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Abstract. Based on the Amartya Sen’s equality theory of feasibility, this paper studies the protection of the rights and interests of the immigrants in the Three Gorges ecological barrier area. Through investigation, the demands for the rights and interests of the immigrant population and the changes of their rights and interests are further clarified, and feasible measures to cultivate their abilities are put forward: unimpeded interest demand channels to protect their own rights and interests; establishment of transparent and open economic compensation mechanism to safeguard its own economic interests; perfect public service mechanism to ensure equal enjoyment of social welfare; and good education and training mechanisms to promote viable capacity.

About Equality Theory of Feasibility

Amartya Sen attributes human poverty to deprivation of basic feasibility, not just low incomes. He pointed out in “Viewing Development with Freedom”: “A person’s feasibility refers to the combination of possible functional activities that a person may achieve. Therefore, the feasibility is a kind of freedom, and it is the substantial freedom to realize various possible combinations of functional activities (Or in everyday language, that is to realize the freedom of different ways of life.)[1]. He further elaborated on functional activities: functional activities include “eat, wear, live, read, watch TV, social participation (voting, speaking in the public media, going to church) etc.[2] “Make a list of these activities. A person's “Feasibility” refers to the various combinations of all activities that are feasible for that person and are included in the list”. Feasibility reflects the individual’s freedom of choice in combination, that is to say, individuals have the right to make choices in life. Sen pointed out that five kinds of rights and opportunities are crucial to people’s ability to choose, namely, political freedom, economic conditions, social opportunities, transparency protection and protective protection. Sen calls it five types of “Instrumental Freedom”. These freedoms will help to improve people’s feasibility to live a freer life.

Analysis on the Rights and Interests of the Immigrant Population in the Three Gorges Ecological Barrier Area

Population transfer in the ecological barrier area of the Three Gorges Reservoir is a form of population activity in a narrow area between the Yangtze River and the first ridge line, which is not only the change of living space form, but also is the process of population-ecological environment-economic and social complex system change.

From the perspective of human-land relationship, the purpose of population transfer is to transfer the overloaded population and its economic activities out of the ecological barrier area in order to cooperate with the ecological environment of the reservoir area, and to control the population size and scope of activities, so as to reduce the load of ecosystem and create conditions for the restoration of ecosystem services. Therefore, population transfer in barrier area is an ecological construction activity, which has the general characteristics of ecological migration. It is a kind of population migration activity that transfers the ecological overload population in the ecologically fragile areas to the areas with relatively high ecological carrying capacity, and effective means of
production and living are needed to protect the ecological environment in the relocated areas. Especially in the ecological barrier area, there are still a small number of population activities. In the landslide and debris flow area, there are also characteristics of disaster immigration.

**Appeal for the Interests of the Emigration Population**

According to the sample of migrant population appeals, the content of each appeal is summarized and classified. The intensity of expression is further divided into strongest (S.est), stronger(S.er), general(Gen) and indifferent (Ind). The results of the survey are shown in Table 1.

![Table 1. Migrant Population Appeals and Intensity of Expression.](image)

Note: Appeals intensity of expression is divided into strongest(>75%), stronger(75%~50%), general(50%~25%) and indifferent(<25%) according to the statistical frequency from high to low.

The claims for the rights and interests of the immigrants mainly include the following six categories: Protection of rights and interests, Resettlement direction, Disposal of property and resources, Survival, Development opportunities, Security.

**The Rights and Interests Change of the Emigrated Population**

The emigration population in the ecological barrier area is a relatively disadvantaged group. In any link of population spatial migration, it is possible to bring about changes in their corresponding rights and interests. The rights and interests it currently enjoys and the changes in its claims are shown in Table 2. Immigrants further have a clear claim on their rights and interests.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Emigration population rights and interests in ecological barrier areas</th>
<th>Changes in the rights and interests of the population</th>
<th>Protection of rights and interests protection (Effect)</th>
<th>Value of rights and interests protection (Effect)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political rights and interests</strong></td>
<td>Right to vote and the right to be elected</td>
<td>Improve the appeal for political rights and interests in order to understand policies, participate in formulation, supervise implementation and safeguard rights</td>
<td>Mechanism building and legal guarantee</td>
<td>Policy awareness, active participation in the whole process of transfer, through legal means to effectively safeguard their rights and interests</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to know and right to supervise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The right to freedom, such as speech, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal rights and interests</strong></td>
<td>Right to life and health</td>
<td>Accidents may occur during relocation, after resettlement, it may be incompatible with water and soil, difficult to integrate, move to avoid hazards, and subsequent need for relief</td>
<td>Policy protection (institutional guarantee) monetary compensation</td>
<td>It guarantees the life and health of the transferred population to the greatest extent and safeguards the dignity of the human personality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to personal liberty</td>
<td>Discrimination against “Immigrant” status</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to personal dignity</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Socio-economic rights and interests</strong></td>
<td>Right to subsistence</td>
<td>Loss of land and inadaptability to the environment may lead to secondary poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Achieve the stability and prosperity of the transferred population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right of development</td>
<td>Losing the right to development of land, the living environment has changed, and the original development plan needs to be adjusted.</td>
<td>Policy protection (institutional guarantee) monetary compensation</td>
<td>2. Realize the basic guarantee function of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property and the right to social security</td>
<td>Property rights change into property compensation rights, connection of urban and rural social security system</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Realize the ecological function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cultural rights and interests</strong></td>
<td>Keep customs and habits</td>
<td>In order to integrate into life, people may have to change their customs and religious beliefs.</td>
<td>Cultural construction and institutional guarantee</td>
<td>4. Achieve employment resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freedom of religious belief</td>
<td>If the population is transferred and resettled separately, the intangible cultural heritage may lose its inheritors, which is not conducive to its protection.</td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Achieve housing resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection of intangible cultural heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. The social security rights and interests of the transferred population are guaranteed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to education</td>
<td>Equal right to education is affected by changes in economic conditions and living background</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(1) Enhance awareness of rights protection and increase demand for rights and interests. With the sustained development of economy, the construction of democracy and legal system has been constantly improved, and a legal protection network has been formed to safeguard the rights and interests of the people. At the same time, relevant laws and regulations have been promulgated, such as the Property Law of the People's Republic of China, etc., which is closely related to the interests of citizens. Modern information dissemination tools also provide a platform for the popularization of legal knowledge, thus enhancing the awareness of safeguarding rights. Demand for self-interest
is also increasing, and many new requirements that could not be addressed in the context of previous policies may be raised.

(2) After the transformation from agriculture to non-agriculture, the demand to compensate for the loss of household registration benefits in rural areas begins to increase. In view of the emigrant population in the ecological barrier area, non-agricultural resettlement is the main way to implement urban resettlement, resulting in the loss caused by the change of household registration. The rural immigrants of the Three Gorges Project will lose a series of preferential policies enjoyed by their original immigration status after they change their household registration to non-household registration, and their property rights, development rights and other rights may be damaged. At the same time, the welfare brought about by rural household registration disappears when it is transferred to urban household registration. On the other hand, in order to solve the problem of food security and promote rural development, the state has introduced subsidies for improved varieties, pesticides and fertilizers, etc. These subsidy policies on land cannot be enjoyed when farmers return to the land.

(3) Non-agricultural resettlement is the main way to transfer population in ecological barrier area, and more attention is paid to the right of public service. In the ecological barrier area, the transfer of population into cities is the main way, and needs to enjoy the treatment of the city. However, enjoying the right of urban public service is a necessary condition for its survival and development in the city, hence, more attention shall be paid to the enjoyment of public service rights and interests in cities. After the change of household registration, whether the public service rights of the transferred population in the ecological barrier area can be improved synchronously is a major concern for them. However, at present, there are many problems in the field of public service in China, such as the pressure of public service demand, the insufficient supply of public service, the unbalanced allocation of public resources and the irregularity of public service standards, which also restrict the transfer of public service rights and interests of the population, whose public service rights and interests cannot be equalized.

Protection on the Rights and Interests of the Immigrant Population from Theory of Equality of Feasibility

Sen believes that five measures are needed to foster viable capacity: political freedom, economic conditions, social opportunities, transparency guarantee and protective guarantee[3]. Therefore, according to the analysis of the rights and interests of the emigrated population in the Three Gorges ecological barrier area, the cultivation of its feasible ability can be summarized as follows: unimpeded access to interest claims to protect their own rights and interests; establishment of transparent and open economic compensation mechanism to ensure its own economic interests; perfect public service mechanism to ensure equal enjoyment of social welfare; and good education and training mechanisms to promote viable capabilities.

The Establishment of Unimpeded Interest Demand Channels to Protect the Economic Interests of Immigrants

After the people in the ecological barrier area moved out, the original social service mechanism of counties, townships and villages was missing, the social mechanism in the place of immigration could not be established, or the service management mechanism in the place of immigration could not be adapted to it. Therefore, for new communities, townships (towns) and villages composed mainly of immigrants, similar organizational structures or service systems shall be established as soon as possible; For the scattered immigrant communities, townships (towns) and villages, human intervention shall be adopted, and try to help immigrants adapt to the new environment, integrate into the place of immigration and become a member of the place of immigration as soon as possible. Through open, fair and fair management, immigrants can timely understand the government's policies and economic compensation methods and mechanisms, even more important, when these policies and determining compensation standards is formulated, immigrants shall be guaranteed the right to know, to participate and to have a voice in decision-making. When the
interests of migrants are infringed illegally, there shall be a clear channel of appeal and a mechanism of settlement. Especially in the new media era, the young and middle-aged immigrants have more or less a certain understanding and ability to use the Internet. Governments at all levels shall make full use of this new media, establish a platform for timely publication, timely collection of public opinion and good interaction of government websites, so that immigrant groups can fully express their interests and appeals, and can timely resolve immigrants’ dissatisfaction with a certain matter, which is conducive to social stability and the safe and happy life of migrants.

Construct a Perfect System of Education and Training to Promote the Improvement of Feasible Ability

Sen pointed out that poverty must be seen as deprivation of basic viable abilities, not just low incomes. Based on this point of view, in the latter support program, it is more necessary to vigorously improve the feasibility of reservoir immigrants.

Firstly, the level of education and skills training shall be improved vigorously, and a nine-year compulsory education support mechanism shall be established, to ensure that children can afford to go to school and enjoy better educational resources; For junior and senior high school graduates who cannot continue their further education, they shall have good free vocational education to link up with them, so as to improve their employment ability and social adaptability; For adults with labor ability, short-term free skills training shall be provided to improve their employment competitiveness. Through the reestablishment of employment ability and the construction of employment ability, the feasible ability of migrants in reservoir area can be improved.

Secondly, the employment ability of immigrants shall be improved, “Trickle-down Theory” holds that the benefits of economic growth will gradually flow automatically to the low-income class, just like trickle-down water. Therefore, the first step for poverty control is to maintain economic growth [4]. Hence, the problem of poverty alleviation of poor migrants with low net income per capita shall be solved, and the necessary living and production conditions for immigrants shall be improved; the industrial structure of immigration areas shall be optimized, the potential of local resources shall be fully tapped, and we shall strive to improve the efficiency of existing industries, develop labor-intensive industries and characteristic industries suitable for local conditions, realize local employment of poor labor force, and pay attention to labor export, after all, the local foundation is weak, there are not many enterprises and the employment capacity is limited. “The overwhelming majority of poor people’s production modes based on peasant households lack the ability to develop and need organizations more. Through the division of labor, especially the cooperation of intelligence and labor, they can make up for their own shortcomings.[5]”As a result, the service system of labor export shall be constructed vigorously, employment information channels shall be smoothed and free employment services and guidance shall be provided.

Establish a Good Public Service Mechanism to Prevent the Lack of Protective Protection

After the implementation of population transfer in the ecological barrier area, immigrants will change from rural household registration to urban household registration, and their social security needs to be transferred from rural social security system to urban social security system. In areas where urban and rural co-ordination has not been achieved, the cost of the transformation of new rural endowment insurance and new rural cooperative medical system into urban endowment insurance and medical insurance has not been included in the scope of compensation. Immigrants have limited economic capacity, and when they are unable to bear the cost of this transformation, their social security will have a defect gap, they will not be secure without security, and their lives will be affected. Thus, it the construction of its substantive freedom ability is affected.

Because immigrants are weak in risk prevention, especially when serious diseases or disasters come, immigrants are unable to resist them, and cases of returning to poverty due to illness are everywhere. Therefore, it is necessary to build a reliable medical security system, or to transfer it into the urban social security system in time, so as to ensure that immigrants enjoy basic medical security or medical security enjoyed by urban residents. In areas where urban and rural co-ordination has not been achieved, the cost of transforming new rural endowment insurance and
new rural cooperative medical system into urban endowment insurance and medical insurance shall not be included in the scope of compensation, various ways shall be adopted to raise funds to solve the problem, so as to relieve the worries of immigrants.

Sen pointed out in his article “Hunger and Public Behavior”: “If a person has no feasibility to avoid preventable mortality, unnecessary diseases, or undernutrition, it is almost certain that he has been deprived of important things”. “Human freedom is the aim of economic development, and improving ability is the decisive means to realize freedom and equal rights are the basic conditions to guarantee freedom and ability.” Establishing sound public services to ensure medical care for immigrants is one of the ways to achieve feasible capacity improvement.

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References