

# Investigation on the Demand and Supply Gap of Migrant Workers' Returning to Entrepreneurship Policy

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**Abstract:** This article takes migrant workers who work in Taiyuan as the main body. Through interviews, this paper records the difficulties of migrant workers actually returning to their hometowns and their corresponding policy needs, and then compares the gap between the two and provides policy suggestions.

## 1. Introduction

Migrant workers returning home to start a business is a unique phenomenon of the development of our times and social progress. Although there is no research on migrant workers returning home to start a job in foreign countries, related foreign entrepreneurial theories can still provide important theories for the study of migrant workers returning to home stand by. Eugenia believes that the facts of the micro-loan project are beneficial to the entrepreneurial activities of rural women in Bangladesh [1]. Colette believes that national or local governments should implement targeted policies. [2] Pieter de Wolf's survey of peasant entrepreneurs in six European countries found that with the development of socio-economic technology, the improvement of peasants' own quality, opportunity discrimination ability, and crisis response ability are important factors affecting the entrepreneurial activities of migrant workers.

Many domestic scholars have done a lot of detailed research on the issue of migrant workers returning home. Among them, Zhang Xiping pointed out that government departments should establish a guiding concept of entrepreneurship and employment in rural areas, and continue to improve entrepreneurship training and supporting services in order to improve the awareness of migrant workers' return to employment and entrepreneurship. The policy provided legal protection for the research objects such as financial and accounting systems; Zhao Liang put forward his own suggestions from the perspective of expanding information channels and improving the communication mechanism for migrant workers' entrepreneurship.

In summary, the research results on policy support for the relatively new social phenomenon of migrant workers returning home to work and start business are insufficient, especially the research on policy support for misalignment of government policy supply and demand and the implementation of out-of-context phenomena. The significance of research.

## 2. The current gap between the supply and demand of policies that support migrant workers to return to their hometowns

### 2.1. Insufficient implementation of entrepreneurship training policy

This time I interviewed several migrant workers in Taiyuan at random, including 20 effective people, 15 males and 5 females. These are all migrant households in other cities in the province and have no fixed occupations. Many of the interviewees said that they wanted to be valued, and said that they had never heard of training information, and that there was no proper publicity, training and education, which caused many migrant workers who wanted to start a business to defeat and made them feel like returning home This is an unrealistic matter, and it will be even harder to find

employment without starting a new business. Interviewee Mr. He said that with the guidance of funds, it is also necessary to drive others. It is a good method to test by oneself. It takes courage and method to start a business. In the final analysis, government propaganda is still not good enough. Migrant worker entrepreneurs are here to help convey some ways to make entrepreneurship a thing of the past. It will be much better.

## **2.2. Insufficient supporting policies for entrepreneurship**

The establishment of a new system for migrant workers to return to their hometowns for entrepreneurship and employment will inevitably require the coordination and matching of various aspects of social security, such as highway construction, financial support, and financial services [4]. Taken together, these guarantees are incomplete. The interviewed Ms. Li said that returning home to start a business is a big deal. She is a single mother. Taking care of her daughter to go to school must be done every day. If she returns home, the children in the township cannot receive a good education, despite the current rural education environment facilities. There has been a great improvement over the past, but the lack of students and the quality of education itself is a problem. Many of the migrant workers interviewed mentioned the issue of children's education. It can be seen that the overall pattern of the new generation of migrant workers has changed. Most of them attach great importance to the education of the next generation. If migrant workers return to their hometowns, they cannot guarantee the education of their children. Guarantee, this will certainly prevent the majority of migrant workers from returning home.

## **2.3. Inadequate fiscal support policies**

The "Implementation Opinions on Supporting the Return of Migrant Workers and Others to Be Started in the Hometown" issued by Shanxi Province also explicitly mentioned the expansion of assistance to returning migrant workers from 8, 9, 10 points, including reducing taxation and lending. To improve financial services. One-third of the male migrant workers interviewed this time said they had the idea of starting a business in their hometown, and three of them had clear plans to do business, namely fruit and vegetable industry, aquaculture industry, and e-commerce. After in-depth interviews, they almost reflected the same problem with me: lack of funds. Under the premise of the government's vigorous promotion of tax reduction assistance, funds are still the main factor limiting the return of rural migrant workers to start their own businesses.

## **3. Analysis of the gap between the demand for migrant workers' entrepreneurship policies and the supply of existing policies**

It was learned from the survey that there is still a certain gap between the policy provided by the state for migrant workers and the policy that migrant workers actually need. The specific reasons are as follows.

### **3.1. Information Asymmetry**

In the course of my interview, I found that a big problem is that 57.14% of migrant workers are ignorant of the state's policy of supporting migrant workers to return to their hometowns to start employment, and another 42.86% of farmers only have this. Simply understand. This shows that although the state attaches great importance to the content of migrant workers returning to their hometowns, this has not really been implemented to farmers.

### **3.2. Distortion of information transmission**

The State Council's Development and Reform Commission issued relevant policy documents, which were communicated at various levels and lost some information. The network transmission method has not been effectively applied to most migrant workers. They don't even know how to consult documents, so they have a rudimentary understanding of government policies through verbal communication from grassroots leaders. Oral communication is rapid, but the loss of information is serious.

### **3.3. Cross-derived issues**

After interviewing a local migrant worker, it was found that the cross-extension of policies would also have a sufficient impact on the policy itself. We conducted a random survey of residents of Majiapo, Pianguan County, Shanxi Province. We randomly sampled 10 residents and asked them about changes in policies before and after. Most of them were not satisfied. After they settled, they lost their homeland. There is no land in the city, there is no enterprise suitable for absorbing labor, and there is nothing to do all day. Some people even steal. Imagine that the peasants who stayed in their hometowns were seriously unemployed, and who of the rural migrant workers would like to return home? I found out that such a policy exists after an interview, but it is not worthy of name, government financing is just a cover, and subsidized loans seem to be internal. Although this is an individual phenomenon, it is a general epitome of many counties.

## **4. Suggestions for bridging the gap in the policy of migrant workers returning home to start a business**

### **4.1. Improve public training policies for returning rural migrant workers**

On the one hand, strengthen entrepreneurship training. Including entrepreneurs to identify and grasp opportunities, analyze the environment, and how to form an entrepreneurial team to integrate entrepreneurial resources, etc; on the other hand, improve entrepreneurial skills training. For example, related agricultural technology. At the same time, focus on the cultivation of entrepreneurial qualities and entrepreneurial spirit. By inviting famous industrialists, entrepreneurs, experts and scholars related to entrepreneurship, etc., regular seminars and reports on entrepreneurship for migrant workers can help returning migrant workers better analyze the current economic development situation and understand market information trends. And consumer demand, helping entrepreneurs to shape entrepreneurship [3].

### **4.2. Improving financial and fiscal policies and improving the entrepreneurial financing system for migrant workers**

In terms of improving financial policies, we should vigorously develop financial institutions in rural and rural areas, encourage and guide banks to set up business outlets in rural areas, and provide more comprehensive loan processing services [4]. In terms of easing financial loans, entrepreneurs who meet the criteria and requirements for identification and review can be given more lenient policies on their loan amount and repayment time, and improve financing services for entrepreneurship.

In terms of improving fiscal and taxation policy support, first of all, the financial investment in infrastructure and public facilities in inland areas needs to be further strengthened to improve transportation and related facilities such as water and electricity services and their supporting facilities, and to create a "return home entrepreneurial park" ", And" entrepreneurial parks "and other entrepreneurial bases, provide guidance on policies and market information, improve and facilitate the procedures for relevant documents and procedures. Secondly, it is necessary to further increase financial subsidies and provide more favorable conditions for the use of resources and facilities. At the same time, the preferential tax policies still need to be further improved. The implementation of the most preferential treatment for the new generation of migrant workers can better attract migrant workers to return to their hometowns to start businesses, which has the same effect as attracting foreign enterprises to attract investment.

### **4.3. Perfecting policies to regulate the order of rural industrial markets**

On the one hand, the elimination of market barriers and discrimination is fair. For example, market entry conditions need to be relaxed. All relevant industries or fields that are not prohibited from being established within national laws and regulations should encourage and support returnee entrepreneurs to start and enter. On the other hand, a good entrepreneurial environment for the new generation of migrant workers is created.

Successful entrepreneurial activities require a good entrepreneurial environment. Therefore, it is first necessary to appropriately reduce government management procedures in rural areas. When migrant worker entrepreneurs apply for business licenses, unnecessary procedures are reduced or exempted, so that migrant workers can easily understand and improve business efficiency; special preferential treatment should be given to migrant worker entrepreneurs in less developed areas in the west. Secondly, from the perspective of the external security system, it is necessary to effectively strengthen the construction of the labor security supervision team. Once it is found that the useful unit has infringed upon the legitimate rights and interests of returning rural migrant workers, it is necessary to carry out severe crackdowns in time to effectively protect their legitimate rights and interests. In addition, we must create a good external environment for entrepreneurship and collect information and regulations related to entrepreneurship. In the current social situation, we can use modern Internet media and other means to collect information and grasp the most adequate information in the first hand. Grasp the market-oriented network and provide convenience for entrepreneurial activities [5].

#### **4.4. Improve laws and regulations and provide fair and reliable legal guarantees**

The State Council issued relevant policy documents, and the provinces issued corresponding documents, which were divided from province to city, city to county, and were divided into layers. From the perspective of the policy content, it was too broad and lacked pertinence. The policy is ultimately to serve farmers, and the policy itself should be clear and understandable. The interviewed Mr. Wang stated that he has been working outside the country for 20 years, and now the child has also gone to university to study abroad. Therefore, his personal desire to return to work is quite strong. He is one of the few interviewees who use the official website to check the policy, but He said that there are many rules and regulations, but the content is very broad, as is the city government website. The county government website cannot find this information at all. This is the record I obtained after an in-depth investigation. The grassroots have the closest connection with the peasants themselves, and the grassroots do not pay attention to it. The superiors talked about it in general. In this situation, how can the migrant workers return to their hometowns to find employment and start business?

#### **5. Conclusion**

This article through the investigation and interview of the farmer workers in Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province to return home to start a business, mainly draw the following three conclusions. First, Most migrant workers do not know much about this policy, and local governments have not done well in publicity. Second, Migrant workers need a sound policy guarantee system to return to their hometowns, mainly focusing on education. Third, three One in five migrant workers said they would consider returning to work if they met the ideal policy requirements. Therefore, it is imperative to reduce the gap between policy supply and demand.

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