

Study on the operation of salt policy and the development of salt production and marketing order in modern China and Lianghuai region

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Abstract: In modern times in China, salt policy, like river engineering and qianyun, was regarded as one of the important policies related to the national economy and people's livelihood. Therefore, the problem of salt industry has always been attached importance to by people in the ruling and opposition circles in China, and at the same time, related issues have attracted the attention of academic circles today. Among the problems of modern salt industry in China, the problem of salt merchants, which covers a wide range, is an extremely important field. For more than a century, Chinese and foreign scholars have conducted extensive research on this, involving politics, economy, culture, science and technology, production technology and other aspects related to salt merchants. Especially since the reform and opening up, with the continuous development of economy, research in related fields has become more prosperous. This paper mainly studies the operation of salt policy and the order development of salt production and marketing in modern China, and understands the historical evolution of salt policy and salt supply system in China, which is of great significance to the competition and development of salt industry in China.

1. Introduction

The operation of salt policy and the development of salt production and marketing order in modern China and Lianghuai region are a complex and significant research field [1]. The research in this field can not only help us understand the position and role of salt industry in modern China economy, but also reveal the interactive relationship between the government, businessmen, farmers and other social parties, and provide a new perspective for understanding social and economic changes [2]. In the past few centuries, salt industry in Lianghuai region has been an important pillar of the region's economy. There are abundant salt resources here, including sea salt and well salt [3]. Through the exploitation of salt fields, the reclamation of saline-alkali land and the construction and management of salt fields, a relatively mature salt production system has been formed in Lianghuai region. However, in the operation of salt policy, modern China experienced many political and economic changes and was also affected by external shocks [4]. The reform of salt policy system, the formulation of salt law and the adjustment of tax policy have all had an important impact on the development of salt industry in Lianghuai region. The government tried to balance the relationship between supply and demand and ensure the quality and safety of salt by establishing salt institutions, controlling salt prices and supervising the market, which also affected the social and economic development in Lianghuai region to some extent. In addition, in the process of salt policy operation, the wrestling and game of all stakeholders are also factors that cannot be ignored [5]. Government, salt merchants, monopolists and farmers are all involved in all aspects of salt production and marketing, and their interest relationship and interaction play an important role in the operation of salt policy and the formation and development of production and marketing order. It is of great academic value and practical significance to study the operation of salt policy and the development of salt production and marketing order in modern China. Through the study of historical documents and materials, we can deeply explore this field, and provide a new understanding and explanation for us to better understand the social and economic changes in modern China.

The operation of salt policy and the development of salt production and marketing order in

modern China-Huaihe region are a complicated and long process [6]. In the history of China, salt tax revenue has always occupied an important position. Before the Qing Dynasty, salt policy was mainly controlled by official monopoly, and Lianghuai region was no exception. However, with the change of domestic and international situation and the development of social economy, the rise of folk salt industry appeared in modern China, which made the operation of salt policy face new challenges [7]. In the late Qing Dynasty, China began to carry out salt policy reform, trying to break the official monopoly and introduce private capital to participate in salt industry management [8]. Lianghuai region is one of the key areas of this reform. After the reform, private salt merchants gradually rose, which strengthened market competition and promoted the development of salt production and marketing order. The development of salt industry in modern Lianghuai region can not be separated from the rise of salt merchant organizations. Various salt merchants' associations and guilds have been established one after another, providing a platform for industry operators to communicate and cooperate together. At the same time, the government has also formulated a series of laws and policies to regulate the salt business behavior and maintain market order [9]. With the progress of science and technology, the salt industry in modern Lianghuai region has gradually realized modern production [10]. The introduction of new production technology, equipment and management mode has improved the quality and output of salt and met the growing market demand. In the operation of salt policy, government supervision plays an important role. The government regulates the salt price by establishing a tax system and collection agencies to ensure the stable development of the salt industry. At the same time, the government also carried out statistics and monitoring of salt industry to ensure the balance of market supply. The development of salt industry in modern Lianghuai region had a far-reaching impact on local social economy. Salt industry has promoted the development of relevant industrial chains and promoted the creation of employment and wealth [11]. At the same time, the prosperity of salt industry has also promoted the progress of local transportation, commerce and urban construction. The operation of salt policy and the development of salt production and marketing order in modern China-Huaihe region are a complex and multifaceted process, involving government policies, non-governmental economy, industry organizations and other levels. This research topic is of great significance for understanding the social and economic changes in modern China.

2. The operation of salt administration in modern China and Lianghuai regions

The operation of salt administration in China's modern Huaihe River region refers to the activities of salt management and supervision in the Huaihe River region between Jiangsu Province and Anhui Province in modern times. This area is rich in salt resources, and it is one of the salt areas in China in history. In the aspect of salt administration operation, the government set up a salt administration institution in Lianghuai region to be responsible for the management and supervision of salt industry. For example, during the Qing Dynasty, the positions of Salt Transportation Bureau and Minister of Salt Road were established, which were responsible for the organization, supervision and tax collection of salt industry. Since then, the salt system has also been adjusted and reformed with the changes of the times. The government regulates the production, processing and sales process of salt industry through the formulation and implementation of salt law. The salt law stipulates the rights and responsibilities and behavior norms of the salt industry, such as the registration of salt merchants, the inspection standards of salt quality, and the regulation of salt prices. At the same time, the government also supervised and assessed salt factories and salt merchants to ensure the quality and safety of salt. In terms of taxation, the government obtains the fiscal revenue of salt industry through the collection of salt tax. Salt tax plays an important role in regulating the development of salt industry and the stability of salt price in Lianghuai region. The government will set the corresponding tax rate according to the output and price of salt, and control the price of salt by collecting salt tax to avoid the influence of price fluctuation on people's livelihood. It should be noted that there are also some problems and challenges in the operation of salt administration in modern Lianghuai region. For example, the government may have tax evasion and tax evasion in salt tax collection, and it is necessary to strengthen supervision and law

enforcement. At the same time, monopolistic behavior and unfair competition may also affect the fairness and transparency of the salt market. In a word, the salt administration operation in modern China and Huaihe River areas included the establishment of salt administration institutions, the formulation and implementation of salt laws and the collection of salt taxes, aiming at managing and supervising the salt industry, balancing supply and demand, stabilizing salt prices and ensuring the quality and safety of salt. This process is influenced by many factors such as politics, economy and society, which requires detailed historical research and empirical analysis. The operation mode of salt policy in China's modern Lianghuai region is shown in Figure 1.

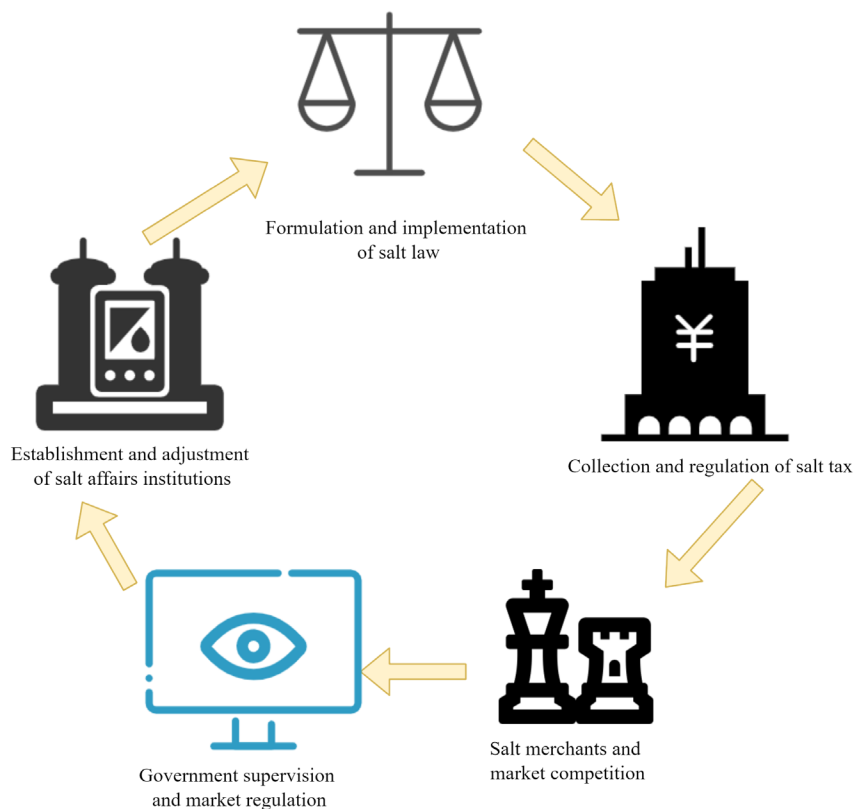


Figure 1 Operation mode of salt policy in modern China and Lianghuai regions.

The operation of salt policy and the development of salt production and marketing order in modern China-Huaihe region were a dynamic and complicated process. In this process, the government's salt management and related laws and regulations have played an important role in guiding and standardizing. First of all, the government has implemented a series of policy adjustments and management measures for the salt industry. From the establishment of the Salt Office to the establishment of the General Administration of Salt Affairs, the government is responsible for the supervision and management of the salt industry by establishing special institutions. These institutions have played a coordinating role in the production, processing, circulation and sales of salt industry, striving to balance the relationship between supply and demand, stabilize market prices and promote the modernization of salt industry. Secondly, the government regulates the price and quality of salt by means of salt tax collection. By collecting salt tax, the government can control the price of salt and avoid the adverse impact of price fluctuation on people's livelihood. At the same time, the government has also formulated a series of laws and regulations to regulate all aspects of salt production and sales to ensure the quality and safety of salt. In addition, the government also actively promotes the technological innovation and modernization of the salt industry. In production and processing, the government encourages the introduction of new production technologies and equipment to improve the efficiency and quality of the salt industry. In terms of sales and circulation, the government has strengthened the supervision of salt merchants and monopolists to prevent market manipulation and unfair competition and ensure the fairness and transparency of market order. It should be pointed out that the operation of salt policy

and the development of salt production and marketing order in modern Lianghuai region also faced some challenges and problems. For example, the government's salt tax collection policy may lead to salt stealing and smuggling, which will affect the stability of the salt market; At the same time, the power and interests of salt merchants and monopolists also had a certain impact on the operation of salt policy. Therefore, when studying this subject, it is necessary to comprehensively consider these factors, and conduct detailed historical research and empirical analysis, so as to fully understand the complexity of the operation of salt policy and the development of salt production and marketing order in modern China.

3. The development of salt production and marketing order in modern China and Lianghuai regions

3.1. The development of salt in modern China and Lianghuai regions

The production and marketing order of salt in modern China-Huaihe region has gone through many stages, from traditional manual production to the formation of modern industrial chain. In the period of traditional salt industry, the production of salt in Lianghuai region depended on the traditional manual salt making method, including taking brine from salt wells, drying salt and cooking salt. Salt merchants sold salt to local residents through small-scale trade. With the changes of the modern political system, the salt institutions in the Huai-Huai region have undergone many reforms. The government strengthens the supervision of the salt industry and establishes special salt institutions to manage the production, circulation and sales activities of the salt industry. Technological innovation and modern production have become the key to the development of modern salt production and marketing order. The introduction of new production technologies and equipment such as evaporative crystallization and vacuum evaporation has improved the production efficiency and the quality of salt products. At the same time, a modern industrial chain has gradually formed, including salt well mining, salt field processing, sales and logistics. The development of modern economy and the rise of market economy have brought about market competition and monopoly. Some large salt merchants expand their market share by controlling salt sources and sales channels, which has an impact on the order of salt production and sales. The government plays an important role in the production and marketing of salt. Through measures such as salt tax collection and price control, the government strives to maintain the stability of salt prices and avoid the adverse impact of price fluctuations on people's livelihood. At the same time, the government has also strengthened the supervision over the quality and safety of salt through laws and regulations. The development of salt production and marketing order in modern Lianghuai region was influenced by political, economic and social factors. The government's policy adjustment, technological innovation, market competition and monopolistic behavior have all affected the order of salt production and marketing. To study this topic, it is necessary to combine historical documents and empirical research to fully understand the historical evolution and influencing factors of the development of salt production and marketing order in modern Lianghuai region. Only by digging deep into relevant information and understanding the policies, technologies and market conditions in different periods can we better reveal the development track of salt production and marketing order and provide reference for future research. The development of salt production and marketing order in modern China and Lianghuai regions is shown in Figure 2.

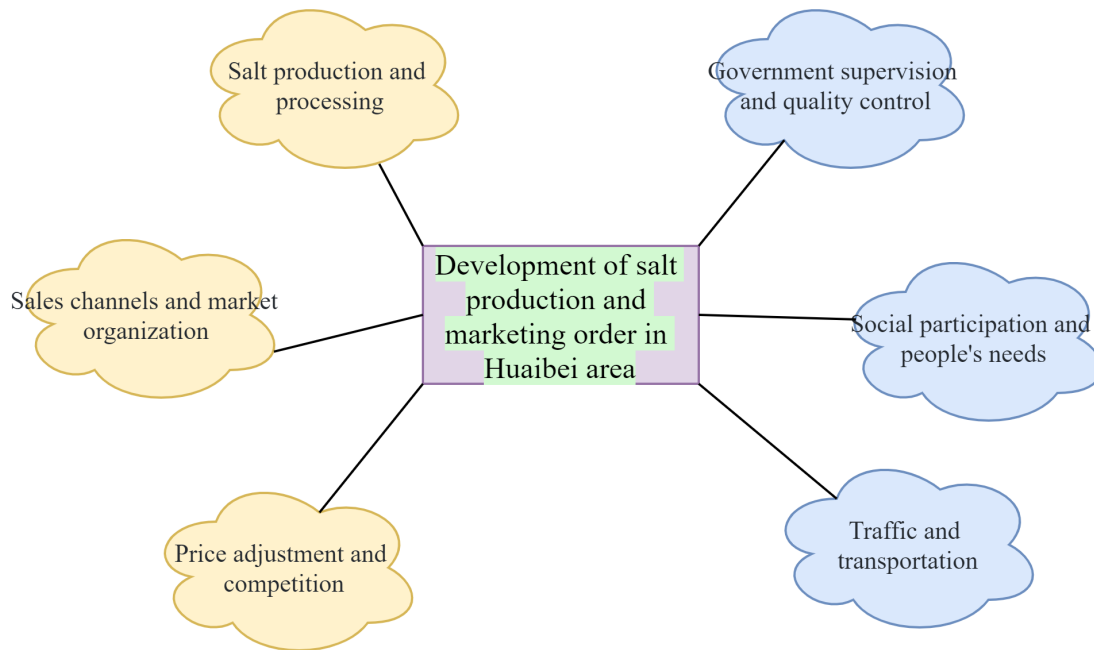


Figure 2 Development of salt production and marketing order in modern China and Lianghuai regions

3.2. Operation of saltworks system in Lianghuai region

The saltworks system in the Huaihe River region is an important part of the modern salt production and marketing order. Salt field refers to the salt production base managed by the government or franchisees, which is mainly responsible for salt well mining, salt field processing and salt product sales. In modern times, the salt institutions in the Lianghuai region reformed and adjusted the saltworks system. The government unified the management of salt production and sales through the establishment of salt institutions, formulated relevant policies and regulations, and maintained the normal operation of the saltworks system. Salt well mining is the process of extracting bittern from underground reservoirs. The salt field chooses suitable locations to arrange salt wells, and establishes corresponding mining equipment and technological process. With the development of technology, the traditional manual brine extraction method is gradually replaced by mechanized equipment. Brine treatment is a series of treatment processes to remove impurities and improve the purity of bittern extracted from salt wells. Which comprises the steps of precipitation, filtration, evaporation and the like, and finally pure bittern is obtained. Crystallization and salt drying are to crystallize the treated bittern to form salt crystals. These salt crystals will be collected, placed in a salt field or salt drying field to dry, and gradually dehydrated by the irradiation of the sun and the action of wind, and become solid salt. Salt processing includes grinding, screening and packaging the sun-dried salt to meet the market demand and consumer habits. In the process of sales and logistics, the processed and packaged salt is sold by saltworks to different vendors or retailers. In modern times, the government managed the sales activities of salt by establishing salt institutions and setting up special sales windows, and ensured the sufficient supply of salt. These links together constitute the operation of saltworks system in Lianghuai region. From salt well mining to bittern treatment, crystallization and salt drying, and then to salt processing, sales and logistics, each link has its importance and corresponding management measures. The smooth progress of these steps ensures the normal operation of salt production and marketing order and meets people's demand for salt. Generally speaking, the salt field system in the Huaihe River region is a key link in the modern salt production and marketing order. The government supervises and manages the salt industry, promotes technological progress and the introduction of modern production methods, and at the same time implements price regulation and quality supervision through salt institutions to maintain the stable operation of the salt market. This system provides a standard and guarantee for the production and sale of salt in the Huaihe River region, and plays an

important role in the development of local economy and the well-being of people's livelihood.

4. Conclusions

With the change of domestic and international situation and the development of social economy, the folk salt industry emerged in modern China. This kind of rise is particularly remarkable in the Huaihe River region. In order to adapt to this new situation, China began to carry out salt policy reform. In the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, the reform of salt policy became an important topic promoted by the government. Take the Lianghuai region as an example, which is an important area of salt production and sales, and the reform is also strong. The government tried to break the official monopoly and introduce private capital to participate in the salt industry management in order to promote the development of the salt industry. From the monopoly of salt policy to the rise of private salt industry, and then to the promotion of salt policy reform, this process reflects the direction and strength of social and economic changes in China. Understanding the historical evolution of the operation of salt policy and the development of salt production and marketing order in the Huai River region can not only help us to deeply understand the development track of salt industry in modern China, but also help to reveal the interaction of political, economic and social factors in this process. By combing and analyzing the relevant literature and historical data, we can better explore this topic and provide us with a new perspective and understanding for our in-depth understanding of the social and economic changes in modern China.

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