

A Study on Consumption Support Policy System for the Development of China's Grain Industry

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Abstract: The consumption support policy system for the development of China's grain industry includes two policies of the main and the support. According to the length of time, they can also be divided into short-term, medium-term and long-term policy systems. Through the detailed analysis of these six policy systems, this paper explores the consumption support policy system of China's grain industry development, and makes a theoretical explanation for the current food security and industrial structure.

Keywords: Grain Industry; Consumption Policy; Consumption System

Introduction

Consumption policies for the development of China's grain industry include a main one and a supporting one. These two policies are interrelated and interacted, providing convenience for China's grain consumption system. This paper divides various policies into three types: short-term, medium-term and long-term. By exploring the significance of these policies, this paper discusses the construction of consumer policy system for the development of China's grain industry.

1. Short-term grain consumption policy system

The main grain consumption policy refers to the policy that plays a direct role, which is generally considered with the goal of food consumption as the center.

1.1 The main policy of short-term grain consumption

Short-term grain consumption policies are often aimed at solving the problem of rations in a short time, providing industrial grain and feed grain, reducing the shortage of grain production, avoiding various possible market risks, and making preparations for long-term sustainable supply.

1.1.1 Safety policy for food consumption

This policy aims to take wheat and rice as the core objects of security, make a good strategic plan and implement for the food security, and effectively guarantee for farmers and citizens. The way to take this policy into effect is to use part of the national fiscal expenditure to maintain the safety of rations and support food production, such as policies of grain subsidy, minimum purchase price, grain target price subsidy, etc. These contents can improve the enthusiasm of farmers to grow grain, expand agricultural production and ensure China's food security.

1.1.2 Support policy for feed grain

The purpose of this policy is to provide raw materials for China's huge feed demand through financial guarantee, promote the development of feed production enterprises, and expand the scale of feed production in order to ensure and meet

the daily needs of various animal husbandry, aquaculture and fishery. Therefore, the main policies to be considered are the discount policy of feed consumption loan, the support policy of feed consumption quota, the saving incentive policy, the income subsidy policy and so on. These policies can meet the balance between supply and demand in feed production and promote the development of animal husbandry ^[1].

1.1.3 Support policy for industrial grain

The industrial grain support policy is to ensure the grain demand in various industrial fields, such as food, textile, ignition, and fuel, and to meet the needs of making condiments, such as tobacco, wine, sugar, monosodium glutamate and soy sauce, making industrial dyes such as alcohol and ethanol gasoline, and sizing fabrics. According to the importance of the development of the industry, these contents are arranged in the order of consumption, which shows that the food industry uses the most grain, the textile industry takes the second place, and the fuel industry comes last. The demand for grain in these fields has been increasing by occupying about 10% of China's total, which has met the demand for daily necessities such as grain, fuel and cloth. The government subsidy policy can promote our country's industry of workers and farmers. It is under these developments that the demand for corn and other processing materials is gradually increasing.

1.1.4 Early warning policy for consumer risk

The purpose of this policy is to prevent the poor harvest of grain at a specific time, the price fluctuation caused by accidental natural disasters and man-made disasters, etc. The establishment of risk early warning and avoidance mechanism by the government can ensure that the supply of grain exceeds the demand when these situations occur, and compensate the grain producers.

1.1.5 Policy for changing consumption growth mode

This policy is to advocate the change of current consumption from irrational to rational, so that people can consume appropriately and abstemiously. The change of grain production from extensive economic to intensive and large-scale are proposed to reduce costs, improve efficiency, increase utilization rate, which promotes the scientific development of grain production and consumption structure. Therefore, this policy aims to increase professional technology, improve scientific application, update processing technology, promote talent introduction, reduce consumption in production process and realize scientific development of grain production.

1.2 Short-term grain consumption under support policies

The support policy is a supplement to the main one. Therefore, the short-term food policy is mainly a policy of subsidizing the production and consumption of alternative products, which can reduce the pressure on the food production industry and support other fruits, vegetables, aquatic products, meat, etc., and solve the problem of insufficient food supply.

2. Medium-term grain consumption policy

2.1 Medium-term food consumption under main policy

The main policy of medium-term grain consumption is often to promote the greening, scale, intensification and scientificization of production links, improve production systems, promote processing subsidies, scale replication, encourage participation in commercial insurance, optimize circulation channels and structures, and regulate import and export.

2.1.1 Incentive policy for green production

The purpose of this policy is to promote green means at all stages of food production, improve the technical level and efficiency of management, apply pollution-free green production methods, and contribute to national energy conservation and emission reduction. This policy is conducive to building a pollution-free, pollution-free and efficient production system and promoting the long-term development of the industry. Therefore, it is necessary to support the sustainable development of the

industry through green production subsidy policies and processing subsidies ^[2].

2.1.2 Subsidy policy for rations processing

Promoted by the policies, grain ration processing subsidy policy refers to process grain into semi-finished products or finished rations in the processing industry to ensure the preservation of grain nutrients, the regulation of grain demand at any time, improve the enthusiasm of industrial production in peacetime, and improve the quality of grain processed products.

2.1.3 Supporting policies for processing scale

This policy is to help large and medium-sized grain processing enterprises to rapidly develop, expand the original labor force, agricultural equipment and machinery, reduce production costs, expand consumption scale, and realize a virtuous circle of grain production and sales structure.

2.1.4 Support policies for commercial insurance involvement

This policy is to urge enterprises to participate in the government's commercial insurance, so that all kinds of accidental risks can be solved by social forces, and the losses caused to farmers and processing enterprises due to sudden major events can be reduced.

2.2 Medium-term grain consumption in supporting policies

The grain consumption supporting policy is to stabilize the ration economy, which mainly includes the support policy for deep processing of grain, the support policy for integration of production, education and research, etc. These policies are all aimed at improving China's international processing and production level, expanding the consumption market, improving the efficiency of agricultural production, providing scientific and technological support for food production and expanding food technology. By providing special funds for scientific research and education, the support policy of industry-university-research integration make education, production and scientific research into the same industrial chain, forming a community of interests and promoting the scientific and technological transformation in the production field.

3. Long-term grain consumption policy

3.1 Long-term food consumption under the main policy

The long-term grain policy is mainly to promote the balance between production and marketing by supporting the development of small and medium-sized processing enterprises and encouraging multi-purpose development and management.

3.1.1 Support policies for small and micro processing enterprises

These policies include small and micro grain processing infrastructure assistance policy, equipment and technology introduction policy, income subsidy policy, etc. They help to form a grain production and processing system dominated by large and medium-sized enterprises and assisted by small and micro enterprises by promoting the development of small and micro enterprises ^[3].

3.1.2 Incentive policies for multi-purpose development

The purpose of the reward is to accelerate the new use of grain, increase the application of fuel, cloth and building materials with grain as the main raw material, expand the use boundary, and promote the new development of grain processing enterprises through independent research and development of enterprises and government technical and financial support.

3.2 The long-term food consumption under support policies

The long-term grain consumption support policy is to improve the whole grain processing and production system from a macro perspective. Generally, the production and consumption concepts are improved and the economy culture is disseminated through the micro-loan guarantee policy of processing enterprises, the processing scientific research support policy and the food consumption culture development support policy.

It can be seen that the establishment of various short-term, medium-term and long-term consumption policy systems is conducive to building a complete consumption system as a whole and helping China's grain production to be scientifically guaranteed from the field to the market, promoting China's industrial transformation and social development.

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