap between urban and rural areas through the development of the agricultural industry, the advancement of the rural economy, and the implementation of policies that benefit the rural sector.

At present, the State has introduced many policies to strengthen agriculture and benefit the people to support the development of agriculture, but because of the weak capacity of agriculture to develop and its poor ability to withstand risks, China attaches great importance to the implementation of the strategy of revitalization of the countryside and to the development of the rural economy, which will contribute to the balanced development of the national economy and help to improve the status quo in which the gap between the urban and rural economies is too wide. In the early stage of China's economic construction, due to the lack of funds, it vigorously developed industrial industries and encouraged farmers to go to the city

for development, which led to the backward development of the rural economy, and thus farmers were even more reluctant to stay in the countryside for development, leading to a vicious circle, and ultimately sacrificing the interests of farmers. the gap between urban and rural areas.

In the development of rural revitalization, fiscal expenditure plays a role in financial security. Financial support for agriculture is an important symbol of national support for agricultural economic development. Financial support for agriculture is an important part of national financial expenditure, and the effect of financial support for agriculture on rural revitalization reflects the promotion of financial funds for agricultural development and construction. Local government departments should make good use of the financial funds in the financial support for agriculture to implement policies to benefit agriculture, help agricultural development and improve rural infrastructure construction. From the current point of view, China's financial support for agriculture has been growing year by year, and public infrastructure construction has gradually tilted to the rural areas, and farmers' living standards and enthusiasm for production have also gradually improved. Financial support for agriculture based on the rural revitalization strategy, gradually improve and adjust the financial support system I came through, optimize the content of financial expenditure, improve the overall public service system. At present, China is in a critical period of economic transformation, and needs to accelerate the reform of the rural system and establish a diversified rural management system.

2. Status of Development of Financial Support for Agriculture

2.1. Absolute Scale of Fiscal Expenditure on Agriculture

Table 1. China's total government fiscal expenditure and fiscal expenditure on agriculture and its growth rate (unit: billion yuan)

Year	Total fiscal expenditure	Growth rate of total fiscal expenditure	Fiscal expenditure on agriculture	Growth rate of fiscal expenditure on agriculture
2007	49781.35	-	3404.7	-
2008	62592.66	26%	4544.01	33%
2009	76299.93	22%	6720.41	48%
2010	89874.16	18%	8129.58	21%
2011	109247.79	22%	9937.55	22%
2012	125952.97	15%	11973.88	20%
2013	140212.1	11%	13349.55	11%
2014	151785.56	8%	14173.83	6%
2015	175877.77	16%	17380.49	23%
2016	187755.21	7%	18587.36	7%
2017	203085.49	8%	19088.99	3%
2018	220904.13	8%	21065.59	9%
2019	238858.37	8%	22862.8	9%
2020	245679.03	3%	23948.46	5%

China's financial expenditure on agriculture is reflected in the total amount of expenditure on agriculture, forestry and water affairs, which includes expenditure on agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, south-to-north water transfer, poverty alleviation, comprehensive agricultural development and other agricultural, forestry and water affairs. In order to promote the development of the agricultural economy, the Chinese government has been paying more and more attention to rural development, and the scale of financial expenditure on agriculture has been increasing. As can be seen from Table 1, since 2007, the scale of China's financial

support for agriculture has been expanding year by year, and by the end of 2020, China's financial support for agriculture will total 239,484,600,000,000 yuan, which is seven times as much as the financial support for agriculture in 2007, and the average annual growth rate of financial support for agriculture will reach 16%. This shows that China attaches great importance to rural development, and that the agricultural sector has always played an important role in China; the State is vigorously pursuing the strategy of revitalizing the countryside with a view to promoting rural development and advancing the pace of agricultural modernization.

2.2. Relative Size of Fiscal Expenditure on Agriculture

The relative scale of financial expenditure on agriculture can reflect the intensity of national financial expenditure on agricultural development in a more objective way. In this paper, the proportion of financial expenditure on agriculture to the total national financial expenditure and the proportion of financial expenditure on agriculture to the GDP in the same period are chosen to measure the relative scale of financial support for agriculture. The proportion of fiscal expenditure on agriculture to the total national fiscal expenditure represents the degree of importance the government attaches to the "three rural areas", reflecting the status of fiscal support for agriculture in the national fiscal expenditure; the proportion of fiscal expenditure on agriculture to the same period of GDP reflects the efficiency of the relationship between inputs and outputs of the fiscal support for agriculture, and when the percentage of the two is small, then it means that the need to increase the financial support for agriculture. Increase financial support for agriculture.

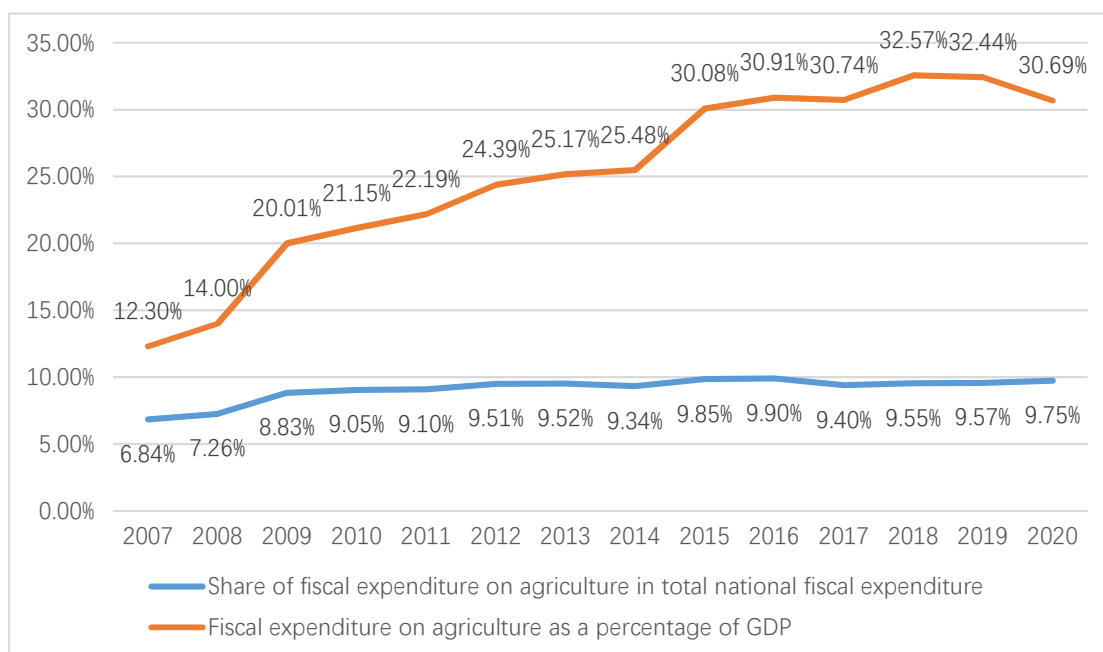


Figure 1. Percentage of fiscal expenditure on agriculture, 2007-2020

China from 2007 after the reform of the statistical caliber, China's financial support for agriculture expenditures accounted for the proportion of total fiscal expenditures gradually began to rise, as can be seen from Figure 1, the financial support for agriculture expenditures accounted for 6.84% of the total fiscal expenditures in 2007, rose to 9.75% in 2020, and has been maintained in recent years at a proportion of about 9%, which can be seen from the country's gradual emphasis on the development of China's agriculture, financial Expenditure on agricultural support occupies an important position in the total fiscal expenditure. The proportion of financial expenditure on agriculture in the same period of GDP shows a rising and

then falling trend, from 2007, the proportion of 12.30% until 2018 to reach 32.57%, which has been maintaining an upward trend, and after 2018, it began to have a downward trend, and in 2020, it was 30.69%, and it still maintains a steady upward trend on the whole. As can be seen from the trend of changes in the proportion of financial expenditure on agriculture to GDP over the same period, in recent years, the status of financial support for agriculture has continued to rise, and in general has been increasingly emphasized by the state.

3. Problems of Financial Support for Agriculture in the Context of Rural Revitalization

In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, although financial support for agriculture has achieved good results in agricultural development, the lack of financial resources and excessive financial pressure have led to problems such as insufficient financial resources and excessive financial pressure due to the need for financial resources for environmental protection, improvement of people's livelihoods, and advancement of civilization in the context of rural governance. Under the current financial development background, how to reasonably allocate financial expenditure funds, plan the structure of financial expenditure and optimize the efficiency of the use of financial funds has become a difficult problem, and the government has to ensure the development of the agricultural economy and consolidate the achievements of rural revitalization. Government departments, especially grassroots government departments, should strengthen their governance capacity, and in the face of the current situation of financial expenditure, government departments should conduct deep thinking.

3.1. The Structure of Financial Support for Agriculture Needs to be Improved

China is vigorously pursuing the strategy of rural revitalization and has formulated reasonable policies to promote agricultural economic development, but there is an irrational expenditure structure in the input of financial funds. With the increase of financial support for agriculture, the effect of the use of funds is diminishing marginal utility, financial funds account for a high proportion of the circulation of the link, and at the end of the real use of funds in agricultural development is not a lot of financial support for agriculture policies and the final implementation of the effect of the policy is often a large deviation, which will result in the limitation of the development of agriculture. In the central government on the distribution of financial funds, the central government on the financial support for agriculture funds allocated to the livelihood of the people's lives have a significant impact on the project, the local government in accordance with the instructions of the central government, will be decentralized funds and then invested in the construction of the local agricultural development, will give priority to the economic development of the role of the promotion of the project, and easy to ignore the construction of agricultural infrastructure, the boundaries of the cross-regional agricultural expenditures on the delineation of unclear, easily lead to insufficient funding for agricultural infrastructure. The lack of clarity in the delineation of cross-regional agricultural expenditures is likely to result in insufficient funding for agricultural infrastructure.

3.2. Inefficient Use of Financial Support for Agriculture

At present, under the diversified policy environment, the government financial departments need to combine various development goals to allocate financial funds, but the total amount of financial support for agriculture and the way of input cannot meet the needs of agricultural development at the present stage, and the inputs and outputs of financial support for agriculture are not proportional to each other, which will result in the inefficient use of financial support for agriculture, thus failing to achieve the final desired effect of its use. The main reasons for this are: firstly, because the supervision system of financial support for agriculture has not been perfected, it is difficult to play a comprehensive role in supervision, and the central

and local governments on the division of agricultural responsibility is not clear, the lack of coordination and unity between the various departments, the implementation of financial support for agriculture is not in place resulting in inefficiency, the utility of the financial funds has not been maximized; secondly, because of the lack of a sound financial support for agriculture Secondly, due to the failure to establish a comprehensive financial support for agriculture performance evaluation system, China continues to improve the financial expenditure laws and regulations at the legislative level, but the lack of financial support for agriculture performance evaluation system in real life, resulting in a lot of financial support for agriculture can not be systematically constraints, which leads to the inefficient use of financial funds.

3.3. Lack of Governmental Public Service Functions

The strategy of rural revitalization makes a strategic deployment of the work of the "three rural areas", and in recent years, government departments have been expanding their financial expenditure on agriculture in order to support the development of the agricultural economy, but they have neglected the function of public services in agriculture and failed to bring good technical services to agricultural production. In the government's agricultural public services in the lack of better agricultural science and technology assistance and agricultural technology training services, the local farmers have less knowledge of advanced agricultural science and technology can not be advanced science and technology in the practical application, thus affecting the production of scientific and technological development. The government departments' support for poor areas is relatively small, making it difficult to realize the reduction of the urban-rural economic gap because of the lack of economic development in poor rural areas. In addition, the current use of financial support for agriculture is mainly to improve the efficiency of agricultural production, but it is still necessary to increase the investment in infrastructure funds to promote the all-round development of the agricultural economy and the formation of a favorable rural environment. The funds are basically allocated to municipal government departments, and the lack of sufficient understanding of the grassroots level when allocating funds has led to inefficient use of funds and a large deviation from the expected policy implementation effect. With regard to the consolidation of financial resources, there are still major problems with institutional development; the division of functions between departments is not clear, and the process of consolidating funds is more a matter of form than formality, making it difficult to achieve the desired results overall.

4. Countermeasures to Solve the Problem of Financial Support for Agriculture in the Context of Rural Revitalization

4.1. Optimizing the Structure of Fiscal Expenditure

First, rural infrastructure and environmental development should be improved. Transportation, communications and other infrastructure in rural areas lag behind that of urban areas, and it is difficult to promote overall economic development if only agriculture is developed. Therefore, the Government should actively carry out infrastructure construction work and increase investment in infrastructure funds, so as to lay a good foundation for agricultural development. Secondly, to improve the comprehensive capacity of agricultural production, which is important for promoting the sustainable development of agriculture, the realization of rural revitalization needs to build a perfect agricultural development system. Specifically: first, the government should increase agricultural science and technology innovation funds to ensure that agricultural science and technology can be normal development; second, the government and relevant departments should pay attention to the development of agricultural science and technology, more implementation of agricultural science and technology research, through the

research to gradually improve the innovation capacity of the agricultural sector; third, we must comprehensively promote the transformation of agricultural science and technology results, can not only technology stays in the level of research without seeing the actual results of the research. In addition, the need to increase agricultural financial subsidies, the government's support for agricultural funding has gradually increased, but there is a structural irrationality in agricultural subsidy policy, the existing agricultural policy will rarely have direct subsidies, mainly at the macro level of subsidies, therefore, the government should increase the strength of the direct subsidies, so as to enhance the overall economic income of farmers. Finally, attention should be paid to the training of agricultural personnel. The relevant government departments should increase the investment in personnel training, cultivate a new type of high-quality agricultural personnel, and overall enhance the level of agricultural development.

4.2. Strengthening the Supervision of Financial Support for Agriculture

Since financial funds are an important guarantee for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy, the relevant departments should strengthen the supervision of financial funds, improve the capital management system, and guide the management of agricultural funds, so as to build a complete management system of agricultural funds and ensure the efficiency of the use of funds. First of all, to clarify the use of funds, to avoid the phenomenon of financial funds being misappropriated or wasted in the use of various links. Secondly, it is necessary to improve the supervision and management mechanism of financial support for agriculture to help rural residents improve their living environment. In addition, according to the local financial expenditures to establish financial support for agriculture supervision council, responsible for financial support for agriculture funds special audit, so as to further strengthen the supervision and management of financial support for agriculture funds. Finally, it is necessary to strengthen the supervision of social intermediary organizations to support agricultural funds. Social intermediary organizations can audit the project, budget, implementation and other phases of agricultural funds, and can timely discover whether there are problems in the use of financial funds for agriculture, thus effectively improving the efficiency of the use of funds and enhancing the transparency of the use of financial funds for agriculture.

4.3. Strengthening the Public Service Orientation of Financial Support for Agriculture

First of all, the direction of agricultural investment is clear, the utility of agricultural financial funds should ensure that the actual interests of farmers, and should be in line with the needs of the construction of new socialist countryside, strict control of the use of financial inputs to ensure that the financial support for agriculture can be fully utilized in the construction of infrastructure. Secondly, the use of financial support for agriculture should be decentralized to the county level, taking into account the county government departments can better understand the grassroots status quo, and can reasonably allocate financial support for agriculture. In addition, to increase the county government in the agricultural funds at its disposal, to avoid the implementation of agricultural policy programs and grass-roots status quo does not match the phenomenon, so as to improve the efficiency of the use of financial funds to support agriculture. Finally, it is necessary to clarify the scope of integration of agricultural funds, clarify the entry point of capital integration, and establish a capital integration mechanism. At the same time, we should focus on improving the investment environment, through checks and balances and effective supervision, to broaden the investment channels, so as to ultimately achieve the purpose of improving the efficiency of the use of funds.

5. Conclusion

In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, helping the "three rural areas" remains a priority task for the Government of China. In order to help the development of agriculture and narrow the economic gap between urban and rural areas, the State has provided some financial support for rural development. The implementation of the financial support for agriculture policy can help the development of the agricultural economy to a certain extent, and the government has also introduced a lot of agricultural policies to help the implementation of rural revitalization. The State needs to optimize the financial support policy in terms of optimizing the structure of financial expenditures, strengthening the supervision of funds, and strengthening the public service orientation of financial support funds for agriculture, so as to promote the development of the rural economy.

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