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Poverty Control and Poverty Reduction Policy for the Development of Rural Wheat Plantation

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Abstract: The government has implemented a variety of poverty management and poverty reduction policies. Among them, supporting rural wheat farming can effectively increase the economic income of low-income people, thereby reducing the poverty rate. Objective: To study the development of rural wheat planting industry, which is helpful to analyze the current income situation of wheat planting industry to the poor and the real causes of poverty, and reduce the total number of poor people. Method: This paper studies the use of effective data such as FGT poverty rate and Lorentz curve to obtain the relationship between government expenditure and poverty rate; investigates the production status data of wheat planting industry and the causes of poverty of poor people, and analyzes the causes of poverty of low-income people, So as to improve and put forward poverty reduction measures. Results: The final study showed that the incidence of poverty in China fell from 45.6% to 3.1% from 2000 to 2018, which is inseparable from the government ’s poverty management and poverty reduction policies in rural areas. The government's subsidy for wheat farming increased from 120 yuan per mu to 300 yuan per mu from 2013 to 2017, that is, the agricultural subsidy received by the poor increased year by year, and the poverty rate declined significantly. The process of poverty reduction is long and difficult. The government should pay attention to scientific and technological investment in rural wheat plantation and implement poverty reduction governance and poverty reduction policies.

1. Introduction

Since the 1990s, China's rural economy has developed rapidly. In China, rural poverty has become the focus of social attention because of its large areas of poverty-stricken areas, a large number of poor people and severe poverty levels. The wheat plantation industry is a high-risk

industry. It is affected by market risks, natural disasters and other factors. Compared with hybrids, the profit is relatively low, and the enterprises are not enthusiastic about the production and operation of wheat seeds.

Achieve and improve agricultural policy poverty alleviation target mechanism and rural layout structure, implement poverty alleviation policies for wheat planting industry, and give higher subsidy standards to low-income groups and people in poor areas, which is conducive to giving full play to agriculture from the perspective of income growth and fair distribution The positive role of policies in poverty reduction. Vigorously developing wheat planting has become one of the important projects to further improve poverty management and improve related poverty reduction policies.

Angulo et al compared the monetary and multidimensional poverty measures of a country. Using their household data, they compared the empirical results of the country 's current official monetary poverty indicators and multidimensional poverty indicators. Angulo et al analyzed which population subgroups were identified as poor by both methods and therefore belonged to the poorest category of the poor; Angulo et al will also study which subgroups were identified as poor by only one of the measures, They either belong to the category of income poor people (identified as poor people only through monetary measures), or they fall into the category of neglected poor people (identified only as poor people through multidimensional poverty measures). In addition, Angulo et al used multiple regression models to study the drivers of these differences, and found that monetary poverty does not reflect the multiple deprivations of ethnic minorities, and ethnic minorities are only identified as poor when they use multidimensional poverty indicators. The study by Angulo et al concluded that supplementing monetary poverty measures with a multidimensional poverty index will help to more effectively target poverty reduction efforts. The study of Angulo et al used multidimensional poverty indicators to better analyze the pros and cons of their poverty measures and can propose solutions for reducing poverty [1]. The study by Jemmali et al describes the theoretical basis and development of poverty-specific thematic indicators that focus on water, enabling people to fully understand the cross-cutting nature of water problems and impacts. In light of this, Jemmali et al research developed a revised Water Poverty Index (mWPI) to illustrate the use of the index and test its applicability and effectiveness at the Jordanian provincial level.Overall, mWPI as a holistic tool can help decision makers and other stakeholders achieve sustainability, and can be used to communicate sustainability progress to the wider community. The study of Jemmali et al considers various factors and is conducive to the specific implementation of water-reduced poverty reduction programs [2].

This paper studies the use of effective data such as the FGT poverty rate and Lorentz curve, which shows that government capital expenditure is directly proportional to the poverty rate. This assessment can better illustrate that government expenditure is conducive to increasing the minimum income of the poor. Starting from the needs of poverty management and poverty reduction policies, the data on the production status of the wheat planting industry was investigated. It can be seen that the wheat planting area is continuously expanding and the market development trend is good. Through online questionnaire surveys and data ratio collation, the causes of rural poverty are sorted out, and the impact of wheat planting on poverty reduction is discussed. Based on the above data, suggestions on poverty management and poverty reduction policies are put forward on the problems in poverty alleviation.

2. Theory of Wheat Planting

2.1. Development Status and Solutions of Wheat Planting Industry

(1) Overview of wheat planting and development of wheat seed industry

1) The history of wheat cultivation in China has exceeded 5,000 years. From the south to the north, from the plains to the mountains, wheat cultivation is widespread, and wheat is grown in almost all agricultural areas. China's wheat planting area and total output are second only to rice, ranking second among China's food crops. With the rapid development of China's wheat planting industry, more and more information about the division of wheat and deeper understanding. According to the sowing season of wheat, it can be divided into spring wheat and winter wheat. Spring wheat is sensitive to light and has a short growing period, most of which is about 90 days. It is planted in spring and harvested in summer. The average yield of spring wheat is the lowest in China [3]. Wheat has always been rich in nutritional value and considerable market value. It can not only be ground into flour to make pasta, but also fermented into various wines.

2) Because wheat is produced using conventional varieties, it is easy to breed, and farmers can keep their own varieties and require strict regional varieties. At present, there are a large number and scattered seed companies in the wheat seed industry in China. The market mechanism, legal environment and management capabilities are immature. There are still many problems in the development of the industry. Therefore, relevant policies should be formulated to support the healthy and rapid development of the wheat seed industry as soon as possible [4]. According to the current specific environment and development stage of China's wheat seed industry, in the short term, we should strengthen the diversified investment mechanism, which is mainly government investment and supplemented by social diversified investment, giving priority to supporting large-scale wheat. Seed companies carry out scientific research and innovation through various methods such as policies and finances to support wheat seed companies in establishing scientific research and breeding systems. Set up special funds to support the commercial breeding of enterprises, implement the bidding system for major scientific research projects in the industry, enable qualified enterprises to participate in major national scientific research projects, and use national special funds to support the development of enterprises. Establish a seed enterprise wheat seed industry technology fund, support the integration of scientific and technological resources, mergers and acquisitions of leading enterprises, and promote the development and growth of innovative resources to superior wheat seed enterprises.

(2) Problems in wheat planting industry

1) High-quality agricultural products are relatively inadequate, and the potential for resource conversion has not yet been fully tapped. Traditional varieties are dominant in the world. Famous, special, fine and rare varieties account for a small proportion.The functions of main varieties are insufficient. Some existing famous and fine products are stagnant and the output value is low.

2) The level of industrialization is low and the standardization process is slow. Leading agricultural enterprises are scarce and weak, various intermediary service organizations and cooperative economic organizations in rural areas have developed slowly, and there are few brand-name products. Except for fruits, most other products are mixed and scattered, making it difficult to form commodity batches and brands, and the market competitiveness is weak. The standards of pollution-free and green products have not been really improved, and product quality and safety cannot meet market demands.

3) The farmers' market awareness is weak and information is lacking. Most wheat growers rely heavily on the government, and there is still a simple comparison between government substitution decisions and farmers. A small amount of market information greatly limits the ability of the poor to master advanced and practical technologies, conduct marketing and develop markets.

4) The quality of growers needs to be improved, especially the understanding of accelerating the development of special wheat planting industry. Under the premise of vigorously developing the forest and fruit industry, some farmers still use traditional farming methods, and the popularization and application of new technologies in the wheat planting industry are slow.

5) The basic conditions of agricultural production are fragile and the risks of agricultural production are high. The regional wheat production base lacks investment, the transformation of low- and medium-yield fields is slow, and the problems of reuse and light farming are increasingly prominent. Soil fertility declines year by year. In addition, there are many types of natural disasters in the agricultural production season and frequent occurrences, which increase the risk of agricultural industrialization.

2.2. How to Realize the Multi-Faceted Development of Wheat Planting Industry

(1) Strengthen the construction of high-quality wheat bases and promote industrial upgrading.

In line with the principle of food security, accelerate the improvement of wheat varieties and the development of new varieties to promote industrial upgrading. It is necessary to vigorously develop high-quality wheat, refined foods, specialty foods and other deep-processed products, and effectively combine production, processing, storage and transportation, trade and other links. Accelerate the construction of high-quality wheat production bases, comprehensively promote high-density, standardized wheat planting technology and high-standard drip irrigation water-saving technology to increase the scientific and technological content. At the same time, we must continue to focus on producing high-quality wheat, and actively develop the advantages and special agricultural products of pollution-free wheat crops.

(2) Promote standardized production of green wheat industry.

Technology is the foundation of green industry development. Only a green industry developed on the basis of new technologies can have a strong life. Therefore, we should apply science and technology to the wheat industry as soon as possible. At present, local governments at all levels are paying more and more attention to the sustainable development of the local economy. To achieve this goal, governments at all levels will adopt preferential industrial policies and vigorously support green industries [5]. These policies involve taxation, finance and other aspects, and will undoubtedly greatly promote the development of green industries. Relevant local governments should further study and release supporting policies on the wheat industry, including poverty alleviation and interest subsidy policies, strengthen scientific research, extend the industrial chain, strengthen, optimize and deepen processing, and increase the added value of products, thus forming a “government in the wheat industry Guidance, departmental leadership, associations and cooperative farmers ’industrial model.

(3) Vigorously develop agricultural industrialization management and expand the scope of advanced and applicable technologies.

First, we must pay special attention to cost-saving and efficiency-enhancing technologies to improve the input and output levels and the contribution rate of science and technology to increase farmers' income. It focuses on rational fertilization of soil, comprehensive prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests, demonstration of high-yield and high-quality wheat, dry farming and water-saving, greenhouse technology, high-efficiency intercropping, protective farming and reasonable rotation, disaster prevention and mitigation technology and agricultural standardized production technology. Improve science and technology demonstration networks at all levels, actively implement paid technical service management mechanisms, and provide farmers with complete supporting facilities before and after production. Third, highlight the green and pollution-free characteristics of regional agricultural products, standardize regional agricultural product brands, form a unified brand competitive advantage, and strive to develop a batch of well-known agricultural product brand standards and international certifications with local characteristics and product quality commensurate [6]. Fourth, vigorously develop rural secondary and tertiary industries, and promote the economic growth of low-income groups. Improve the

county and township three-level labor export leadership, establish the migrant workers labor market start-up capital and labor market supply and demand information network, and promote the development of income-generating labor force. Organization, scale, efficiency and brand building direction.

(4) Strengthen the planting plan, improve the comprehensive agricultural production capacity, and rationally arrange the supply of resources in different wheat growing areas

Due to the different regional adaptability of wheat varieties, it is necessary to strengthen the scientific planning of planting layout and provide planning guidance so that each production area can form its own excellent varieties. It will guide and support enterprises and farmers to classify, classify and standardize their operations and cultivation. At the same time, we must make full use of the market mechanism, establish and improve the wholesale market for agricultural products, break local and industrial protection, allow products to compete freely in the market, take effective measures to maintain market order, and promote the scientific development of the industry. Strengthening foreign trade management and improving product quality management will affect both product quality and the development prospects of the entire industry. The state should take relevant measures to supervise and manage product quality, and strictly control product quality, so as to win considerable market development; to ensure the healthy and sustainable development of the wheat industry. It is recommended to coordinate with relevant departments, unify centralized management, find out the situation of wheat cultivation, strengthen the management of planting, transportation, processing and other links, and strengthen the management of wheat foreign trade.

(5) Strengthen macro-control and steadily improve relevant laws and regulations

Accelerate the pace of agricultural legislation, and gradually establish and improve the agricultural laws and regulations system and the post-evaluation system of laws and regulations. Straighten out the agricultural administrative law enforcement system, standardize agricultural administrative law enforcement actions, and prevent local governments from misappropriating agricultural construction funds without authorization. Improve the political quality and professional level of law enforcement personnel and strengthen law enforcement. Moreover, farmers will increase investment in agriculture through various channels and drive production through projects. Strengthen the construction of arable land infrastructure such as low- and medium-yield field reconstruction, increase the investment of various technologies and research projects, and strive to obtain the support of the financial sector to effectively solve the guiding problems.

3. Poverty Governance and Poverty Reduction Policies

3.1. Overview of Poverty Governance and Poverty Reduction Policies

(1) Overview of poverty

According to the general theory of economics, poverty is the general term for economic, social and cultural poverty. But first, it refers to poverty in material life, which can be defined as the living standard of a person or family that is below the socially acceptable minimum standard. Poverty is usually related to low income, which is caused by the low quality of workers, the low capital structure of existing capital, backward technology, and poor natural conditions, which are mainly related to specific industrial fields. Therefore, poverty is a historical category. Despite the greater relationship between poverty reduction and social policy, from the perspective of overall anti-poverty, the role of the poor group's own ideas and needs clearly far exceeds the poverty alleviation itself [7]. Whether it is a government agency or a social institution, in order to achieve better results in reducing rural poverty, we must first respect the wishes of farmers and obey their needs. Although some existing poverty alleviation practices are aimed at farmers' cultural poverty and lack of skills, it cannot be said that the main reason for farmers to get rich is their outdated

ideas or lack of rationality.

(2) On issues related to poverty alleviation, the following aspects still deserve attention:

1) The relationship between the development concept and poverty alleviation. Some poverty alleviation policies have always been dominated by the social development concept, and an important component of traditional social development is poverty alleviation. Today, when we advocate the scientific concept of development, such as emphasizing the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, promoting economic and social development, and fully understanding human development, it is clearly a theoretical development [8]. What guidance and inspiration these concepts have brought to our poverty alleviation work, and how they will affect the future development of poverty alleviation work, requires long-term discussions.

2) How to develop better in the process of poverty alleviation. For example, strengthening infrastructure in poor areas not only creates conditions for long-term economic development, but also enables many locals to find jobs, increase income, and use some projects in the form of work relief. In addition, if we increase investment in compulsory education, the increase in education expenditure can also directly serve poverty alleviation.

3) Government poverty alleviation and social poverty alleviation. From the perspective of international experience, poverty alleviation is not only the task of the government, but also the task of the whole society. At a deeper level, poverty reduction is a humanitarian act. Only by lifting all poor people out of poverty or ensuring their basic lives can society have justice. The government levies taxes according to law, and part of it is used for social security and poverty alleviation, which is also the contribution of society to this work [9]. In recent years, some Chinese NGOs have begun to intervene in poverty alleviation work. Many citizens enthusiastically help the poor, which is a powerful force to declare war on poverty. Especially in the case of limited government funds, how to mobilize and organize these social resources to reduce poverty is a problem worthy of our deep consideration.

3.2. Use Poverty Index and Lorentz Curve

(1) FGT poverty index

The FGT poverty index is defined as: where F α (z) is the poverty index, Z is the poverty line, f (x) is the income density function, and (z) ∈ [0,1]. The definition is as follows:

$$F\alpha(z)=\int_0^2(\frac{z-x}{z})^{\alpha}\ f(x)dx \tag{1}$$

One of the biggest advantages of the FGT poverty index is that it satisfies the so-called group consistency condition [10]. Given the income level x, assume that the income density function is f (x), and the cumulative distribution function F (x) has the form:

$$F(x)=dF(y)/dy=1/\ y\hat{}\ 2(1<y<\infty) \tag{2}$$

Most studies use the poverty rate index published by the statistics department, but changes in the poverty line can lead to incompatibilities between different years. Using the approximate method to measure the poverty index, there is a certain model estimation error [11]. The data examined the impact of agricultural policies on the number of poor people, but did not consider the impact of poverty reduction policies on the internal income structure of poor people. Due to the lack of existing research, this paper builds a poverty index measurement method based on grouped data based on the relationship between Lorentz curve and income density function, and further analyzes on this basis.

(2) Lorentz curve

1) The relationship between Lorentz curve and income density function Lorentz curve L (P) represents a functional relationship, that is,

$$L(p)=\frac{1}{u}\int_{0}^{x} yf(y)dy \tag{3}$$

Among them, P ∈ [0, 1], u is the expected value of income distribution [12]. The function L (P) needs to satisfy the following mathematical definition: let the function L (P) be at interval [0,1], and the second derivative is continuous. If l (P) satisfies L (0) = 0, l (1) = 1, then l '(O +) ⩾ 0 and l, for all P ∈ [0,1], l (P) ⩾ 0, then l (P) is the Lorentz curve. The above idea can also be equivalently expressed by density function and cumulative distribution function. The specific form of Lorentz curve Lo (P) based on Pareto distribution is:

$$Lo(p)=1-(1-\bullet p)8 \tag{4}$$

2) Starting from this basic form, a generalized Pareto Lorenz curve is defined by the weighted product method:

$$Ls(p)=P''[1-(1-p)8] \tag{5}$$

4. Experiment and Analysis

4.1. Experiment

(1) Research objects and experimental design

1) Investigate and collect data on the changes in the planting area of the wheat planting industry in recent years, and conduct market analysis based on the characteristics of wheat planting and various types of wheat planting areas.

2) Regarding the calculation of the rural poverty index, two main income data sets are used:

Due to various factors, the data released by some provinces have inaccuracies and limitations. Therefore, the rural poverty study obtained by this article is limited to a certain range of regions and years.

Compared with individual household survey data, grouped data is easier to obtain and covers a wider range, but the use of grouped data in this paper is limited by research methods.

3) Investigate the causes of poverty and related data, and analyze its structural composition.

(2) Observation indicators and poverty assessment standards

Based on the theoretical relationship between the Lorentz curve and the income density function, this paper studies the use of generalized Lorentz curve and grouped data to calculate the FGT poverty index of rural China. Due to a series of excellent characteristics, the FGT poverty index is currently the most widely used poverty index.

(3) Evaluation method of income level

The same income distribution and poverty index can only be used to reflect the degree of poverty avoidance. The greater d, the higher the degree of poverty avoidance, or the greater the impact of extreme poverty, the more sensitive the income distribution of the poor. Among them, when d = 0, the FGT poverty index represents the incidence of poverty and is the most commonly used index to measure poverty. When d = 1 and d = 2, the FGT poverty index represents the poverty distance and the square poverty distance, which are two commonly used indicators to measure the intensity of poverty. When d> 2, in addition to a single adjustment, transfer, group consistency, and partial continuity, the FGT poverty index also meets the so-called transfer sensitivity, that is, the lower the

income, the greater the impact on the poverty index. It is a reflection of the general judgment of income level.

The relationship between Lorentz curve and income density function The functional relationship represented by Lorentz curve L (P), study the proportion of low-income population, and further analyze the low-income situation of poor people in the study.

4.2. Analysis of Experimental Results

(1) Analysis of changes in wheat planting area and market trends

This paper collects and analyzes the changes in the total area of the wheat industry in the country, and analyzes its production and market conditions, as shown in Figure 1:

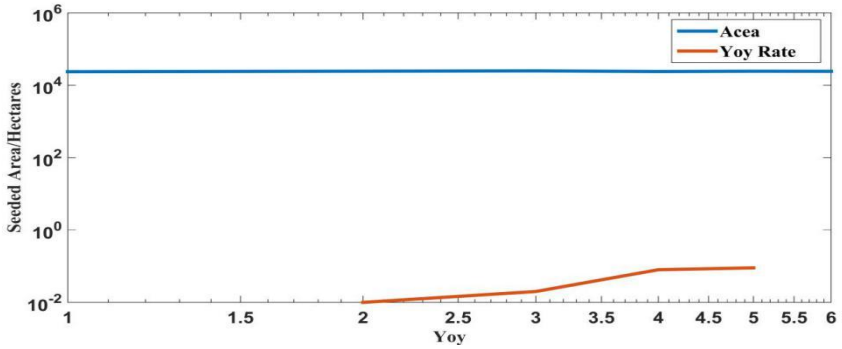

Figure 1. Wheat planting area and yoy rate

It can be seen from Figure 1 that the total area of wheat planted nationwide is increasing year by year, and has a good market development trend. In this regard, the implementation of regional and large-scale production, according to local conditions, combined with modern agricultural production technology is more conducive to the further development of wheat cultivation. Relevant investigations show that, according to the changing law of the main indicators of wheat quality, the wheat production area should be divided according to the principle of scientific division. Only by linking unified and scattered growers with the production industry to form an economically-linked, legally-guaranteed operation and large-scale production organization can we achieve the purpose of improving technical content, reducing costs, and ensuring product quality.

(2) FGI poverty rate data analysis

This paper analyzes the impact of wheat farming industry on the poverty rate by changing the average monthly income of the poor and the FGD poverty index, as shown in Figure 2:

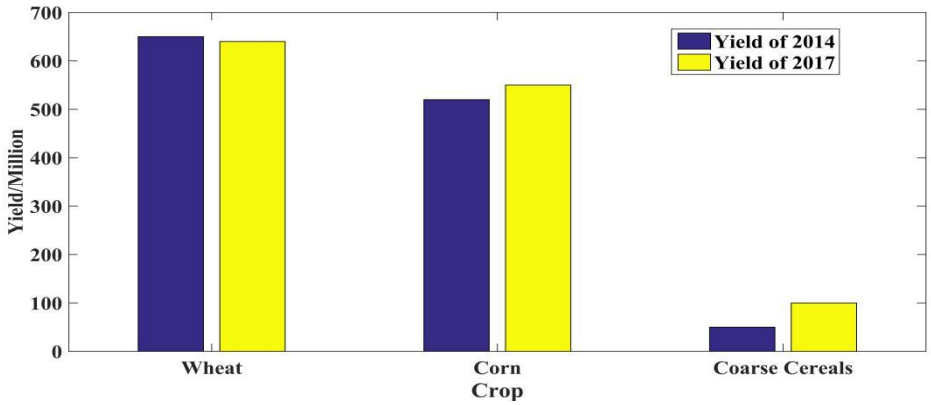

Figure 2. Yield of wheat, corn and coarse cereals

As can be seen from Figure 2, the annual planting area of wheat, cotton, and other crops did not change much in 2014. The wheat planting industry has two effects on the poverty rate:

1) That is, the development of wheat planting industry will help increase the income of the poor and reduce the poverty rate, and will help the low-income people in rural areas reduce poverty, get rid of poverty and ensure national food security;

2) However, compared with non-poor groups, poor groups have not gained more from agricultural expenditures. The above results show that the development of this industry can use the growth effect to reduce rural poverty, but it cannot significantly improve the rural distribution structure.

(3) Discussion on the relationship between Lorentz curve and poverty reduction

In order to elicit problems related to poverty reduction, we can compare the changes in capital expenditures obtained by the Lorenz curve and the wheat planting industry, as shown in Figure 3:

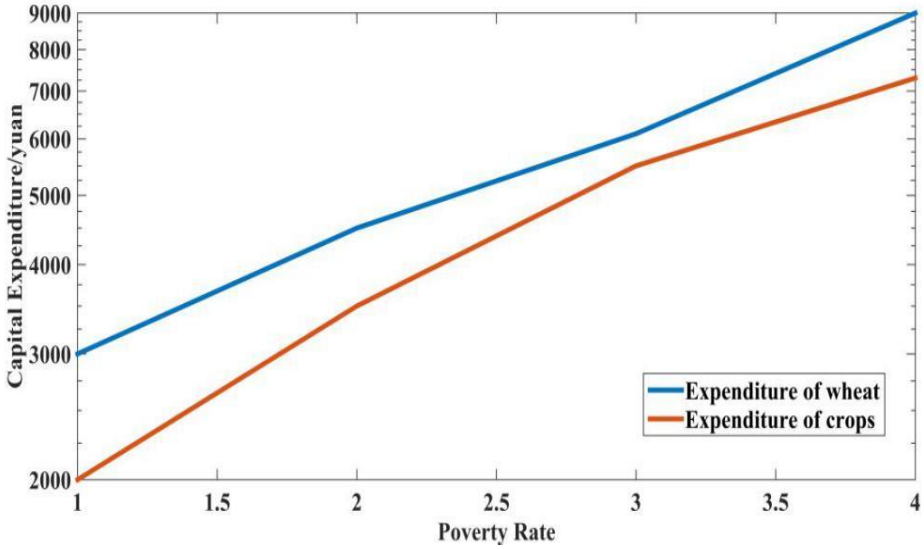

Figure 3. Capital expenditure and LS parameter

It can be seen from Figure 3 that through the functional relationship between the Lorentz curve and the income density function, it can be seen that the government expenditures for wheat and food crops are increasing, and the minimum income of the poor is increasing. However, the pace of income growth and poverty reduction are different. To a certain extent, we can use linear thinking to evaluate the economic growth of price solutions, such as cost-benefit analysis and input-output analysis, and on the basis of high input, we can have certain or even higher economic growth Expect. However, due to the diversity of the causes of poverty and the complex relationship between the impact structures, it is very difficult and complicated to predict and evaluate the effects of poverty alleviation projects. Because poverty reduction is generally slow, it is also difficult to predict when the expected poverty reduction effect can be achieved.

Overview and suggestion of capital expenditure in wheat planting industry

For the development of the wheat planting industry, the government has provided corresponding subsidies and capital expenditures, which have achieved certain results. This paper analyzes the changes in capital expenditure and poverty rate in recent years, as shown in Figure 4:

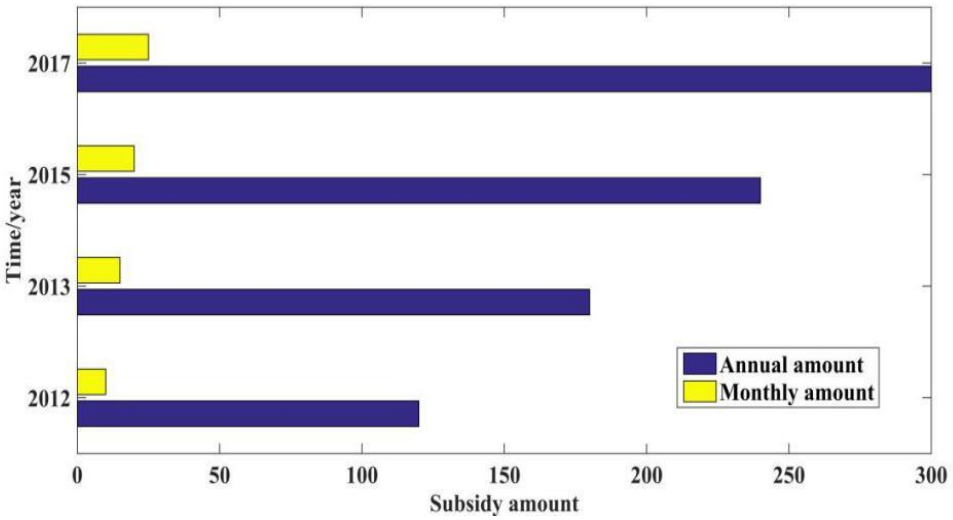

Figure 4. Capital expenditure and poverty rate

As can be seen from Figure 4, the subsidies for wheat farming have increased year by year, and it can be speculated that the poverty rate has declined. The poor people should strive for development funds through various channels, and actively strive for the development of project funds such as planting subsidies and agricultural development funds. Local governments should conscientiously implement the relevant preferential policies of the state and autonomous regions to ensure stable expenditures for the development of wheat market funds. The development of the wheat planting industry is inseparable from government support, including increasing government subsidies, increasing agricultural equipment subsidies and supporting leading enterprises. Provide various subsidies for technical services, improved varieties, etc., safeguard the interests of farmers in growing wheat, systematically expand the market share of wheat, so that farmers can obtain the expected benefits and increase planting enthusiasm. The government should strengthen policy leadership, effectively develop the wheat seed occupation, and make the wheat industry an important part of the planting structure.

(4) Investigation and analysis of the causes of rural poverty

In order to further understand the causes of rural poverty, this paper researched and collected different causes of poverty among the rural poor through online questionnaires, and calculated and collated the proportion data, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Causes and proportion of rural poverty

Reason	Proportion
Low level of Education	28.6%
Lack of capital	19.5%
Low labor skills	19.2%
Diseases, disasters and other misfortunes	21.5%
Laziness or bad habits and bad natural conditions	3.6%

It can be seen from Table 1 that from the perspective of the causes of rural poverty, 28.6% of farmers think their education level is low, 19.5% of farmers think they lack capital, and 19.2% of farmers think their labor skills are low. 21.5% of farmers believe that the main reason is that farmers have diseases, disasters and other misfortunes, and government policies are also problematic; only 3.6% believe that farmers 'poverty is caused by laziness or bad habits and harsh natural conditions. In addition, there is a significant correlation between farmers' income levels and

their views on the causes of poverty (significance level is 0.01). Most low-income farmers attribute the reason to the increase in family population and unfortunate events, while middle-income farmers tend to think that the most important reason is the increase in family population and low education level, but richer farmers tend to attribute poverty to Because of poor habits and labor skills of poor farmers. Farmers 'understanding of the existing poverty reduction mechanism also shows that during the implementation process, farmers' understanding of poverty alleviation work has not been fully affirmed. However, farmers urgently need help, especially to meet the needs of farmers, scientifically and rationally develop poverty alleviation projects that are popular with farmers, manage and use poverty alleviation funds, and increase investment in poverty management to help farmers get rid of poverty.

(6) Changes in the minimum income ratio of the poor

In order to further understand the poverty reduction situation of the poor groups, this paper investigates the data related to the change in the overall proportion of the lowest income from 2000 to 2018, as shown in Table 2:

Table 2. Changes in the proportion of low-income people

Particular Year	Proportion of Low-income People	Decline Ratio	Incidence of Poverty
2000-2003	25%	32%	45.6%
2006-2009	21%	35%	30.2%
2009-2012	15%	37%	10.2%
2012-2015	9%	39%	7.2%
2016-2018	6%	55%	3.1%

From the data in Table 2, it is known that from 2000 to 2018, the proportion of income held by the poor has been shrinking. The above facts indicate that with the development of the rural economy, people's income inequality is also increasing, and the income status of the poor is rapidly deterioration. The distorted distribution structure leads the poor in rural areas to have little (or no) share in the benefits of economic growth. This paper studies the empirical analysis of the survey data and can find that the poverty problem of farmers in various regions is still very serious.

5. Conclusion

Wheat is an important food crop in people's daily life, and the cultivation of wheat is also very important in agricultural production. Active development of wheat production can not only meet people's growing demand for grain, especially fine grain, but also effectively solve the problems in wheat production. On the other hand, China ’s wheat production is sold to various countries, resulting in increased demand for wheat. Therefore, the cultivation and production of wheat is very promising. Both poverty reduction governance and poverty reduction policies need to have sufficient security awareness, open thinking, and long-term vision. To this end, this article brings forward the research on poverty management and poverty reduction policies for the development of rural wheat planting industry.

This paper expounds the development status and existing problems of wheat planting industry and the general situation of economic development of poor groups, discusses how to realize the multi-faceted development of wheat planting industry, and selects the calculation method of poverty index and FGT poverty rate, Loren According to the effective data such as the curve, the incidence of poverty in China fell from 45.6% to 3.1% from 2000 to 2018. These assessments and data can better illustrate that government spending and effective poverty governance are conducive to increasing the minimum income of the poor. According to the requirements of poverty alleviation

and development and poverty reduction policies, the production data of the wheat plantation industry was investigated. As we all know, the wheat planting area is expanding and the market development trend is good. Through online questionnaire surveys and data ratio arrangements, the causes of rural poverty are sorted out, and the impact of wheat planting on poverty reduction is discussed. In addition, it proposes policies for poverty alleviation and poverty reduction in view of the problems in poverty alleviation.

The research in this paper found that through the use of effective data such as FGT poverty rate and Lorentz curve, it can be seen that the government's capital expenditure is directly proportional to the poverty rate; while developing wheat farming, the minimum income level of the poor group has increased significantly. Studies have shown that the development of wheat farming requires multi-faceted poverty management, to increase the overall income level of the poor and to reduce poverty and get rid of poverty. But the poor are in a disadvantaged position in the process of obtaining resources, and the income gap between the poor and the non-poor is relatively large. The internal inequality is increasing, so it is more necessary to implement correct and effective poverty management and increase poverty reduction policies to ensure that the poor groups benefit more from it. Government departments should strengthen their support for the wheat planting industry, use new models to develop the wheat planting industry, and increase farmers' enthusiasm for planting wheat. At the same time, poverty management should be combined with agricultural technology promotion technology systems at all levels, so that new varieties and technologies can play a role in production as soon as possible.

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Data Availability

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no new data were created or analysed in this study.

Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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