

The Organic Connection of Rural Revitalization and Poverty Alleviation from the Perspective of Spillover Effect

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Abstract: To fully implement the rural revitalization strategy, it is required to strengthen the effectiveness of consolidating and expanding poverty alleviation and effectively link the rural revitalization strategy. Following the three-dimensional overall framework of subject content tool, through analyzing the external effects of poverty alleviation achievements on public governance beyond the policy objectives, it is recognized that the poverty alleviation strategy has produced extensive spillover effects. Based on the current situation of rural development, this paper proposes that the spillover effect of poverty alleviation can help the practical obstacles in the process of rural revitalization, and fully recognizes the internal mechanism of the problems. Finally, it is proposed to give full play to the spillover effect through multi subject linkage, multi content coordination, and multi tool integration to help explore the path of rural revitalization and development.

Keywords: Poverty alleviation, Spillover effect, Public governance, Rural vitalization.

1. Introduction

The No. 1 central document of 2021 pointed out that we should consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation and effectively link up with rural revitalization, which pointed out the direction for the next stage of rural work. The strategy of poverty alleviation is the prerequisite for rural revitalization, and the strategy of rural revitalization is the guarantee for consolidating the achievements of poverty alleviation. The effective connection between the two is conducive to achieving the "two centenary goals", which has important practical guiding significance and academic research value.

At present, major historical achievements have been made in poverty alleviation, such as the complete elimination of poverty among the rural poor, the great progress in the economic and social development in the poverty alleviation areas, the renewed spirit of the people who have been lifted out of poverty, and the remarkable improvement in the relationship between the Party and the masses in rural areas, thus laying a solid foundation for rural revitalization. However, at the same time, we should also see that there are still many difficulties in promoting the effective connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. Therefore, based on the systematic analysis of China's targeted poverty alleviation results and the sorting of relevant research literature, this paper further analyzes the spillover effect of poverty alleviation, and hopes to give better play to its spillover effect, To promote the organic connection between rural revitalization and poverty alleviation in a deeper and broader scope.

2. Literature Review

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council have always regarded winning the battle against poverty as an important task in building a

moderately prosperous society in all respects. They have taken numerous measures and vigorously implemented the targeted poverty alleviation strategy, and have made great achievements and historic achievements. As a huge project directly related to national construction and rural revitalization, poverty alleviation has not only significantly improved the living conditions of people in poor areas, but also stimulated profound changes in institutional construction, economic development and other aspects of poor areas, forming a "spillover effect" of poverty alleviation [1]. Here, we review the literature on the multiple spillover effects brought by the implementation of the anti-poverty policy in order to carry out further targeted analysis and in-depth research.

(1) Various spillover effects of poverty alleviation. As a huge project directly related to national construction and rural revitalization, poverty alleviation has changed the face of long-term rural poverty, improved people's living conditions, and reflected the superiority of China's socialist system. Wang Sangui and Guo Zihao obtained the conclusion that people's income and quality of life in poor areas have significantly improved in the process of poverty alleviation through the collection and collation of data on poverty alleviation achievements in various regions [2]. Lurigo and Wu Xingxing believe that poverty alleviation has laid a good economic, policy, talent and popular foundation for rural revitalization [3]. At the same time, many scholars have fully realized that the poverty alleviation strategy has achieved a lot in addition to achieving the set goals. Wang Yahua and Shu Quanfeng pointed out that targeted poverty alleviation has not only produced income growth for poor areas and poor people, improved the environment in poor areas and other policies, but also systematically put forward five spillover effects of poverty alleviation, namely organizational spillover effect, cultural spillover effect, economic spillover effect Social spillover effect and political spillover effect [4]. Lu Hanwen believed that the poverty alleviation not only significantly

improved the living standard of poor areas, but also stimulated profound changes in institutional construction, economic and social practice and awareness, forming a "spillover effect" in driving the modernization of national governance capacity, promoting social identity and social solidarity [5].

(2) The spillover effect of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization are effectively connected. How to effectively link poverty alleviation and rural revitalization has always been a hot topic. Zuo Ding believes that poverty eradication is closely related to the main body of poverty alleviation and its mechanism. It is of great practical significance to explore the role mechanism of the main body of poverty alleviation in poverty reduction. At present, China has formed a poverty alleviation governance pattern in which the government, the market, the society and other multiple entities are working together to alleviate poverty. All entities have actively participated in poverty alleviation and achieved remarkable results. With the historic shift of the focus of the work of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" to comprehensively promote rural revitalization, it is necessary to carefully study and summarize the main role mechanism of China's poverty alleviation, further consolidate the five level secretary's poverty alleviation mechanism and leading group mechanism formed in the development of poverty alleviation, and promote them to rural revitalization [6]. Liu Qionglian believes that to win the fight against poverty in deeply impoverished areas, it is necessary to give full play to the joint efforts of the government, enterprises, social organizations, the public and other multiple subjects, and achieve the "resonance of the same frequency" of multiple subjects in the fight against poverty, so as to form a new rural development situation of joint construction, governance and sharing [7]. Xing Chengju and Li Xiaoyun believed that in the process of comprehensively promoting the rural revitalization strategy, it is still important to consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation, so as to prevent the occurrence of new poverty. In order to continue to consolidate the physique of poverty alleviation policies and stabilize the population out of poverty, it is emphasized to establish a sound and stable assistance mechanism to ensure the stability and continuity of poverty alleviation supply, and at the same time, it is necessary to build an early warning and monitoring mechanism for returning to poverty and emerging poverty, focusing on vulnerable people and reducing the possibility of re poverty [8]. Wang Sangui, Guo Jianbing and Hu Jun believed that the achievements of poverty alleviation were hard won, but the risk of returning to poverty still exists. It is necessary to establish and improve a long-term mechanism to prevent returning to poverty and consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation [9]. Yang Yu started from the economic spillover effect, organizational spillover effect and other aspects brought by the process of poverty eradication in Ximeng Wa Autonomous County, and proposed to further consolidate the economic and industrial foundation and the ruling foundation that have been continuously developed in the process of poverty eradication in Ximeng County, and advocated that grass-roots cadres change the idea of poverty alleviation, Promote the transformation of rural local resource advantages and natural ecological advantages into unique economic advantages for the development of new rural industries [10].

In the existing literature analysis on the poverty alleviation strategy and rural revitalization, there are rich research results

with the policy effect of the poverty alleviation campaign as the explanatory variable, but relatively few research results with the poverty alleviation campaign as the explanatory variable. There is no systematic analysis on the policy spillover effect of the poverty alleviation campaign on rural revitalization and rural economic and social development. In the process of advancing the poverty alleviation strategy, it has not only produced the policy effects of significantly reducing the size of the poor population, improving the living standard of the poor groups, and accelerating the development of the poor areas, but also provided a good starting condition and a solid foundation for consolidating and expanding the effectiveness of the poverty alleviation strategy and comprehensively promoting rural revitalization. While the targeted poverty alleviation strategy has formed a direct effect, it has also formed an important spillover effect on other areas of society. Based on the existing research results in the academic community, this paper will analyze the impact of the spillover effect on all levels of society from the perspective of "subject content tool". This spillover effect can also be further reflected in the cause of rural revitalization, In turn, it will promote the consolidation of the achievements in the fight against poverty and the effective connection with the cause of rural revitalization.

3. Three Spillover Effects of Poverty Alleviation Strategy

3.1. Spillovers at the entity level

(1) Political spillover of grass-roots party organizations. Before the official launch of the poverty alleviation strategy, the rural grass-roots party organizations had no broad ideas and methods in implementing policies and leading the masses to develop the economy, and the party organizations lacked cohesion and attraction. At the same time, with the diversification of value orientation under the market economy system, to some extent, it brought adverse factors to play the role of the grass-roots party organizations as a battleground. During the implementation of the poverty alleviation strategy, the large-scale selection of the "First Secretary" to stay in the village, the long-term accommodation of poor villages for poverty alleviation work, the party building to promote poverty alleviation and other measures have brought the increasingly alienated relationship between cadres and the masses closer, strengthened the cohesion, combat effectiveness and appeal of grass-roots party organizations, and improved the political trust of the people in the Party. Rural grass-roots party organizations are always at the forefront of rural poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, which is conducive to the continuous promotion of a good connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. In the process of implementing the anti-poverty policy, grass-roots cadres actively publicized the policy and led the masses to develop industries, which not only injected vitality and intellectual support into rural development, but also enhanced the feelings between cadres and the masses, and enhanced cadres' understanding of national governance and rural actual development [11].

(2) Governance spillover of township government. The spillover effect of the modernization of rural governance system and governance capacity is mainly manifested in that township governments assume the main responsibility of poverty alleviation and play a leading role. Poverty alleviation has promoted the improvement of national

governance capacity from a macro perspective, and promoted the transformation of vertical rural management dominated by rural governance departments and lines into a three-dimensional and multi-dimensional management combining all sectors. In the past, the poverty alleviation work mainly focused on the work of agriculture, forestry and other departments related to the traditional rural agricultural economy. However, since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the key task of poverty alleviation has been to focus on poverty alleviation by cadres at all levels throughout the country, with the participation of all departments. The refined governance system at the grassroots level has been constantly upgraded in the process of poverty alleviation, absorbing and drawing on the excellent experience of poverty alleviation, and adapting to the current rural grass-roots governance environment. Governments in some advanced areas can grasp the real-time situation of rural areas more accurately and take more effective measures through information integration and identification systems, thus promoting more effective rural governance. The township government is the governance spillover, which is of great significance in promoting the rural revitalization towards fine management and accelerating the modernization of the governance system in poor areas.

(3) The experience of outstanding cadres overflows. In the process of poverty alleviation, we are faced with many difficulties and obstacles, which particularly test the responsibility and responsibility of cadres. In the process of industrial poverty alleviation, cadres learned how to select local industries for development and how to improve the enthusiasm of poor households for development; In terms of capacity improvement, grass-roots cadres have changed from the idea that they only learned policies and work waiting arrangements at the beginning to fighting in the front line of poverty alleviation, going deep into the masses, solving problems encountered in poverty alleviation, and improving their self work ability; In the process of Party building, Party members and cadres give full play to their vanguard and exemplary role, go deep into the masses, give advice for the development of the poor people, and invest in rural construction in a down-to-earth manner, reflecting the political advantage of closely connecting with the masses and the advantage of being realistic and pragmatic. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), more than 3 million First Secretaries and village cadres have been selected nationwide to help and build the Party in rural areas. Among them, the majority of cadres are the post-80s and post-90s generation. Most people are unfamiliar with rural areas, do not know about agriculture, and are not close to rural areas. However, after long-term training in helping the first line in rural areas, they have a new understanding of how to deal with complex rural problems, how to effectively practice the mass line, how to effectively mobilize the masses, and how to deal with the relationship between the government, the market and society, and their service motivation and public leadership have been significantly improved. The poverty alleviation strategy has created a platform for training and educating grassroots cadres. A group of party members and cadres have been re selected in the frontline work of poverty alleviation, fundamentally breaking through the constraints of grassroots cadres on professional talent teams, and forming a group of grassroots poverty alleviation cadres who "understand poverty alleviation, love the masses, have strong ability and strong will".

(4) The people's power overflows. The successful implementation of the poverty alleviation strategy has strengthened the confidence of the general public in socialism with Chinese characteristics. The practice of targeted poverty alleviation is also an innovative social practice of China's road in essence. In China, after many different development models, such as the large-scale assistance and development in the 1980s, the "August 7th Assistance Campaign Action Plan" in the 1990s, and the "targeting counties" and "whole village promotion" at the beginning of the new century, we finally embarked on the "precise poverty alleviation" route and made gratifying progress, reflecting the huge governance efficiency of China's anti-poverty road and development model, and fully demonstrating the superiority of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. The results of this experiment have been warmly recognized and highly praised by the United Nations and other global institutions, and have formed a huge and far-reaching international influence. It has provided a solid foundation and accumulated important experience to stimulate the morale of our people in the struggle, adhere to the "Four Cardinal Beliefs", and work together to build a moderately prosperous society and a modern socialist power in an all-round way.

3.2. Content level spillovers

(1) Economic spillovers. The foundation for economic resilience and high-quality development in poor areas has been improved. The country's large-scale investment in transportation, science and technology, higher education, industry and other aspects in poor areas has significantly improved the economic resilience of poverty, created an important platform carrier for the massive flow of national capital, technology, human resources and other important elements into poor areas, and accelerated the upgrading and transformation of transportation, logistics, information and communication and other related infrastructure and the optimization and adjustment of industrial structure. It has further consolidated the important cornerstone of healthy, efficient and sustainable development of China's regional economy and society. By giving full play to the policy guidance function of local governments and the self-regulation function of market players, the poor areas have further constructed and improved the stable income increasing channels for the economically disadvantaged groups in the poor areas and formed an effective incentive mechanism to continue to help alleviate poverty and become rich by supporting local leading enterprises, economic cooperation organizations and other new forms of social management organizations to promote the employment development of poor households. In the process of poverty alleviation, with the government as the leading force and local enterprises and non-governmental organizations as important participants, we accelerated the establishment of an effective interest combination mechanism and vigorously developed poverty alleviation workshops and agricultural cooperatives. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the country has significantly promoted the construction of information infrastructure in poor areas of China and greatly improved the level of China's Internet technology through major projects such as Internet poverty alleviation, information poverty alleviation and e-commerce to rural areas; At the same time, the new national system built by targeted poverty alleviation has successfully mobilized some large network platform enterprises to use their

technological advantages to participate in the fight against poverty, further improving the management level of agricultural digital infrastructure, and "enabling" targeted poverty alleviation.

(2) Social spillovers. The requirement for good family style in the poverty alleviation strategy has also promoted the cultivation of good local folkways, which also creates a civilized rural style. Grass roots cadres enrich the spiritual and cultural life of the masses by consolidating the construction of cultural positions, and guide the masses with advanced culture. This is an important measure to standardize grass-roots work and promote democracy at the grass-roots level. Take Zhangjiasi Village, Ping'an Town, Honggu District, Lanzhou City, Gansu Province as an example. Village cadres lead the call, give full play to the vanguard role of party members, and broaden the public opinion feedback channels. On line, they actively broaden information channels and collect public opinion by means of social media to solicit opinions, and offline, they actively expand information channels by means of visits by grassroots cadres and holding villagers' meetings. Today's Zhangjiasi Village has changed from a backward and poor village to a beautiful one. The new style of civilization has become a powerful cultural energy to promote the harmonious and healthy development of the countryside. Poverty alleviation is a benign process of interaction between cadres and the masses, which is not only conducive to strengthening the governance capacity at the grass-roots level, but also strengthens the construction of the grass-roots people's style. Poverty alleviation has changed the relationship between cadres and the masses, and improved the image of grass-roots workers in the eyes of the people; The fight against poverty highlights the care and help of the whole society for vulnerable groups, conveys positive social energy, and makes our society warmer; The fight against poverty has strengthened people's confidence in the continuous progress and development of the countryside and even the society, which has also stimulated people's enthusiasm and enthusiasm for development. A new atmosphere of greater unity among individuals and team organizations in society has been formed, laying a good foundation for the continued development of rural areas in China and promoting rural revitalization.

3.3. Overflow at the tool level

(1) Spillover of macro planning. The Party's long-term plan for poverty alleviation is not limited to poverty alleviation itself, but is in essence to promote the overall development of society. Therefore, from a strategic perspective, the poverty alleviation strategy has laid a solid foundation for the rural revitalization strategy. The strategy of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization is a long-term strategic goal put forward by the Party based on the "Two Centenaries". They are both great measures to achieve socialist modernization. The two come down in one continuous line and have a profound connection. Therefore, only by laying a solid foundation for poverty alleviation can we better promote rural revitalization. However, due to the differences in the goals of the "two centenary" stages, as well as the differences in methods, subjects and contents, the two are in an extremely important transition period under the background of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. It is of great strategic significance and value to make an organic connection between the two. The No. 1 central document of 2021 also further indicates that a transition period should be

established in policy to ensure a steady transition from poverty alleviation to rural revitalization.

(2) Spillover of local policies. With the deepening of poverty alleviation, the traditional and universal economic poverty alleviation has been difficult to apply to the remaining remote and poor areas with obvious regional characteristics, backward education and culture, and serious population loss. As a result, the concept of "targeted poverty alleviation" was put forward, emphasizing that the poverty alleviation work should be based on different poverty areas and different poverty situations, and implement an all-round, accurate and effective way to combat poverty from identification to assistance, and from assistance to management. Finally, the victory of the fight against poverty was achieved, and comprehensive poverty alleviation was achieved. The strategy of rural revitalization is to make full use of the unique history, culture and natural scenery of the countryside on the basis of poverty alleviation, select the development direction according to the actual situation and local conditions, and avoid the formation of a development policy that is divorced from reality and ambitious. In the process of implementing policies in various regions, the nine models of Deqing model in Zhejiang, Xunlong River ecological model in Hunan, Shouguang model in Shandong, Qianxi model in Hebei, Panjin model in Liaoning, Chongzhou "Tianfu granary" model in Sichuan, "three changes" model in Guizhou, "Yuexi model" in Anhui, and "Mengjin model" in Henan have gradually matured and achieved remarkable results, providing a typical reference for the development of rural revitalization.

(3) Overflow of poverty alleviation mechanism. The discussion on poverty is not single, but broad and diversified. Malthus's population theory and Marxist anti-poverty thought all show people's thinking and understanding of poverty. Since the 1970s, the perspective of thinking about poverty has become increasingly diversified, resulting in theories such as income poverty, ability poverty, and many schools such as social exclusion theory. These theories and schools have developed into two paths based on utilitarianism and egalitarianism, namely, individualism and structuralism. After the implementation of the "reform and opening up" strategy, the country has accelerated the pace of poverty alleviation. Through a series of measures such as urban-rural interaction, mutual assistance and complementarity, technical poverty alleviation, and the implementation of regional development and targeted poverty alleviation strategies, the country has promoted poverty alleviation in particularly poor areas and eliminated absolute rural poverty. China's poverty alleviation model has always been based on China's national conditions, and is different from any theory. It has created a filing and card system and counterpart assistance system with unique Chinese characteristics, showing the diversity of China's poverty alleviation paths, the practicality of methods, and the comprehensiveness of governance. China not only regards poverty alleviation and rural revitalization as government responsibilities, but also incorporates them into the long-term strategy of national governance, which not only provides new experience and paradigm for the world's poverty alleviation theory, but also lays a theoretical and institutional foundation for the effective connection of the transitional stage [12].

4. Realistic Obstruction of the Connection between Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization from the Perspective of Spillover Effect

4.1. Realistic Obstruction of Impact Spillover Effect Helping Rural Revitalization

4.1.1. Main issues affecting spillover effect to promote rural revitalization

(1) Rural grass-roots party organizations are absent. The absence of rural grassroots organizations and their inadequate functions will seriously restrict the steady progress of the strategy of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. At present, the work of rural Party organizations is faced with two common problems. First, the recognition of rural grass-roots organizations is low, because many rural grass-roots organizations have been in the name of nothing, do not take the initiative to assume their responsibilities, and the implementation of village cadres in the work of village organizations is low, the recognition of villagers is low, and the personnel structure of some grass-roots Party organizations is unreasonable. The most obvious problem is that most of the village cadres are too old and have low quality, and do not have a deep understanding of the policies of their superiors. On the contrary, they are easy to walk through the motions and pay attention to human feelings in the implementation of village affairs. Second, the functions of rural grass-roots party organizations are not fully played, and village cadres cannot clearly understand the real needs of the masses, let alone actively and correctly perform their functions. The number of young party members and cadres is relatively small, and the reserve cadre's talent reserve is not enough, so it is easy to be restricted by some indicators when becoming a new party member. A large number of young Communists in rural areas are seriously short of resources, and grass-roots Party organizations are seriously fractured. At the same time, due to the unsound rules and regulations within the Party, some grass-roots party groups often fail to hold the Party members' meetings on time, and even the phenomenon that the party members' meetings go through the stage and take photos immediately ends occasionally. The age structure and knowledge framework of some party leaders are not superior, so even though the enthusiasm for work is high, it is difficult to achieve high-quality and effective ideological education and management of party members.

(2) It is difficult to stimulate the endogenous motivation of the masses. The people's cadres and masses have always been the main body of the practice of poverty alleviation. The successful implementation of poverty alleviation and the promotion of rural economic revival must be inseparable from the active participation and joint efforts of the majority of rural people's cadres and masses. However, there are still many outstanding problems in playing a strong and endogenous driving role in activating the effective linkage between poverty alleviation and the promotion of rural economic revival. The main reasons can be summarized as follows: On the one hand, the increasing heterogeneity and mobility of farmers cannot fully stimulate all poor farmers to actively participate in promoting the rural economy out of poverty and urban and rural revitalization. With the development of society, more and more villagers have left the countryside, and rural human resources have become hollow.

The farmers' awareness of independent poverty alleviation has gradually faded, and some poor households have no enthusiasm for their work. On the other hand, because the current poverty alleviation policy has certain welfare temptations, the problem of supporting people's aspirations cannot be fundamentally solved, or some farmers defraud aid materials in the form of fraud, or misappropriate public resources to help, which objectively encourages the laziness of poor households and seeks to enjoy themselves. However, in the practice of promoting the fight against poverty and the revitalization of the new countryside, due to the backward ideology and understanding, the attitude towards poverty alleviation has been affected. There are also some people out of poverty who lack self ability and low scientific and cultural quality. These people lack awareness of poverty alleviation and become rich, have low autonomy, and have no sense of social responsibility, which has seriously affected the quality and progress of poverty alleviation. At the same time, it also faces the problem that the government's subjective consciousness and the farmer's subjectivity cannot be coordinated. At present, most of the ways of assistance are dominated by government departments, which are mainly represented by administrative leadership and government driven. Most of the ways of assistance also promote poverty alleviation from top to bottom by binding social responsibility, and there is relatively little interaction and coordination with ordinary people, which leads to that many difficult groups are not very enthusiastic about poverty alleviation, nor can they really fully mobilize their enthusiasm for poverty alleviation.

4.1.2. The content of spillover effect to promote rural revitalization

(1) Long effect industries are still absent. In the process of accelerating the implementation of poverty alleviation, some government agencies are often anxious to achieve the established goal of poverty alleviation and exit the key indicators as soon as possible. Therefore, in the process of accelerating the implementation of supporting policies and measures related to the introduction and implementation of poverty alleviation, there is often no systematic thinking and long-term planning. It is also unable to effectively and permanently implement the long-term and stable development strategic objectives, roads, support policies and other measures that the local government has clearly put forward, thus directly causing the absence and imbalance of the long-term and stable development of the industrial structure. Taking the national industrial targeted poverty alleviation policy as an example, in the development process of China's poverty alleviation campaign, the government has actively explored and proposed a characteristic poverty alleviation path that takes industrial standardized fund management and industrial organized poverty alleviation operation fund as the main body to lead industrial poverty alleviation. In most poor provinces, 70% of the poverty alleviation funds are used by the government to promote industrial targeted poverty alleviation. It is the characteristic path with the largest number of poor people promoting poverty alleviation among the "five groups". On the one hand, industrial poverty alleviation focuses on supporting local characteristic industries according to local resource endowment conditions; on the other hand, an interactive development mechanism between emerging business entities and farmers has been formed, which effectively uses emerging business entities such as farmers' cooperatives, leading enterprises, and socialized service institutions,

effectively promoting the increase of local farmers' income. However, due to the phased nature and urgency of the objectives and tasks, many industrial poverty alleviation projects have failed to establish effective development management mechanisms. First of all, the fight against poverty is aimed at reducing the absolute poverty problem of the population by the end of 2020. However, when selecting key support industries, local governments tend to select industries with significant short-term support effects, and these specific targeted selection methods of support industries easily ignore the development of local or key industries with comparative resource advantages. Secondly, the short-term poverty alleviation effect of the industry is significant, but it may not guarantee its long-term development. The successful establishment and rapid development of a new economic type of business itself will inevitably require huge industrial technological innovation elements and capital investment, and the training cycle is also long. In addition, the development of new types of business in some poverty-stricken areas often has no historical development experience, and due to the single industrial structure, there is still a great risk of industrial market competition. Such emerging industries, under the special circumstances that there are many fixed investment projects in the early stage and lack of basic safeguard measures in the later stage, usually do not have the economic ability to independently and actively respond to long-term economic market competition. Finally, the government focuses more on the economic function of industry and the economic ability to promote farmers' income increase, while ignoring its ecological, living, cultural and other economic functions.

(2) Public services and infrastructure are backward. Infrastructure construction and the supply of basic public services are the main ways for rural areas to get rid of poverty and become rich and revitalize development. To promote poverty alleviation and urban and rural revitalization, all regions need to improve infrastructure construction, so as to create superior development space and environmental foundation for rural poverty alleviation. Through eight years of poverty alleviation practice, the level of rural development still lags behind that of cities by a large margin. The most direct gap is that the construction of rural infrastructure and basic social service system is not perfect, the quality of rural development is relatively low, and the management level needs to be further improved. This not only affects the production and life of agriculture, but also affects the effective development and reasonable connection between the poverty alleviation battle and the rural revitalization strategy. Specific performance: First, although the infrastructure construction in rural cities and towns is becoming more and more perfect, there is still much room for improvement in quality. We further promoted the strategy of poverty alleviation and revitalization, and set a high standard for the construction of social infrastructure, but there is still a big gap between equalization and the improvement of equalization management level [13]. Although the infrastructure construction in these deeply impoverished areas has started from scratch, the level is still relatively low compared with that in cities. According to the survey, the most urgently needed resources for farmers to develop rural infrastructure are pavement foundation hardening in the fields, public transport and pavement foundation hardening construction projects in the new countryside, among which the most urgently needed rural infrastructure is nursing homes, street

lamps, libraries and ecological parks, the Internet and so on. According to this, infrastructure construction is particularly important. In order to achieve poverty alleviation and economic revitalization, we must first renovate the pavement facilities in each poor village, gradually upgrade and upgrade the pavement reconstruction level in poor rural areas, and actively take various engineering construction measures to improve the quality of public living facilities in poor rural areas.

4.1.3. Tools to influence spillover effect and promote rural revitalization

(1) The transformation of poverty alleviation achievements is weak. In the current situation, although absolute poverty has been completely eliminated, the problem of relative poverty still exists. Therefore, poverty reduction still has a long way to go. We should face up to the fragility of the effectiveness of poverty alleviation in most regions, and regard the establishment of a long-term poverty alleviation system as an important safeguard measure to consolidate and expand the effectiveness of the regional poverty alleviation campaign. First of all, in the national fight against poverty, some places have seen the phenomenon of "digital poverty alleviation" and "task poverty alleviation", but most of them have achieved policy poverty alleviation through social assistance, government support and other means. In these cases, poverty alleviation is usually a low level of poverty eradication goals, and income fluctuates around the current poverty eradication standards, which is known as "critical poverty alleviation". Secondly, the poor people and poor areas that are implementing the poverty alleviation goal, especially the original deep poverty areas, are also faced with a great problem of population returning to poverty and the risk of poverty caused by force majeure and other risk factors due to their own objective conditions, natural environment, fluctuations in the international financial market and other factors. Therefore, in the process of deeply consolidating and expanding the effectiveness of the rural poverty alleviation campaign and effectively linking up the urban and rural revitalization strategy, we should pay attention to the long-term nature of the effective link between the two, and make good use of the transitional period policy of the Middle Five Year Plan to actively build a long-term system to prevent the return to poverty, especially to prevent the risk of large-scale and efficient return to poverty, so as to achieve sustainable poverty alleviation on the basis of effective link [14].

(2) Lack of continuity of regional strategic cohesion. Although the victory of the fight against poverty was a victory that spread throughout the whole society, there are still echelon development gaps and imbalances in the vast areas from east to west of the country, even in specific regions, so the effect of the fight against poverty is also different in different regions. Therefore, in the process of deeply consolidating and expanding the effectiveness of the rural poverty alleviation campaign and effectively connecting the rural revitalization strategy, we should fully consider the connection with the progress of poverty alleviation achievements in various places and the local economic and social development, and the connection should also pay attention to the effective connection and sustainability with the local development situation and policies and measures. We must proceed from local realities, vary from place to place, implement at different levels, and never act too hastily or simply. Otherwise, it is not conducive to the smooth transition of local poverty relief efforts, and it is not conducive to the

reasonable connection with the national poverty relief efforts and the rural cultural rejuvenation strategy.

4.2. Cause tracing and mechanism analysis of the generation of convergence obstruction reality

4.2.1. Causes of main problems

Poverty alleviation is mainly aimed at poverty-stricken areas and poverty-stricken people. The goal is to solve the problem of absolute poverty through accurate identification and household targeting, which mainly involves some rural areas and people [15]. First of all, from the perspective of regional space, the key points of poverty alleviation are mainly concentrated in 22 provinces and cities in the central and western regions, while the difficulties lie in the "three districts and three prefectures" of Tibet, Sichuan Tibet, and southern Xinjiang, as well as 169 deeply impoverished counties. Secondly, in terms of population size, since the implementation of targeted poverty alleviation in 2013, through accurate identification, the number of rural poor people was 98.99 million at the most, which only accounted for a small proportion of the total rural population in China. In the process of rural revitalization, whether in the eastern region or the central and western regions, rural revitalization covers all rural groups, including not only the elderly, the weak, the sick, the disabled and the extremely poor, ordinary farmers, village cadres, but also the foreign villagers, college students, returning migrant workers, etc. This extension of the main body at least brings the following two problems to the effective connection between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization: first, the connection of working methods. As there is no national poverty relief task in the eastern region, the working methods and objects of rural revitalization in these regions have not changed much in the "post poverty relief era", and the main energy is still to promote and implement rural revitalization. However, as the central and western regions mainly focus on poverty alleviation before 2020, the "post poverty alleviation era" will, to a certain extent, lead to the problem of poor connection between work methods and work capabilities with the expansion of rural revitalization coverage groups and work coverage. The second is the contradiction between government leadership and farmers. The major pressure of the phased anti-poverty campaign will inevitably require local governments to complete their political tasks in an unconventional way in a short time, while the long-term and strategic issues of rural recovery will inevitably require the government to actively pay attention to and give play to the dominant position of rural areas, which has caused difficulties in connecting the anti-poverty campaign and rural recovery.

4.2.2. Reasons for content problems

(1) It is difficult to get through the task time limit: from regular to long-term. The strategic goal of poverty alleviation is to achieve the goal of poverty alleviation for all rural poor people and poverty counties by 2020. Solve the problem of regional overall poverty, and fulfill our party's solemn promise of "building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way is indispensable". The long-term plan of rural revitalization is to comprehensively revitalize the countryside by 2050, so as to help achieve the future development vision of "one can not fall behind on the road of common prosperity" proposed by the Communist Party of China. From the perspective of the implementation time of strategic tasks, the

implementation of the fight against poverty is not only a short-term phased combat task, but also a strong surprise and urgency, while the implementation of the rural poverty alleviation and revitalization plan is a long-term combat task, with short-term progressiveness and long-term. In addition, problems such as unbalanced urban and rural development and inadequate rural internal development are intertwined, and they are more subtle, long-term, multi-dimensional and complex. In addition, the economic and social development has its own objective laws, which determines that the rural revitalization project is still a very difficult marathon, and it must not rest for a long time. It needs to work step by step and work for a long time. How to ensure the long-term stability and lasting effectiveness of policies and measures in the comprehensive integration from poverty alleviation to the joint revitalization of urban and rural areas is still the most concerned issue of the people.

(2) It is difficult to achieve the goal: from absolute poverty to relative poverty. The basic goal of the fight against poverty is to achieve "two worries and three guarantees". The focus of the work is to solve the basic living needs of the people living in absolute poverty, that is, the basic problem of eliminating absolute poverty. In order to achieve agricultural and rural modernization, the focus of the rural revitalization plan is to solve the needs of the rural population for a better life, that is, to solve the problem of living a good life and solving the relative poverty in rural areas. Although the difference between absolute poverty and relative poverty is only a few words, the connotation points to "a world of difference". The key battle to get rid of poverty and become rich is to effectively solve the problem of basic living security for less than 100 million poor people in China. However, this includes a small number of rural people engaged in agriculture, but the campaign to revitalize agriculture in rural areas must also thoroughly solve the problem of ensuring the basic good life of nearly 600 million rural people in every rural area of China, involving almost every rural area of China. There are problems in the participation of rural collective farmers in the comprehensive development of agriculture. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), great achievements have been made in the fight against poverty, but it is about to disappear. However, there is the problem of absolute poverty of farmers for thousands of years. The rural social management ability and governance system also need to be further improved. In addition, different from the problem of absolute poverty in other cities, the root cause of the problem of relative poverty in rural areas is the dual population structure of rural and urban areas and the imbalance of economic development in rural and urban areas. Therefore, the problem of relative poverty in rural areas may exist for a long time. Therefore, to achieve an effective and organic connection between the rural poverty alleviation and prosperity and the promotion of urban and rural economic revitalization, we must not only adhere to the rural reality and make up for the major weaknesses of urban and rural infrastructure system construction and basic life public services to continuously consolidate the good results of poverty alleviation, but also adhere to a long-term perspective and form a long-term stable mechanism to curb poverty and alleviate relative poverty.

4.2.3. Causes of tool problems

(1) It is difficult to maintain policy strength: from preferential to inclusive. At the critical stage of poverty alleviation in China, financial preference is the

unconventional financial poverty alleviation policies and measures constantly introduced by the central government for many poor areas and a large number of poor people. As far as the reality is concerned, our government mainly implements financial policy poverty alleviation. Various preferential poverty alleviation policies, such as industrial development assistance, relocation of housing, welfare education assistance, fully reflect the national policy preference and support. For example, the rural poverty-stricken people who have registered their cards can enjoy the medical services of "first diagnosis and treatment, then payment" and "one-stop settlement" from the designated hospitals at or above the county level, while the non poor people cannot enjoy them. The students in the rural poverty-stricken counties can enjoy many preferential policies such as "two exemptions and one subsidy" for compulsory education, while the non poor people cannot enjoy them [16]. The above preferential tax reduction policies have achieved positive effects, but also produced some new negative effects. One is the "policy cliff". The preferential anti-poverty support and subsidy policy in the fight against poverty is to stop the "policy cliff" between ordinary poor households and non ordinary poor villages, and between poor households and non ordinary poor households. However, this will lead to the dissatisfaction of many very poor households, especially those on the critical line. The second is "welfare dependence". The preferential social welfare subsidy policy in the targeted poverty alleviation is of great significance for the continuous improvement of the living conditions of a large number of poor people in China's rural areas, as well as the continuous supply of new round of development challenges and opportunities. At the same time, it is easy for some poor households in China's rural poor areas to have a pessimistic attitude of "waiting for help", which makes them lack the internal motivation for active development. If the implementation of poverty alleviation focuses more on the unified leadership of the central and local people's governments, the targeted orientation of poverty alleviation policies will become more preferential, and the implementation of the rural economic revitalization and development strategy will focus more on innovating the market mechanism. Policy support should be appropriately inclusive. That is to say, we should continue to "mend the weak points", and at the same time, we should continue to expand the coverage and depth of various policies to benefit the masses, and expand the focus of the policy from specific poor farmers to all poor farmers, and from specific coverage to all poor rural areas. The effective and good connection between poverty alleviation and the promotion of urban and rural economic revitalization must properly handle the connection between preferential and universal issues. Both preferential basic social security relief preferential policies and universal basic social welfare and basic social security public service preferential policies should be considered.

(2) It is difficult to integrate systems and mechanisms: from the unconventional system to the conventional system. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, following the practice of the Party in mobilizing the masses in the revolutionary period, and by resorting to the powerful organization and mobilization ability of the state machinery, a social mobilization mechanism with super strong policy implementation ability and resource integration ability has gradually been formed. Although the large-scale, mass movement type social mobilization model has gradually withdrawn from the country's political and social life due to

many drawbacks, however, as an important method of national governance, social mobilization still plays an important role in promoting resource integration, gathering social consensus, promoting collective warfare, etc. The effective implementation of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization strategy is inseparable from a political mobilization mechanism that effectively integrates various social resources and social forces from all walks of life. From the perspective of the fight against poverty, in order to realize the solemn commitment to building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and at the same time overcome many practical difficulties such as time constraints, heavy tasks and high requirements, the party and government must rely on its authoritative position, give play to the political and institutional advantages of socialism with Chinese characteristics, gather a large number of resources and poverty alleviation capabilities of the whole society in a short period of time, and carry out the fight against poverty with the strength of the whole party. And a supernormal social mobilization mechanism has emerged. However, starting from the socialist rural rejuvenation plan, until the year 2050, we should achieve prosperity, beauty and prosperity in rural areas, and achieve the socialist rural rejuvenation, which includes political, economic, cultural, social, ecological and other complex work. Therefore, rural revitalization is a long-term strategic task with long cycle, heavy task and wide coverage, which is characterized by integrity, durability and normalization. How to organically combine the unconventional social mobilization mechanism for poverty alleviation and the conventional governance mechanism for rural revitalization is still a major problem that needs to be considered and solved if we want to achieve an efficient connection between poverty alleviation and urban and rural revitalization. The most direct result of the difference between the poverty alleviation campaign and the rural revitalization mobilization mechanism is the continuity and balance of financial security. In recent years, with the deepening of the fight against poverty, the sources of funds around targeted poverty alleviation and targeted poverty alleviation have continued to increase, and the cumulative investment of special assistance funds from the central government reached 487.2 billion yuan from 2016 to 2020 alone. The continuous government financial investment guarantee mechanism has provided a solid foundation for winning the battle against poverty. However, the all-round and all-round revitalization of the rural economy, especially in the case of heavy local debt, "where does money come from" is an important factor that plagues the grass-roots level to promote rural revitalization. The linkage between poverty alleviation and rural revitalization also requires a balance between the sustainability of poverty alleviation fund investment and the overall balance of rural revitalization and development.

5. Spillover Effect Helps to Explore the Path of Organic Connection between Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization

5.1. Multi agents linkage to maximize the resultant force of spillover effect

In the process of practice, we have constantly made up and corrected the loopholes and defects in the poverty alleviation work, and found the rules from them. This has not only

formed a scientific poverty alleviation concept, specific poverty alleviation methodology, and a complete poverty alleviation tool system, but also created a new and innovative "six precision" detailed requirements and "five batch" specific strategies. Not only that, the political spillover effect of poverty alleviation is also reflected in strengthening the ruling foundation of the Party and the leadership of grass-roots governments, so that the majority of farmers in China are more confident in the system and socialism. Therefore, on the basis of these political spillover effects, we have established an absolute advantage for our country to carry out rural revitalization work, continue to strengthen the Party's absolute leadership, start from practice, find its laws in rural revitalization work, learn from the experience and achievements of poverty alleviation, and form a complete set of theories and methodologies for rural revitalization [17]. In the new century, with the cancellation of agricultural tax, especially the less and less contact between grassroots cadres and the people, which has brought some unfavorable factors for the Party's stable governance. However, in the fight against poverty, the Party has continuously selected Party members to settle in poor villages for a long time, promoting the implementation of Party building, bringing the once estranged party people relationship closer, and improving the cohesion, combat effectiveness and appeal of grassroots Party organizations, Therefore, in the process of rural revitalization, the government's executive power has been greatly enhanced, and the people's support for the work has been continuously improved, which is more conducive to the implementation of revitalization measures, giving full play to the political spillover effect of poverty alleviation, and effectively linking poverty alleviation with rural revitalization. In the fight against poverty, our Party has also trained a large number of outstanding Party members. They went to the front line of rural work, never familiar with rural work, became increasingly skilled in rural work, and increasingly explored rural work from scratch. They have reserved and provided a few talents for the national rural revitalization work, accumulated many effective experiences, reduced detours in rural revitalization, and improved China's governance capacity and governance modernization level at multiple levels. Therefore, some basic experience, scientific methodology and advanced experience gained from the practice of precise support can also be applied in the rural revitalization, promoting the institutional spillover of organizational spillover effect, continuously stabilizing the dominant position of the party and government organizations in rural revitalization, realizing the effective play of the spillover effect of political organizations in poverty alleviation, and contributing to rural revitalization.

5.2. Multi content collaboration to achieve spillover effect upgrading

Giving full play to the source power of the market mechanism and giving full play to the positive spillover effect in the economic aspect of poverty alleviation will also help speed up the pace of rural revitalization. In the process of poverty alleviation, the regional resilience of the poor areas has been improved by increasing the economic investment in the poverty alleviation areas, constantly improving their infrastructure construction, and flowing in funds from transportation, education, medical care and other aspects. These measures have also built a very important platform for the inflow of talents, and provided high-quality talents for the

further implementation of rural revitalization. The country has introduced advanced technologies not only from infrastructure construction, but also for these poor areas in the fight against poverty. With the continuous improvement of infrastructure, technological innovation has also transformed and upgraded the industrial structure of these poor areas. The development of the new era is changing with each passing day, but the digital economy in rural areas is still very backward in the fight against poverty. In the report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the emphasis was placed on promoting the development of the digital economy in poor rural areas, allowing poor areas to integrate into the digital economy market, and stimulating the development of poor areas. Obviously, these effects are very significant, and also provide a good development path for rural revitalization. In the process of poverty alleviation, the country has also sent many scientific and technological personnel to these poor areas. On the one hand, it promotes the process of digital economy, and on the other hand, it makes these poor areas become an important network in the grid digital economy. Through the dual role of government regulation and the market itself, the poor areas will no longer lag behind the market demand. Therefore, in the process of rural revitalization, we should give full play to the positive spillover effect of the digital economy, continue to improve economic development measures, give full play to the source power of the market, produce products that meet market demand, cultivate new farmers, and promote the innovative, high-quality and sustainable development of the rural economy with the help of a good market foundation under the poverty alleviation campaign, Let the economic spillover effect of poverty alleviation be embodied in the rural revitalization, even better and deeper development.

5.3. Multi dimensional tool integration tamps the basic guarantee of spillover effect

First, further improve the dynamic monitoring mechanism of poverty return. We need to further improve the dynamic information management mechanism for poor households and families getting rid of poverty. We need to pay attention to both the poor and the returning poor, so as to achieve the unity of prevention in advance and assistance afterwards. On this basis, we need to create a classified dynamic management model to ensure that we can fully understand the situation of the poor in a timely manner, and divide the poor into families that are very easy to return to poverty, families that are not easy to return to poverty, and families that are easy to return to poverty. According to this mechanism, we will monitor the poverty relief population, strengthen the observation and record the follow-up assistance work of relatively poor households and marginal households for many times, and prevent the phenomenon of returning to poverty just after the detection of poverty standards. The second is to establish the concept of classified guidance and "being cautious as always". For the first level key poor families, the main work is to help and support, the second level poor families are the help, and the third level poor families are the guide. At the same time, the important concept of "fishing" is correctly used, and the relationship between blood production and transfusion is flexibly used at all levels of management and monitoring, so as to enhance the ability of poor families to extricate themselves from poverty, improve poverty alleviation policies, strongly guide poor families to change their ideas, and strive to achieve the situation of poor families moving

towards prosperity. Establish an incentive mechanism for poverty alleviation and prevention, and give rewards such as policies, funds and loans to poor families who will get rid of poverty within a time limit and no longer return to poverty, so as to ensure their strong development and sustainable poverty alleviation; More importantly, we should look back and help, treat with caution, carry out tasks in a normal manner, and do not get rid of responsibility because of temporary poverty relief. We can pull it off, give some guidance and suggestions, and establish a long-term and responsible poverty relief mechanism. Third, we should ensure that poverty alleviation policies are implemented in a targeted manner. Poverty alleviation should take families as the fighting unit. According to the actual situation of poor families, different policies should be formulated from industries, funds, housing, education, medical care, skills and other aspects to improve the effectiveness and pertinence of poverty alleviation work. It should also be further improved and implemented according to some established poverty alleviation policies and actual conditions.

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