

*Original Paper*

Exploration of Effective Articulation Path between  
Consolidation of Poverty Eradication Achievements and Rural  
Revitalization

--Taking Shuanghuai Township of Hechuan District as an  
Example

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**Abstract**

*After the comprehensive victory in the battle against poverty, rural revitalization has become the focus of China's rural work at this stage and in the coming period. As an important part of industrial prosperity, consolidating the results of industrial poverty alleviation is the prerequisite and foundation for realizing industrial prosperity, and it is an important measure for realizing rural revitalization. As the consolidation of the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization are still in the exploratory stage in terms of the interface between the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. Taking Shuanghuai Town of Hechuan District as an example, this study proposes specific paths for consolidating the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization effectively articulated in five aspects: industrial revitalization path, organizational revitalization path, talent revitalization path, cultural revitalization path, and ecological revitalization path, with a view to providing an articulated path reference for the realization of rural revitalization.*

**Keywords**

*Consolidating the results of poverty alleviation, Rural revitalization, Path exploration*

## 1. Introduction

After the comprehensive victory in the war against poverty, rural revitalization has become the focus of rural work at this stage and in the coming period. Consolidating the results of poverty eradication is an important part of rural development, a prerequisite and foundation for achieving industrial prosperity, and an important measure for rural revitalization. The "three rural" issue as an important issue of rural revitalization strategy, is the current rural development needs to be resolved as a matter of urgency, in order to consolidate poverty alleviation and rural revitalization of a better integration of the two, for the two to better articulate and promote the modernization of agriculture and rural development to help achieve the revitalization of the countryside to provide a strong guarantee. The article takes Shuanghuai Town, Hechuan District, Chongqing as an example, analyzes the current situation of agricultural and rural development according to the results of poverty alleviation, and finds that, although the actual results of poverty alleviation, rural economic development, but the consolidation of the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in the articulation of the many problems that exist, according to the problems of the local conditions to explore the path of effective articulation.

## 2. Hechuan District Shuanghuai Township Basic Overview and Summary of Poverty Eradication Achievements

### 2.1 Basic Overview of Shuanghuai Township, Hechuan District

Hechuan District is one of the six regional center cities in Chongqing. As of December 2019, the district has a total of 7,709 households and 22,823 people in poverty, 7,692 households and 22,776 people have been lifted out of poverty, 17 households and 47 people have not been lifted out of poverty, and there are no people returning to poverty for the time being. The region has cumulatively realized 10 poverty-stricken villages to lift their hats, 26,124 poor people out of poverty, 7,954 households of rural poor people in CD-level dangerous house reconstruction, cumulatively consolidated and upgraded the safety of drinking water in rural areas for 100,000 people, subsidized 19,042 times of students from poor households with cards at the stage of compulsory education, and the rate of participation of the poor population in the insurance system has been maintained at 100 percent. The annual per capita net income of the poor population increased from 8,566 yuan in 2015 to 15,011 yuan in 2020, eliminating absolute poverty historically, and the outstanding problem of "two worries and three guarantees" has been comprehensively solved.

Shuanghuai Township has 3 communities and 16 administrative villages, with a resident population of about 52,000 people. The 3 communities and 16 administrative villages are divided into 9 management areas, implementing the "one help many" responsibility system, accurately allocating the task of poverty alleviation to the relevant responsible departments, village cadres, and every member of the team of helpers, through the land funds into the dividend, "one policy per household" development of farming, and the development of "two no worries, three guarantees" outstanding problems have been comprehensively resolved. "The development of breeding industry, the implementation of industrial

poverty alleviation 320 households, agricultural industry to achieve income generation and poverty alleviation covering 190 poor households. 2019 March for 184 poor students for educational poverty alleviation subsidies, for 51 poor college students to complete the tuition subsidy declaration work for 65 poor patients on behalf of the commercial insurance claims, renovation of the C, D dangerous houses 270 households.

Shuanghuai Township township covers an area of 97.81 square kilometers, was high in the east and low in the west of the hilly landscape, 139 cooperatives, 7 residential groups, 16,547 households, 55,171 people. Among them: agricultural population of 15019 households 52014 people. Cultivated land area of 47,842 acres, including 32,868 acres of fields. In recent years, Shuanghuai Township introduced a variety of fruit and forestry industries, mainly "Shuanghuai red" citrus, "Yukeli" lemon, "onyx red" cherry, "Bogie red" figs, "Bogie red" figs, "Bogie red" figs, "Bogie red" figs, "Bogie red" figs. Red" figs, "stinking gold" Chinese medicine, "locust source" crisp plum, lemon citrus, "spring see" rake citrus and dozens of fruits and other forest industry development of rural areas. economy to help lift people out of poverty and increase their income.

## *2.2 Achievements of Poverty Alleviation in Shuanghuai Township, Hechuan District*

### *2.2.1 Industrial Development Results*

Shuanghuai since 2006, seize the financial and policy support for the good times, industrial development gradually scale, diversification, and continue to introduce leading agricultural enterprises to promote the development of industrial strides. Adhere to the "company + professional cooperatives + farmers" model, the town's existing new agricultural business subjects more than 40, of which 9 agricultural enterprises, 10 professional cooperatives, 21 large farming households, the cumulative transfer of land of more than 7,000 acres. Up to now, Shuanghuai town's forest and fruit industry continues to develop well, rich varieties, excellent quality, the town's total area of fruit planting reached more than 8,000 acres, of which the introduction of Japanese Kiyomi mandarin oranges about 1,100 acres, nearly 1,000 acres of early loquat, Youkeli lemon planting about 2,000 acres, lemon citrus planting more than 1,000 acres, as well as the wind blossom Snow Pear, onyx red cherries and other planting of about 2,000 acres, as well as the introduction of the varieties of There are also introduced varieties of fruits such as "Chuanzhu Li" and "Xi Ya Di Citrus", etc., and efforts are made to support and guide the further development and growth of non-public and small and medium-sized micro-enterprises, to give full play to the advantages of intellectual intensity and to stimulate the vitality of the enterprises' own operation.

### *2.2.2 Financial Poverty Reduction Outcomes*

In 2018, the implementation of 9 million yuan of special funds for industrial poverty alleviation, the establishment of 5 million yuan of microcredit risk compensation fund for poverty alleviation, 3 million yuan of health poverty alleviation pocket guarantee fund, invested 1 million yuan to support the development of collective economy in poverty-stricken villages, poverty-stricken villages, such as infrastructure, industrial development, and other work continues to be strengthened, and the incidence

of poverty has dropped to 0.12%. The rate of basic medical insurance coverage for poverty-alleviation recipients is 100%, and 4,218 people have been covered by the low income insurance scheme; 337 households with 1,000 people have been lifted out of poverty, and the results of poverty alleviation for 7,123 households with 21,192 people have continued to be consolidated.

### 2.2.3 Securing Results in Education

A total of 132 township-level primary and secondary schools in the district carry out educational subsidies for students from poor rural families, subsidizing 6,682 students from poor households with established cards in the compulsory education stage, distributing about 3.68 million yuan of subsidies, and applying for 1.67 million yuan of credit student loans for poor households with established cards, in addition to investing funds earmarked at 1.66 million yuan for the construction of special education resource classrooms, and equipment and facilities for special education schools. So far in 2019, after the verification and repatriation work of controlling dropouts and preserving schools, especially focusing on the card-establishing poor households, disabilities and other special groups to verify and repatriate one by one, the cumulative total of 187 students suspected of dropping out and missing out on compulsory education were effectively verified and repatriated, and there were no dropouts and missing out on compulsory education in the whole district, the right of the majority of school-age children and adolescents to receive education has been protected, and the guarantee of compulsory education has been further implemented. At the same time, the compulsory education of school-age children with disabilities is organized on a case-by-case basis, relying on special education schools, special education classes in ordinary schools, and classroom-based education in a variety of forms. For students with moderate or severe disabilities who are unable to attend school, schools are arranged to provide them with "home-schooling" services in accordance with the principle of territoriality. Therefore, the consolidation of the results of poverty alleviation in the long term to see the cause of education, Hechuan District attaches great importance to the cause of education, the consolidation of the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization of the articulation of great benefit.

### 2.2.4 Infrastructure Development Results

Infrastructure, multi-funding more than 4 million yuan, the construction of rural roads 10.3 kilometers, 6.6 kilometers of cement road, 5 kilometers of pavement, maintenance of water conservancy facilities at 4, for "a matter of" more than 800,000 yuan of funds, the construction of 13.5 kilometers of road. Rectification of 55 mountain ponds, invested 1.37 million yuan in the first half of the year to improve the town infrastructure, strengthen municipal management; increased investment in the overall planning and infrastructure of health centers, investing 300,000 yuan to support the construction of elevators in health centers and improve the basic conditions of hospitals.

### 2.2.5 Achievements in the Development of People's Livelihoods

With regard to people's livelihoods, social security assistance has been carried out, and 4,397 poor people have been covered by low-cost insurance. Vocational skills training for 3,292 people, to help transfer employment, in 10 villages out of poverty to carry out training, public welfare positions to

solve the poor households 166 people employed. "Fish and grant" style consolidate the results of poverty alleviation, organizing chambers of commerce, the jurisdiction of enterprises, people from all walks of life, such as helping left-behind children, villagers to carry out rural clinic activities 52 times, for the 870 impoverished people to send medicine, alleviate the physical and mental and financial burden of poor patients. At the same time, the masses out of poverty to follow up on policies, projects and funding, and strive to build a long-term mechanism for poverty alleviation, consolidate the results of the existing work, to prevent "digital poverty eradication", "short-term return to poverty" and other issues; actively create "new performance "New performance", optimizing the rural environment, beautifying villages and improving living conditions, and striving to improve the quality of life of the poor and continuously expand the results of poverty eradication work.

### **3. Analysis of the Main Problems in the Interface between Consolidating the Results of Poverty Eradication and Rural Revitalization**

#### *3.1 Sloppy Development of Some Pro-poor Industries*

In consolidating the results of poverty alleviation, it was found that multiple factors such as the low cultural level of the labor force and aging have led to some of the poverty alleviation industries being in the stage of rough development. For example, the citrus industry in Shuanghuai Township, the introduction of varieties of large-area planting of citrus, with small family farmers as the business unit, without the formation of large-scale management, intensive production mode, although the citrus industry in Hema Village has been developed with some success, but in the process of industrial development, the planting area and regional planning is not perfect, the rough cultivation of citrus, and the lack of fine management of citrus fruit tree management, resulting in citrus trees do not have the drought-resistant and disaster-resistant ability. Moreover, the agricultural products of many industries in Shuanghuai Township are directly sold without further processing, which is not able to extend the industrial chain and increase the additional benefits. Most of the agricultural products in Shuanghuai Township are still in the stage of production and primary processing, and the subsequent deep processing, transportation, storage and sales, as well as the horizontal extension of the industrial chain are still relatively weak. The reality is that the industrial chain is not long enough to retain the labor force is relatively difficult, the value of the industry will be greatly reduced, it is difficult to bring benefits for the town's rural economic development. Industrial development cannot be separated from the market, and a reliable industrial system must be constructed in order to achieve the real purpose of industrial revitalization.

#### *3.2 Low Degree of Integration of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industries*

Industrial integration is shallow than the foundation, to promote rural revitalization, the ideal state of industrial integration is based on the local leading industries supporting the corresponding deep processing enterprises of agricultural products, farmers are mainly to directly sell primary agricultural products, the lack of deep processing of primary agricultural products and exquisite packaging to sell

high-grade agricultural products, the main reason is that the depth of integration of primary, secondary and tertiary industries needs to be deepened, the lack of secondary and tertiary industries, deep processing The main reason is that the deep integration of one, two and three industries needs to be deepened, the lack of two or three industries, deep processing and factory construction, and the poor correlation between one, two and three industries, which leads to the low selling price of agricultural products, resulting in the low income of farmers, and the low degree of industrialization, which makes it difficult to form a long-term sustainable development, and the realization of the revitalization of the countryside has been hindered. Combined with the history and culture of Shuanghuai Township, to create a rural idyll to develop the corresponding tourism services and other tertiary industries. In addition, the industrial structure is thin, there is no agricultural industry to drive the development of rural leisure tourism. Due to the lack of talent support leads to incomplete development and low development level between industries, consumers' enthusiasm for rural tourism in the post epidemic era, the development of rural tourism is conducive to promoting the transformation and upgrading of the agricultural industry, so as to consolidate the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization are effectively linked.

### *3.3 Homogenization of Industrial Development*

Agricultural production capacity is relatively excessive and homogenization is serious. Under the pressure of poverty alleviation, agricultural industry poverty alleviation in Shuanghuai Township focuses on early investment, lacks late guarantee, and the sustainable development power is insufficient. Through the summer and winter internship research to understand that in the stage of poverty alleviation, the sales of many fresh agricultural products are taken care of by the poverty alleviation policy, in the consolidation of poverty alleviation stage there is no policy to take care of, the docking of products and the market there is a big problem, but also many rural townships and townships now need to be urgently solved. Shuanghuai town of lemon industry on a large scale, but is not a regional characteristics of agricultural products, lemon is introduced from Sichuan Anyue Youkeli lemons, has been built in Sichuan Anyue as "Anyue lemon" of the Sichuan regional characteristics of agricultural products, resulting in the lemon industry there is the phenomenon of homogenization of the products to varying degrees of stagnant sales phenomenon. In addition, it is understood that many townships in the development of the industry in the direction of the phenomenon of homogenization, such as Tongnan District is also the development of Anyue Youkeli lemon industry, many follow the trend of the development of the same industry, and the development of the scale of the product, product production process, processing means, sales methods are similar, which is bound to bring about the problem of homogenization of agricultural products, leading to agricultural products vicious competition, faced with limited market capacity, resulting in a surplus of products, which in the long term, will discourage the development of the industry, hindering the development of the industry.

### *3.4 Lack of Support from Agriculture-related Professionals*

A large number of young and middle-aged laborers in Sichuan and Chongqing areas flow to coastal

cities, and more than half of young and middle-aged laborers in Shuanghuai choose to go out to work every year, including some highly educated and skilled college students, while the remaining laborers in the countryside have low literacy, poor learning ability, low ability to apply the introduced agricultural science and technology, backward agricultural planting mode, high labor cost, low production efficiency, etc., which directly lead to the slow development of rural agricultural industry and low output value of agricultural products, and low core competitiveness in the agricultural products market. The slow development of the agricultural industry, as well as the low output value and low quality of agricultural products, do not have core competitiveness in the agricultural market, unable to seize the market. First, the introduction of foreign talents. Rural development needs talent as support, double acacia town agriculture and rural farmers work to achieve great results have a large part of the reason is from the rural development of leadership support and village task force leadership, but in the poverty alleviation tasks to achieve certain results, double acacia town will lose this part of the talent and manpower support, so, the introduction of foreign talent to support the revitalization of the countryside is particularly important. In addition, double acacia town in recent years, the rural economy, agricultural industry development is fruitful, but the living conditions in rural areas is not as good as the city, promotion space is not as good as the urban companies have a future, the focus is on the introduction of talent is the key; second is to retain talent is also key. In the process of agricultural industry development in Shuanghuai Township, the lack of agricultural experts and technical specialists, so how to retain talent after the introduction of talent is also the key. Third, the local talent cultivation problem. Shuanghuai town is increasingly highlighting the loss of human resources, shortage of human resources, low cultural level of labor and other issues. In the labor force loss, mostly for the loss of young and strong labor force, but the main industry in Shuanghuai Township for labor-intensive industries, so the contradiction in the labor force is particularly prominent. Shuanghuai Township lacks agricultural professional and technical talents, and human resources are aging seriously and have low cultural level. Therefore, how to attract high-level talents, retain talents rooted in the township to participate in the cause of rural revitalization, and how to cultivate local talents are the problems that Shuanghuai Township has to face and solve.

#### **4. Path Analysis of Consolidating the Results of Poverty Eradication and Rural Revitalization Convergence**

##### *4.1 Path to Industrial Revitalization*

###### **4.1.1 Optimize Industrial Structure and Create Brand Characteristics**

Industrial prosperity is the foundation of rural revitalization, and in the process of consolidating the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, it is necessary to optimize the industrial structure in time, and better create regional brand characteristics. Shuanghuai Township villages should be based on local resource endowments, on the basis of ecological protection, to create a village and a specialty industry, link tertiary industry, and develop rural tourism. Through the characteristic industry to guide

the related industry structure optimization. For example, Shuanghuai Town, Wenping Village, the new cultivation of "onyx red" cherry demonstration garden, in addition to the harvest season sales of cherries, can also be combined with the development of the rural tourism industry, to create a cherry blossom viewing in early spring, picking cherries in early summer of the rural tourism demonstration base. The development of sustainable agriculture, constantly broaden and extend the agricultural industry chain, is conducive to enhance the value-added of agricultural products, and help to realize agricultural efficiency, rural development and farmers' income.

#### 4.1.2 Promote Industrial Integration and Enhance Product Added Value

Promoting the integrated development of one, two or three industries in rural areas is an inevitable requirement of agricultural supply-side reform and a necessary path to the development of modern agriculture. Continuously promote the integration of rural industries and enhance the vitality of the development of industrial integration. First, focus on the integration of agriculture and processing industry. The introduction of primary agricultural products processing enterprises, the construction of deep processing factories of agricultural products, deep processing of primary agricultural products, research and development of deep processing of specialty agricultural products, the construction of agricultural products with local characteristics of the brand and other ways to promote the development of rural industries, due to the continuous development of the agricultural industry, lemon, citrus large-scale planting of large-scale harvests, the construction of agricultural products processing enterprises is very necessary; the second is to focus on the integration of agriculture and the service industry. Hechuan District, as the main city around the city, to build tourism and leisure industry, vigorously develop the characteristics of the farm, fruit picking garden, rural comprehensive experience park, etc., to enhance the integration of agriculture, culture and tourism, rural industrial development to help rural revitalization; Third, focus on the coordinated development of the industry. Give full play to the advantages of the leading industries, agricultural planting as the leading industry, focusing on the integrated development of other industries, guiding the rural areas to actively introduce modern agricultural technology, agriculture-led, one, two, three industries to coordinate the development of the model to promote the development of rural industries.

### 4.2 *Organizational Revitalization Path*

#### 4.2.1 Strengthening the Leading Role of Grass-roots Organizations

Strengthening grass-roots organizations and enhancing their leading role. It is necessary to promote innovative rural grass-roots organization construction, encourage villagers without jobs in the village to participate in village activities, drive village cadres to serve poor households with difficulties, help build a good human environment, explain the latest policies on rural revitalization to poor households, and mobilize village committee members to play a leading role as demonstrators in the construction of rural areas, such as river clean-up, highway cleaning, and environmental remediation. At the same time, to attract foreign entrepreneurship, resource access to mobile personnel, play the advantages of wide contacts, information, return home to entrepreneurship to drive poor households to increase income, the



use of the Internet to hometown agricultural and sideline products to promote the marketing out. Guiding and encouraging grassroots personnel to establish professional cooperatives to promote the development and expansion of poverty alleviation industries. Through the demonstration of practical work, they can educate and guide other young and middle-aged laborers, mobilize them to actively contribute to the revitalization of the countryside, and add impetus to the sustainable development of rural industries.

#### 4.2.2 Improving the Incentive Mechanism for Grass-roots Cadres

Continuously improve the reward and incentive mechanism for grassroots cadres and workers. Clearly recognize that grass-roots work is faced with heavy tasks, difficulties, miscellaneous affairs, low wages and other problems, but the treatment of grass-roots cadres is low and promotion is difficult. Shuanghuai Township continue to improve the incentive mechanism of rural grassroots cadres, improve grassroots cadres incentive benefits, stimulate the enthusiasm of grassroots cadres governance. At the same time to optimize the promotion channels of grass-roots cadres, to stimulate the internal motivation of grass-roots cadres.

### 4.3 Talent Revitalization Path

#### 4.3.1 Strengthening of the Talent Pool

Townships continue to optimize the structure of agriculture-related talents, strengthen the construction of the talent team, multi-way strong talent team. First, encourage college students to take root at the grassroots level. Relevant government departments should give different talent incentive policies according to the current situation of the rural labor force in Hechuan District, as well as give appropriate policy inclination to college students and knowledge and skill talents who are rooted in the basic construction of the countryside, attract more people to participate in rural revitalization, and strengthen the revitalization of rural revitalization of the talent revitalization to help achieve rural revitalization; Secondly, the retention of the rural labor force. The labor force is also an important support for industrial revitalization, Shuanghuai Township, a large number of young and strong labor force outflow, the relevant departments to introduce appropriate policies to encourage the local flow of young urban labor force to return to their hometowns for employment; third is to cultivate the local three agricultural talents. Cultivate local "three rural" talent is a long-term solution, focusing on the training of new vocational farmers, focusing on high-quality farmers training, changing the traditional concept of agricultural production of farmers, improve their level of agricultural skills, and cultivate new vocational farmers to adapt to the modernization of agricultural production, injecting innovation and vitality into the development of rural villages.

#### 4.3.2 Sound Talent Protection Mechanism

Establishes a sound talent welfare guarantee mechanism. To do a good job of talent reserve protection, not only the grassroots technical personnel, management personnel to give certain material incentives, the work of the pay material affirmation, so as to enhance the enthusiasm of grassroots staff. We should also pay attention to the spiritual incentives for talents, and award different categories of honorary titles

to grassroots workers who have made certain contributions, such as "progressive workers" and "advanced workers", and publicize them through the media of the local league committees and honor columns of the village offices to enhance the social honor of the contributors. Publicity is also provided through the media of local youth league committees and the honor boards of village committee offices to enhance the contributors' sense of social honor and acquisition, thus promoting the grass-roots workers' endogenous enthusiasm for their work.

#### *4.4 Cultural Revitalization Path*

##### *4.4.1 Improve the Cultural Level of the Labor Force*

Increase the education of the rural labor force and continuously improve the knowledge and cultural level of the labor force. Focusing on the improvement of the knowledge level of the peasant masses and the comprehensive quality of the rural population is conducive to promoting the development of the rural economy. Shuanghuai Township government needs to increase the construction of schools, agricultural technology training institutions and other infrastructure in areas with poor basic conditions, to develop the revitalization of rural revitalization of education revitalization. First, increase investment in education. Continuously improve the infrastructure of schools in the nine-year compulsory education stage, especially the renovation of weak schools, and continuously strengthen the construction of boarding schools to improve the quality and level of nine-year compulsory education; Secondly, coordinate the use of all aspects of counterparts to help. The town government should guide more social groups, public welfare organizations, private enterprises, caring individuals to participate in the village education help, subsidize the children of families in difficulty to upgrade their academic qualifications, and encourage ordinary universities and colleges to enroll the children of families in difficulty in pairs, and implement the policies of reducing and exempting tuition fees and subsidizing the cost of living; thirdly, with the village as the main position, we will build the home for young people, the farm bookstore, knowledge contests, and other kinds of cultural activities, and encourage the villagers and the young people to actively participate in these activities.

##### *4.4.2 Enrichment of Rural Cultural life*

Strengthening efforts to build public culture and enriching the rural cultural life of residents in a variety of ways. Increase efforts to build senior citizen activity centers, cultural and entertainment plazas, and recreational facilities. Activities related to agriculture, rural areas and rural culture, such as harvest festivals for agricultural products, traditional cultural festivals and festivals showcasing non-heritage cultures, are being held to continuously enrich rural cultural life, subconsciously raise the quality of farmers' ideology and morality as well as their level of knowledge and culture, and to guide farmers in promoting civilization of the countryside and social harmony and stability.

#### *4.5 Ecological Revitalization Path*

##### *4.5.1 Strengthening Ecological Environmental Protection*

Successful creation of the "ninth batch of Chongqing ecological civilization construction demonstration townships", at this stage is building Longshi Village rural revitalization demonstration sites, start

construction of the upstream village Kongdong Mountain "town viewing platform", start construction "Lailongjian waterfalls Ecological Park", to continuously strengthen the protection of the natural environment of Shuanghuai Township, the introduction of appropriate environmental protection policies and measures, and at the same time increase the punishment for environmental damage, improve environmental protection supervision and monitoring mechanism. From a variety of efforts, the whole town people participate in strengthening the protection of the ecological environment.

#### 4.5.2 Creating a Beautiful Rural Human Settlement Environment

Continuing to build a beautiful rural habitat. Rural villages should also continue to improve the work of habitat improvement, with the village community as a unit, the political responsibility for garbage is implemented to the grass-roots cadres, and rural residents are mobilized to participate in the treatment of domestic garbage and the improvement of the habitat environment. Especially on the settlement of the living environment in front of and behind the courtyard for beautification and improvement, partially increased landscaping, hardening and landscaping dams and fort berms, increased landscaping paving and landscaping plants, increased rainwater, sewage treatment facilities. Rainwater drains are set up at the back of the house and discharged to the neighboring farmland or ditches. Through continuous efforts to create a livable ecological environment in the beautiful countryside, the villagers' sense of living comfort is continuously improved, and the villagers' sense of well-being is enhanced.

## 5. Conclusion

Consolidation of the results of poverty alleviation is an important initiative for the development of three rural work, but also an important initiative to continue to promote the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, and to explore the consolidation of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization of the effective convergence of the road of socialist agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics is the need to get out of the road of socialist agricultural modernization with Chinese characteristics. The article takes Shuanghuai Town, Hechuan District, Chongqing Municipality as an example, and according to the existing results to the status quo of agricultural and rural development, it is found that good results have been achieved in poverty alleviation, but there are still deficiencies in the consolidation of the results of poverty alleviation and the articulation of rural revitalization. There are mainly problems such as rough development of some industries, low degree of integration of one, two or three industries, the existence of homogenization of industrial development, and the lack of support for agriculture-related professionals, etc. Taking the actual problems as the entry point, and according to the five revitalization requirements of rural revitalization as the goal, we put forward the consolidation of the results of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization in five aspects: the path of industrial revitalization, organizational revitalization, talent revitalization, cultural revitalization, and ecological revitalization. Revitalization of the specific path of effective convergence. It is intended to provide reference for Shuanghuai Township to promote the modernization of agriculture and rural areas.

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