

# Study of Influencing factors on Rural Economic Development Mode Affecting the Guizhou Workers' Home Returning Intention

Shijun Zhang

North Bangkok University, Bangkok 10220, Thailand.

---

**Abstract:** An effective development mode is indispensable to solving the decline of rural development, and rural tourism is a critical approach to poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in China. The comparative analysis of the rural areas awarded by the Ministry of Agriculture of China shows that the pastoral economic development mode with the integration of production, town, and scenery realizes the sustainable economy of rural areas. To examine this further, this study takes Guizhou as research. It examines the influencing factors of industrial structure, infrastructure, living conditions, development policy, and social protection relating to Guizhou workers' home returning intention. The three research objectives are; to explore the degree of Guizhou workers' home returning intention, to evaluate the degree of influencing factors relating to home returning intention, and to suggest feasible ideas in developing rural economic management mode for producing workers.

**Keywords:** Rural Economic Development Mode; Guizhou Workers; Home Returning Intention

---

## 1. Introduction

According to statistics, the gross domestic product (GDP) in the first quarter of 2020 fell by 6.8% year-on-year, which was the first negative growth since the quarterly data was released. Except for a slight increase in technology-intensive industries, all other labor-intensive industries experienced negative growth. In particular, labor-intensive enterprises such as the accommodation and catering industry saw the most significant decline, down 35.3% year-on-year. Labor-intensive industries are also one of the leading employment directions for migrant workers, and the employment of migrant workers has been dramatically affected by the economic recession in the industry. With the continuous adjustment of national policies, the rural economic development model has undergone corresponding changes in recent years. Industrial bases have also been established in many rural areas, providing many jobs. Therefore, under this background, this paper investigates and analyzes the influence of pastoral economic development mode on the willingness of migrant workers to return to work in Guizhou, mainly to solve the problems of most migrant workers returning home to find employment.

## 2. Theoretical Basis

### 2.1 Theoretical Significance and Value

After entering the new era, with the advancement of the socialist new countryside construction process and the rise of the township economy, migrant workers returning to their hometowns for employment has gradually become the norm in the new era, attracting significant attention from the academic circles. The problem of migrant workers returning home for employment is related to the basic livelihood of migrant workers and their families and the long-term development of my country's economy and society. By studying the impact of rural economic management on the willingness of migrant workers to return home to Guizhou, it is conducive to optimizing the agrarian, industrial structure, improving government service capabilities, improving the employment environment of migrant workers, guiding the rational flow of migrant workers, and helping migrant workers who return home and continue to go out smoothly.

### 2.2 Practical meaning and value

According to the results of empirical analysis, the suggestions and suggestions for improving the rural economic management model are put forward, which can adjust the employment policy in time according to the willingness of employment and provide a powerful reference for the labor force work in the whole Guizhou region. On this basis, through the adjustment and control of macro policies, the entire economy will be driven to develop, the level of human capital in the region will be improved, and the economic benefits of enterprises in the area will be promoted by guiding the local employment of migrant workers, accelerating the modernization process of Guizhou, and grasping the opportunities of the times, improve the economic development potential of Guizhou region, gradually transform the advantages of human resources into human capital advantages, drive the economic development of small and medium-sized cities, strive to narrow the financial gap with the developed regions in the east, and help Guizhou region achieve headwinds in the national economic depression increase.

### **3. Understanding the Influencing factors on Rural Economic Development Mode Affecting the Guizhou Workers' Home Returning Intention**

#### **3.1 Human Resource Theory**

Wang: et al. (2021) <sup>[1]</sup> proposed a new way for the theoretical study of productive capacity. The theory mentions that physical capital refers to a kind of capital that mainly acts on material products, including buildings, machines, equipment, commodities, labor, monetary funds, and other securities; In contrast, human capital is an opportunity cost, emphasizing that What is more is the role of people on value, such as the expenditure on education and vocational training for laborers in production, and so on. Investigations and studies have shown that the quality and educational experience of migrant workers are closely related to their work. When the quality of migrant workers is gradually improved, the labor force will also shift accordingly, generally moving towards sectors with high labor productivity. Looking at the countryside, the human capital stock currently possessed by the labor force plays a vital role in whether it can be employed stably after its transfer. Therefore, human capital has become an essential factor affecting rural labor resources to engage in non-agricultural industries. Migrant workers who have received specialized vocational and technical training are more likely to obtain sufficient income in rural areas after returning to their hometowns.

#### **3.2 Motivation Theory**

Chang (2021) <sup>[2]</sup> defined development economics as a branch of economics that deals with the economic aspects of the development process in low- and middle-income countries. It focuses not only on promoting economic development, economic growth, and structural change but also on enhancing the potential of the masses, such as health, education, and workplace conditions, through public or private channels. Development economics involves creating theories and methods that help determine policy and practice and can be implemented at the national or international level. This may involve restructuring market incentives, project analysis using mathematical methods such as intertemporal optimization, or a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods.

### **4. The Conceptual Framework for the Research Study**

#### **4.1 Home Returning Intention**

The willingness to return has a negative impact on the tenure choice of Chinese migrant worker families but has a positive effect on their neighborhood choice. Furthermore, their choice of residence is influenced not only by their objective social status (education, occupation, income, etc.) but also by their subjective social status. The intimate social group positively impacts the tenure choice of Chinese migrant worker families and negatively affects their neighborhood choice.

## **5. The Influencing factors on Rural Economic Development Mode Affecting the Guizhou Workers' Home Returning Intention**

Xing: et al. (2021)<sup>[3]</sup> studied the phenomenon of migrant workers developing for more than 40 years since its emergence. The migrant workers who went out to work have continued to grow during this period. A stable cycle pattern has been derived - going out - staying in the city - returning to their hometown - Going out again. In this cycle, the upsurge of migrant workers returning to their hometowns is in the third stage. The dual development between urban and rural areas has formed a closed structure. Without corresponding material security in life, migrant workers are forced to choose. Return home for employment. Returning home has a special relationship with education level, showing a positive relationship. Among them, migrant workers with more education are more willing to go to big cities for development because the resources they get from knowledge can bring them more vital education. Under the fierce market competition, enterprises need higher-quality employees. They need to return to their families, which significantly increases the employment and living pressure of migrant workers in cities, so they will choose to return to their hometowns to work. Age also plays a vital role in the employment process and negatively impacts.

## **6. Conclusion**

This paper investigates and analyzes the willingness of migrant workers to return to their hometowns by studying the rural economic development model to help the government explore how to adjust policies to balance the labor force level in the region; to help clarify how to balance the domestic economy by promoting the return of migrant workers to employment in Guizhou. Development; explore how to guide migrant workers to take targeted and hierarchical employment according to the time conditions; specific measures to help optimize the labor force structure in the region, and then macro-adjust the urban and rural development strategies in the area, promote the employment quality of migrant workers, and improve the quality of life of migrant workers; Improve the quality of life of migrant workers, solve labor employment problems in Guizhou and even the whole country, and promote economic development in Guizhou.

## **References**

- [1] Wang R. et al. (2021). The role of rural management in promoting rural economic development. *Agricultural Outlook*. Vol 17 No 11, p.22-26.
- [2] Chang X. (2021). Analysis and countermeasures of the sustainable development mode of interaction between rural tourism and rural economy. *China Market*. Vol 28, p.8-9.
- [3] Xing H. et al. (2021). Research on the reform and innovation of agricultural and rural economic development models. *Modern Agricultural Research*. Vol. 27, p.19-28.